

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

FEB 16 1927

NEGROES PROMOTE SOCIAL CLUBHOUSE

Provisional Association Elects Officers To Raise Funds For Building Center

Initial steps looking to the establishment of a social center in Birmingham for negroes were taken Tuesday when a temporary organization, with J. T. Harrison as president, was formed at a meeting of negro ministers and other leaders of that race in the Negro Masonic Temple.

The Rev. John Gilbert, negro, of Richmond, Va., missionary for the Apostolic League of Christian Workers, has been in Birmingham some time working up interest in the movement. The provisional organization is the result of his efforts.

The purposes of the organization, as outlined by the Rev. Gilbert, are to create an organization and construct a building conveniently located for a large part of the negro population where boys and young men of that race may meet for entertainment, recreation and instruction that will better fit them to become good citizens.

It was explained that, to realize the hopes of the promoters, it would be necessary for negroes of Birmingham to raise \$50,000. When this is done a similar sum will be forthcoming from other sources. A plot of land is available for that purpose at a reasonable price, the Rev. Gilbert said. This, with the building to be put on it, will represent an investment of approximately \$150,000.

The social center will be operated along lines similar to the Young Men's Christian Association. The building, according to plans, will be equipped with gymnasium, shower baths, auditorium for social gatherings, amateur plays, concerts and other entertainments of an uplifting character.

Negro ministers will have the privilege of organizing classes for religious instructions if they so desire. It was explained, however, that there will be no denominational or sectarian factions.

Night classes are to be organized for mechanical training. The social center, it was said, will be connected

with the Margaret Murray Washington Camp for Negro Girls which has been operated near McCall, about 21 miles from Birmingham, the last year.

Officers and directors elected are: President, O. B. Bell, of the Ex-Soldiers Cooperative Association; vice president, Dr. Will Brown; secretary, the Rev. B. F. Mallard; assistant secretary, Dr. J. N. Eason; treasurer, Mr. Harrison, Birmingham manager for the Atlanta Life Insurance Company; directors: Dr. J. W. Goodgame, Dr. H. M. Newsom, Dr. C. L. Fisher, O. B. Bell, J. T. Harrison, Dr. J. N. Eason and Prof. A. H. Parker.

The following negro leaders also were present: The Rev. G. D. Hill, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Zion City; the Rev. G. C. Champion, pastor of A. M. E. Church, Woodlawn, and the Rev. E. J. Odom, pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Mobile, Ala., Register

COLORED PEOPLE GRATEFUL.

To the Editor of The Register:

The announcement carried in your columns of February 15, telling of the early McCollum and Virginia Hopkins, an fruition of plans to construct a ward for negro patients at the Mobile Tuberculosis Sanitorium, has caused unlimited rejoicing among my people in the city and county of Mobile.

I wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank Mr. Sol Kahn, the city commissioners, the county commissioners, and the officers of the Mobile Community Chest, upon behalf of the Negro Tuberculosis Association, for the splendid action they have taken in this matter.

While our organization has struggled for a number of years in a vain effort to combat a condition that was ravaging to my people and a menace to the entire citizenship, we have always felt that at some time genuine and substantial assistance would come.

Now that it appears definitely certain that proper provision will be made for the care and maintenance of the tubercular stricken members of my race, we wish to assure Mr. Kahn and the public officials who have this matter at heart, that we will be found rendering all of the assistance to this proposition of which we are capable.

E. T. Belsaw, D.D.S.,
Treasurer Negro Tuberculosis Assn.
Mobile, Ala., Feb. 16, 1927.

Alabama

None the less interesting was the principal address of this epoch-making occasion, delivered by the directing genius of the State Normal Negro School, President Trenholm, a native and indeed worthy son of this noble common wealth. He characterized welfare work as specialized service, making timely comparisons between it and such other forms of specialized service as that so nobly rendered by the ever increasing army of capable and highly trained doctors, teachers, ministers, engineers, or scientist, because welfare work calls for scientific diagnosis of the cause under survey or investigation, to be followed later by effective remedial treatment. In large measure to Mr. R. L. Gregory, the highly efficient welfare agent among negroes, much credit is due for the unqualified success of this highly inspiring group meeting, and financial rally among the recently organized negro welfare workers of Walker county.

rous applause as any of the other divisions. One of the colored workers writes: "We received every courtesy and consideration that we could ask." In addition to the \$3000 subscribed direct, several thousand more were subscribed by colored people through the various industrial groups which have not yet been classified as to race.

Three Negro institutions made application for help from the chest, and all were included. These are: Day Nursery, \$910; Old Folks' and Orphans' Home, \$1600; Zimmer Orphan Institute, \$2119. Since the close of the drive a big-hearted citizen, Mr. Sol Kahn, has offered to building a Negro ward at the city tuberculosis sanatorium if means could be found to support it. The city and county officials and officers of the community chest have accepted the challenge, so it appears that this institution, also, will receive several thousand dollars from the chest.

Red Cross Workers Form Junior Tuskegee Units

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—In the interest of the junior Red Cross units of Macon County, in which Tuskegee Institute is located, Miss Maud Lewis and Miss Cecile T. McKay of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., spent three days here.

A survey of the junior units of the county was made, and new units organized, bringing the total to eighteen in the county. An exhibit of the work done by children of junior units in foreign countries was held.

The workers addressed a meeting of the Tuskegee Institute of the Red Cross, the only chapter in the country entirely composed of and officered by Negroes.

Red Cross Workers at Tuskegee Hold Exhibit

Tuskegee, March 11.—In the interest of the junior Red Cross units of Macon County, in which Tuskegee Institute is located, Miss Maud Lewis and Miss Cecile T. McKay of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., spent three days here last week. A survey of the junior units of the county was made, and new units organized, bringing the total to 18 in the county. An exhibit of the work done by children of junior units in foreign countries was held.

The workers addressed a meeting of the Tuskegee Institute of the Red Cross, the only chapter in the country entirely composed of and officered by members of the race.

MAR 2 - 1927

Negroes Form Welfare Organization Here

That Walker county has made wonderful progress in its highly commendable efforts to establish among its negro citizenry an active wide-awake and reliable welfare organization was definitely formed by the splendid meeting held February 26, in Jasper, Ala., when the receipts from reporting circles organized by Mr. R. L. Gregory, amounted to \$162.66 including \$2.30 public collection. Several circles did not report but will report soon. After a remarkably enjoyable program of vocal and instrumental music by such well known local talent as Mrs. Libby Jones, Miss

fruition of plans to construct a ward for negro patients at the Mobile Tuberculosis Sanitorium, has caused unlimited rejoicing among my people in the city and county of Mobile.

I wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank Mr. Sol Kahn, the city commissioners, the county commissioners, and the officers of the Mobile Community Chest, upon behalf of the Negro Tuberculosis Association, for the splendid action they have taken in this matter.

While our organization has struggled for a number of years in a vain effort to combat a condition that was ravaging to my people and a menace to the entire citizenship, we have always felt that at some time genuine and substantial assistance would come.

Now that it appears definitely certain that proper provision will be made for the care and maintenance of the tubercular stricken members of my race, we wish to assure Mr. Kahn and the public officials who have this matter at heart, that we will be found rendering all of the assistance to this proposition of which we are capable.

Miss Owen's lecture on Health problems received a liberal round of applause from an appreciative audience. Miss McCord was equally impressive in her suggestions of improved technique in solving the various knotty problems that confront all welfare workers, and struck a brilliant key note when she said, "Regardless of who it may be, people are always interested in folks who have nerve enough, intelligence enough, perseverance enough and God enough in them to accomplish something really worth while."

Mr. Leake, in his usually happy and attractive style, completely captivated his audience with a brilliant historical resume of negro life in America from 1619 to the present time, capping the climax by well timed quotations from a recently published letter by Prof. E. S. Handley of Chambers County Training school, emphasizing the great need among negroes of improving their God-given opportunities of domestic, economic and commercial progress in this great southland.

Mobile, Ala. Feb. 21—For the first time in its history the city of Mobile is accepting community responsibility for the Negro welfare agencies of the city by their inclusion in the budget of the community chest. At the same time they are recognizing the self-supporting Negro citizenship as a community asset by inviting their support of the chest on equal terms. A few days before the chest campaign began Dr. E. T. Belsaw, a prominent colored dentist, was asked to organize a division to make a canvass of the colored population. Dr. Belsaw hastily got together a committee composed of a dozen leading Negroes, who met with the general chairman and executive secretary of the campaign and laid out their work. Literature was distributed, captains selected, and teams organized and set to work at once. Within four days the division had secured pledges of more than \$3000.

The drive was to last for a week, but at the end of four days the general campaign had gone over the top, and the colored captains and workers were called to participate in the victory parade, which they did, receiving as gen-

Race Agencies In Mobile Chest

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 23.—For the first time in its history, the city of Mobile is accepting community responsibility for the Negro welfare agencies of the city by their inclusion in the budget of the community chest. At the same time they are recognizing the self-supporting Negro citizenship as a community asset by inviting their support of the chest on equal terms. A few days before the chest campaign began Dr. E. T. Belsaw, a prominent colored dentist, was asked to organize a division to make a canvass of the colored population. Dr. Belsaw hastily got together a committee composed of a dozen leading Negroes, who met with the general chairman and executive secretary of the campaign and laid out their work. Literature was distributed, captains selected and teams organized and set to work at once. Within four days the division had secured pledges of more than \$3,000.

The drive was to last for a week, but at the end of four days the general campaign had gone over the top and the colored captains and workers were called to participate in the victory parade, which they did, receiving a generous applause as ~~one~~ of the other divisions. One of the colored workers writes: "We received every courtesy and consideration that we could ask." In addition to the \$3,000 subscribed direct, several thousand more was subscribed by colored people through the various industrial groups which have not yet been classified as to race.

Three Negro institutions made application for help from the chest, and all were included. These are: Day Nursery, \$910; Old Folks' and Orphans' Home, \$1,000; Zimmerman Orphan Institute, \$2,119. Since

the close of the drive a big-hearted citizen, Mr. Sol Kahn, has offered to build a Negro ward at the city tuberculosis sanitarium if means could be found to support it. The city and county officials and officers of the community chest have accepted the challenge, so it appears that this institution, also, will receive several thousand dollars from the chest.—Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

SPEAKERS APPEAL FOR PEARSON SCHOOL AND MISSION WORK

In the absence of Judge Leon McCord, of Montgomery, Ala., who was scheduled to speak at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Tuesday night, Judge Mayfield of the Domestic Relations Court, Birmingham, and Oscar W. Adams, Editor of The Birmingham Reporter, who was programmed to introduce Judge McCord, delivered interesting addresses.

In his remarks Judge Mayfield emphasized the very excellent and needed work being done by Mr. J. J. Pearson, head of the committee on arbitration and president of the Birmingham Institute Sanitarium at Vandiver. The meeting was held in interest of the institute and sanitarium and music was rendered by Miss Julia Kennedy and the Vandiver Glee Club.

Notwithstanding the keen disappointment in not having Judge McCord, of Montgomery, to deliver the address, the audience was interestingly entertained. Dr. C. L. Fisher opened the meeting with prayer, President J. J. Pearson presided and Rev. W. L. Boyd, of Trinity Baptist Church, made the appeal for finance. A liberal offering was made.

NEWS FROM MARGARET MURRAY WASHINGTON CAMP

The girls at the Margaret Murray Washington camp are blessed with cool breezes and shade trees in beautiful Shade Valley, while their friends are suffering under the sweltering heat in the city.

One of the main features of amusement this week was a prize fight between Tiger Flowers (Gainsetta Newsome) and Knockout Harry Wills (Christabel Kennedy) with Mabel Barker and Vantella Vaughn as the

referees. Wilma Davis, cheer leader, and Mabel Harris time keeper. The fight was staged in the Camp Olympia theater and attracted the attention of all nearby neighbors, who made a rush for the fighters, who were dressed in regular boxing outfits and made a good display of physical skill in the first four rounds. In the sixth round Harry Wills weakened under the strong punching of Tiger Flowers and fell, while the referee counted her out.

On Tuesday night old fashioned games were conducted in the moonlight by Geneva Windham and Mabel Barker.

Visitors to the camp this week were Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Hagar Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McCaw, Misses Ethel Sewell, Effie McCaw, Mabel Bibb, Frankie Anderson, Dr. Henry Guenn, Richard Neely Jr., and Mr. S. E. Vaughn.

AGE-HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SEP 1 1927

AUGUST REPORT MADE BY CHEST

Disbursements In Month

Reach Grand Total Of

Nearly \$32,920

A total of \$32,919.97 was disbursed during August to the 40 agencies financed by Birmingham's Community Chest, according to the report submitted by Harry J. Early, director of the chest, to Walter E. Henley, president.

The report shows that of the seven divisions into which the agencies are divided, the division devoted to relief, and more especially family relief, received \$9,306.70, of which amount the Red Cross family service received \$4,824.73. The second largest amount, or \$8,853.97, went to the agencies devoted to the care of children, while the next largest amount, or \$7,659.44, went to character building institutions and agencies. The fight on tuberculosis was aided with \$5,155.96.

Other divisions received the following amounts: Care of the blind, \$1,128.83; care of the aged, \$530.02; miscellaneous, \$285.05.

The amounts received by each of the 40 agencies, as shown in the report are as follows:

Care for aged, Octavia White Home, \$206.80; Old Folks' Home, colored, \$323.22; total \$530.02.

Care of Blind: Alabama Associa-

tion for Blind, \$600; Alabama Association for Colored Blind, \$528.83; total \$1,128.83.

Care of Children: Alabama Welfare Association, \$197.78; Atheneum Orphanage Home, \$1,592.17; Bethlehem House, \$239.22; Carrie Tugle Orphanage, \$90; Children's Aid Society, State Department, \$208; Children's Hospital, \$2,183.01; Children's Home Hospital, Colored, \$365.36; Ensley Community House, \$248.86; Mercy Home, \$2,060.26; Neighborhood House, \$44.73; Northside Community House, \$287.62; Trinity Community House, \$289.34; total, \$8,853.97.

Character Building and Recreation: Big Sisters, \$350.56; Boy's Club, \$884.51; Boy Scouts, \$1,708.33; Esther Home, \$261.43; Girl Scouts, \$500; Girl Service League, Colored, \$341.63; Y. M. C. A., \$1,787.75; Y. M. H. A., \$688.27; Y. W. C. A., \$1,059.64; Y. W. C. A., Colored, \$77.32; total, \$7,659.44.

Relief: Federation Jewish Charities, \$375.56; Red Cross, \$557.20; Red Cross Family Service, \$4,824.73; Salvation Army, \$2,403.03; Travelers Aid Society, \$386.18; Volunteers of America, \$760; total, \$9,306.70.

White Plague: Jefferson Anti-Tuberculosis Association, \$1,110.28; Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium, \$4,045.68; total, \$5,155.96.

Miscellaneous: Confidential Exchange, \$285.05; total, \$285.05; grand total, \$33,919.97.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

There is nothing more necessary in the life of Birmingham Negroes than some means of recreation. It happens at this time that a movement to obtain some relief in this direction is sponsored by some of the leading citizens.

A playground for colored children to be secured under the united effort of the colored citizens is an undertaking worthy of the interest and effort of all forces combined. The city commission on parks and recreation has signified its desire to help and pledged its word to appropriate money to supply equipment grounds and supervisors to an amount equal to that raised by the Negroes. This is the basis on which playgrounds for white children have been secured and the only reasonable one on which provisions may be made for recreation for Negro children.

The challenge is flung to the Negroes. Their disposition to accept it and meet it is shown by arranging and planning for a drive to collect funds with which to accomplish these needed purposes.

The city is being covered this week by volunteer workers and their success must depend on the co-operative spirit manifested on all sides by those whom they meet and interview.

Here is another opportunity to do some service of both far-reaching civic

and social effect.

It is an opportunity for Birmingham Negroes to show their pride to advantage.

This drive should net a neat sum for the benefit of the city's neglected Negro children. Donations are being sought from everyone and the response will indicate the hope for larger and better things.

The Star of Columbia has enlisted its services in this campaign for better recreation facilities and there is an appreciable good expected to result from the influence wielded by this organization.

**THE MARGARET MURRAY
WASHINGTON CAMP**

In the height of the season for summer outings the charm holds sway for those who love the great outdoors and would spend a few hours, at least, close to the great heart of nature.

The Margaret Murray Washington Camp has done a big share of providing the means for outdoor life and healthful recreation whether for camping parties or picnic outings. This camp, under the auspices of the Girls' Service League, of which Mrs. Pauline Fletcher is president and general manager, is designed to fill a public need and accommodate the private requirements of the race for health and recreation.

Situated in the western section of Jefferson County about nine miles from Bessemer, it consists of fifty-seven acres of land improved with huts and camp facilities. It is the only one of the kind in the South as far as our knowledge goes. It is superintended on lines of scientific health regulations by people of special fitness, talent and experience in both health and general education.

With Miss Nora H. Martin, health nurse and teacher at the Industrial High School, assisted by Miss Mabel Harris and Miss Wilma Davis, also teachers of the Industrial High School and Mrs. Minnie Jordan recreation-teacher at the Lincoln School there is the assurance of positive educational influences as well as recreational direction for girls desiring to rough it in the bosom of nature for a few weeks.

The use of the camp for picnics and private outing parties is cordially extended by the management without cost. Many have taken advantage of the opportunity and expressions of high regard for the management and the camp have been numerous.

This fine piece of work sponsored by the Girls' Service League, supported by the Community Chest and engineered by Mrs. Pauline Fletcher and Miss Nora Martin, is a monument to the public spirited activities of these ladies.

It is not only a unique piece of work but it represents the only actual tangible accomplishment for public health and recreation for colored people yet put over in Birmingham.

It deserves support. It is far reaching in its influence and effects on the life of this district and bids fair to

become the nucleus of a summer colony to which many people of small means may go for relief from the ~~bad~~ conditions of the city.

**AGE-HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

OCT 17 1927

DRIVE TO BE ORGANIZED

Negroes Will Meet To Arrange Chest Campaign Plans

Leading negro citizens, including ministers, laymen, business and professional men and women, will meet at 8 p.m., Tuesday, at First Congressional Church, Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, North, for the purpose of organizing the 1927 Community Chest drive, it was announced Sunday.

KANTAR WINS

**AGE-HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

OCT 16 1927

**ANNUAL APPEAL TO
BEGIN HERE NOV. 7**

**Address By Helen Keller And
Fine Music To Feature
Launching Campaign**

Preparations for the fifth annual appeal of Birmingham's Community Chest are now in their intensive stage and every detail of the organization promises to be in perfect working order when the active canvass begins Monday, Nov. 7.

Special interest is being manifested in the great mass meeting at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday afternoon, Nov. 6, when Helen Adams Keller will sound the keynote for the fifth annual appeal.

Miss Keller has sent word that not only is she happy to come back to Alabama, her native state, even for a few days, but that she will do all in her power to give the fifth annual appeal a good start. Attention is called to the fact that no admission is to be charged, no subscriptions asked, and no collections will be taken at this meeting.

The schedule, as outlined for the great rally Nov. 6 follows:

Beginning at 2:30 p.m., music by bards and community singing with Walter R. Heasty, of the Sixth Avenue Presbyterian Church; Harry P. Armstrong, of the First Methodist

Alabama.

Church, and Miss Angeline McCrocklin, of the First Baptist Church, leading. One hour will be devoted to short talks and one hour to features prepared by a special program committee.

"No better use could be made of the Municipal Auditorium and no better time selected than a Sunday afternoon for the presentation of the spiritual side of the Community Chest to the people of Birmingham," said Robert Jemison, Jr., general chairman. "I am confident the greatest throng yet assembled at the auditorium will greet Helen Keller and bid God-speed to the good cause in behalf of which she has consented to come here."

Industrial Contest

Robert J. Williams, chairman, and Crawford Johnson, cochairman, of the Industrial Employees division of the fifth annual appeal, announce that a contest has been arranged among industrial employees of the Birmingham district as a means of aiding the success of the chest appeal.

Every plant which has 50 or more employees on its payroll may enter the contest. Each plant may have all divisions entered but not more than one plant can win the prize. The quota is "A Day's Payroll" as certified by the accounting department.

The first prize will be a bronze tablet to be erected at the plant entrance. The second, third, fourth and fifth prizes will be smaller bronze tablets. In addition, each plant reaching its quota receives a certificate.

Judges will be F. Hopkinson Smith, certified accountant; J. C. Persons, executive vice president American Traders National Bank; Robert E. Cotten, assistant cashier Birmingham Trust & Savings Company; Tom Bowron, cashier First National Bank, and Mervyn H. Sterne, with Ward-Sterne & Co.

A letter has been sent by Chairman Williams of this division asking enrollment of the plants.

The fund from which the cost of these prizes and tablets will be paid has been contributed by one of Birmingham's generous citizens for this special purpose and to help arouse interest in the fifth annual appeal.

Meets Real Need

Walter E. Henley, president, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company and who is also president of Birmingham Community Chest and one of the most active workers to make the fifth annual appeal a success calls attention to some of the real work accomplished by Birmingham's Community Chest in relieving suffering and providing for the orphans, the blind, the aged, the maimed and otherwise afflicted, and the underprivileged.

"Among the large sphere of relief bringing activities of the chest, might mention just a few things which the chest helped to do last year," said Mr. Henley. "There were 332 orphan children provided for each day. Bed patients received 64,600 days care in hospitals; 13,140 day care and shelter were given aged and infirm persons with no homes of their own; 25,720 visits were made into

homes; day nurseries have mothered 337 children each day during working hours of parents; 6,280 families were given material relief; 22,776 persons were given medical advice through clinics; 55 blind men and women have been employed daily in the two shops for the blind; 1,500 underprivileged boys were given training in good team work, athletics and citizenship at the Boys Club Building; 176 tuberculosis patients had care at the Jefferson Sanatorium; 845,628 meals were given during 12 months by agencies of the Community Chest."

One Day's Pay

General Chairman Jemison, of the fifth annual appeal, in response to a number of questions as to what wage-earners and others ought to give, says:

"Your Community Chest is most successful when every wage-earner and salaried man supports it, works for it, and gives to it. This is what makes it a real Community Chest. For that reason, we believe it is reasonable to ask that the wage-earner's share in this fifth annual appeal be 'At Least One Day's Pay,' while the salaried man's share is suggested as 'At Least 2 Per Cent of His Annual Salary.'

"If all will do that, we will have little trouble in taking care of the aged and blind and the needy, and, furthermore, in order to make it easier for salaried men and givers of large amounts who will even permit them to spread out their payments. The contributor can say where he wants his or her money to go and can also indicate the particular charities to be helped. Thus the Community Chest will furnish the money for each of its 40 different agencies to operate—under its own organization."

Forty Participate

The 40 agencies of social welfare and charity wholly or partially supported by Birmingham's Community Chest follow:

Alabama Association for the Blind, Alabama Association for Colored Blind, Alabama Welfare Association, Armistice, Atheneum Orphans' Home, Bethlehem House, Big Sisters, Birmingham Humane Society, Boys' Club, Boy Scouts, Carrie Tuggle Orphanage, Children's Aid Society of Jefferson County, Children's Hospital, Colored Children's Hospital, Confidential Exchange, Northside Community House, Ensley Community House, Esther Home, Red Cross Family Service, Federation of Jewish Charities, Girl Scouts, Colored Girls' Service League.

Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Jefferson County, Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mercy Home, Southside Neighborhood House, North Birmingham Community House, Octavia White Home, Colored Old Folks Home, Red Cross, Salvation Army.

Birmingham Sunday School Council, Travelers' Aid Society, Trinity Community House, United Confederate Veterans, Volunteers of America, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Young Women's Christian Association and Colored Young Women's Christian Association.

AUG 3 1927

CHEST DIRECTOR PAYS AGENCIES BIG AMOUNT

Early Distributed \$35,610.54 To 40 Units In July;
Large Proportion Of Disbursements Went To Care Of Children; Received \$8,361.32

Birmingham's Community Chest, during the month of July distributed \$35,610.54 to the 40 agencies whose monthly budgets of current expenses are met by the chest.

The report, as submitted by Harry J. Early, director, to Walter E. Henley, president of the chest, shows that during July the largest amount, or \$10,436.97, went to the division devoted to character building agencies, while the next largest, or \$10,343.91, went for relief, and especially family relief. A large proportion of disbursements again went to the care of children, which division received \$8,361.32.

Other divisions and the amounts received include: for anti-tuberculosis work, \$3,965.88; for the care of the blind, \$1,100; miscellaneous, \$900.74; and care for the aged, \$501.72.

The amounts received by each agency for its July maintenance, as shown in the report, are as follows:

Care For Aged		
Octavia White Home	\$ 182.10	
Old Folks Home		
Colored	319.62	
Care Of Blind		
Ala. Association for Blind	600.00	
Ala. Association for Colored Blind	500.00	
Care Of Children		
Ala. Welfare Association	199.55	
Atheneum Orphans Home	1,600.00	
Bethlehem House	309.83	
Carrie Tugle Orphanage	185.00	
Childrens' Aid Society	712.33	
Children's Aid Society State Department	208.00	
Children's Hospital	2,157.73	
Children's Home Hospital, Colored	164.71	
Ensley Community House	249.06	
Mercy Home	1,665.47	
Neighborhood House	351.91	
Northside Community House	203.01	
Trinity Community House	354.72	8,361.32
Character Building And Recreation		
Big Sisters	372.73	
Birmingham Sunday School Council	342.75	
Boys Club	844.44	
Boy Scouts	1,724.59	
Esther Home	209.00	
Girl Scouts	1,008.59	
Girl Service League, Colored	289.87	
Y. M. C. A.	1,787.75	
Y. M. H. A.	1,586.73	
Y. W. C. A.	2,188.52	
Y. W. C. A. Colored	142.00	
Relief		
Federation Jewish Charities	1,228.03	
Red Cross	710.11	
Red Cross Family Service	4,613.19	
Salvation Army	2,557.65	
Travelers Aid Society	525.28	
Volunteers of America	709.65	
White Plague		
Jefferson Anti-Tuberculosis Association	1,047.79	
Jefferson Tuberculosis Sanatorium		

According to tests in Germany
cats, birds and snakes are affected

ing, Clem Blair, H. L. Wood, C. B. Hamilton, Clara Hamilton, Clara Grant Brown, R. H. Harris, R. A. Ross, J. Nan J. Freeny, Elizabeth Fountain B. Holmes, F. W. Jacobs, H. K. Lewis, Amanda B. Flowers, Agnes N. Easter. Sr. J. Pius Barbour, H. C. Terrell, Iy, Louise Drayton, Maggie L. Dawson, Crittenden, Dr. O. C. Etter, Dr. W. M. Washington, Dr. A. W. West, J. son, Rosa B. Davis, Jeanette Davis, P. Brayboy, Walter E. Young.

\$9.00—L. M. Arrington. Flutsie Dacus, Lula Lee Clayton, Sal-

\$8.00—Dr. R. H. Smith, G. E. Butler, Vinson, Walter Roland, Myrtle Blakey,

Russell C. Webster. Wash Reeves, Ida M. Abercrombie, Rob-

\$7:30—Bethel Baptist church. ert Williams, Rubin Martin, Jno. H.

\$6.00—Ovetta Edwards, Hugh Ellis, Houston, Thad Hazard, Dr. H. S. Simp-

Thomas J. Mayberry, Henry Johnson, son, J. C. Wright, W. Ike Payne, M.

J. Albert English, Lucy Reeves, T. H. K. Frazier, Sarah Lyons, B. G. John-

Chisholm, Will Jackson, Edwardson, Agnes J. Lewis, Earl W. Turner,

Mitchell, Henry Graves, H. J. Bailey, Fannie Wilson, Rosa Hendrix, Mary

Clanton W. McDonald, Charles J. Wil-Morgan, M. F. Moore, Effie Wheatt,

liams, Andrew L. Jefferson, M. J. Ruth H. Johnson, Murielle Garner, Leona

Whitley, Calvin Dallas, Lee P. John- Lyons, Mattie Beverly, Rosa L. Shaw,

Geneva Griffin, Leilla M. Barlow, Naomi Dandridge, Ruth Vines, Verona R.

dall, Eominie B. Bryant, Cora B. How- Pierce, H. M. Bond, Cornelia Bowen, J.

ard, Frances E. Marvin, L. E. Nelson, H. Gilchrist, Willease Simpson, Camille

P. E. Conley, F. C. Bryant, Major Par- E. Lewis, J. Lorain Jones, Susie J.

ker, F. K. Anderson, A. E. Hudson, Gevan, Nancy M. Corley.

M. P. Sawyer, Frank G. Hill, Ralph

White, Percy Anderson, Alonza Neal,

W. P. Nelson, Henrietta James, Katie

Goldsmith, Walter Boyd, Sr., Roose-

velt Daniels, James H. Jette, T. L.

Berkley, C. J. Hurston, C. M. Wells,

Rev. A. G. Alstork, Ideal Barber Shop,

Ben Traver, Charlotte McBride, Mag-

gie Hill, Hutchinson Street Baptist

church, Landy Smith, Georgia Garlick,

Julia Lee Butler, A. G. Phillips, James

Tolbert, R. A. Daly, E. J. Rousseau,

Nelson Wallace, George B. Johnson,

Robert Smith, Saunders Arrington,

Colored Chest Donations

The first report of subscriptions and collections made by the colored people's division of the Community Chest was made yesterday and showed a total of \$1,246.72. This amount represented just about half of the districts and indicated the success of two days' efforts since the solicitors were a bit late in being moulded into a working unit.

The enthusiasm is rather encouraging among the colored people. A mass meeting held on Wednesday night was featured by the talks of chest leaders and the reports which showed that the people were beginning to get into the campaign. Occasion is being taken to talk the movement before the various other meetings of the week. Solicitors are taking the remainder of the week end since the final reports are to be made Monday afternoon at 3:30 at the Dexter Avenue Baptist church. All solicitors are urged to be present. The following subscriptions and donations were among those reported by officials through Thursday morning.

\$25.00—Morris Smith, J. H. Alexander, E. G. Williams, C. E. Lee, H. C. Ball, Ben Burton, George W. Doak, H. Councill Trenhol, Waverly A. Williams, G. E. Neatell, V. H. Tulane, J. S. Burch, L. W. Adams, J. H. Phillips, Arthur Jackson.

\$20.00—Walter Vines, Rufus Taylor.

\$16.00—Dr. J. C. Carr.

\$15.00—O. L. Campbell.

\$12.00—G. W. Williams, Joe Davis, Johnnie Russell, E. Jones Harris.

\$10.00—J. A. Lawrence, W. T. Breed.

Thomas Henderson, Jack Taylor, Milton Elmore, Charles Moore, John McArthur, E. L. Manuel, R. B. McDuffie, A. F. Freeman, General Jurin, Malton Taylor, Will Phillips, J. H. Sephus, J. R. Cotton, J. W. Doak, W. W.

Streety, F. D. Adair, Zenobia Maye, Mary F. Terrell, Cynthia Drake, Dora B. Beverly.

\$4, Geraldine McKenzie.

\$3, Alice Cook.

\$2.50, Lorene Faris.

\$2.25, Alberta Williams, Marie Hamilton.

\$2, Clara Walker, Parker Bell, Ollie L. Brown, Mattie Hamilton, Fannie L. Nelms, Amos Edwards, John H. Bell.

\$1.50, Mary C. Scott, Mack Hill.

\$1.25, Annie Larkins, Marie L. Davis, Rosebud Brazile.

\$1, Burke Murphy, Marie Young, Louvenia R. Wheatley, Viola H. Webb, Frances A. Watson, Elizabeth Townsend, Sadie Thompson, Emma A. Thornton, Gertrude Tatum, Stella B. Tarver, Louise E. Streety, Willie M. Stone, Mable L. Stafford, Mamie Simpson, Essalene Simpson, Altha Sellers, Janie H. Lowe, Edna Lowe, Isabel Lewis, Sadie M. Lewis, Bertha L. Robinson, Sadie C. Lee, Frances Reynolds, Lillie Lawrence, Mary E. Phillips, Josephine Parker, Tessie M. Oliver, Gabriella S. Kelly, Ethel L. Joseph, Madaline M. Nesbitt, Carolyn Johnson, Irene B. Jefferson, Lela A. Jackson, Willie M. Holmes, Marguerite Moore, Wilhelmina McClain, Mary Hill, Mable C. Harrison, Lucille L. Harris, Lucy M.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

Arkansas.

FULLMAN COMPANY ACTS
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 20.—The
Fullman Company sent 250 cars,
manufactured by themselves, into the Ar-
kansas flood belt, where they were used
to house refugees.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Gazette

JUN 24 1927

NEGROES TO HONOR SECRETARY HOOVER

Pine Bluff Meeting Sunday
to Express Apprecia-
tion of Race.

Special to the Gazette.
Pine Bluff, June 23.—Negroes of Arkansas Sunday afternoon will express to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the members of their race who were made homeless or otherwise suffered from the flood and were aided in getting a new start by the organization built up by the cabinet member.

The occasion will be a mass meeting and reception at the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School for Colored People at Pine Bluff. The meeting will start at 2 p. m. and will include a program during which Mr. Hoover, Governor Martineau, James L. Fleser, vice chairman of the national Red Cross, and several negro leaders of the state will make talks.

Plans for the reception were made at a meeting of negro leaders of Little Rock and Pine Bluff here tonight. H. C. Couch, chairman of the Arkansas Flood Commission, assured the negroes that Mr. Hoover would be glad to attend the reception, and that the Flood Commission and other flood relief agencies would co-operate in making it a success.

Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock negro lawyer, said that a large delegation from the capital will be here, accompanied by a Little Rock negro band. Musical entertainment also will be furnished by a chorus from the negro A. M. and N. school.

C. C. Neal, negro, president of the Arkansas Haygood Industrial School for Negroes, near Pine Bluff, was appointed chairman of a Committee on Arrangements and a meeting of the Colored Business and Civic League of Pine Bluff was called for tomorrow morning to complete plans.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Gazette

JUN 27 1927 NE' GES OF STATE HONOR MR. HOOVER

His Work As Director of Flood
Rehabilitation Is
Lauded.

PROGRAM AT PINE BLUFF

Secretary of Commerce Declares
Local Committees Due Much
Credit for Aid.

By Ralph A. Hull.

(Staff Correspondent of the Gazette.)

Pine Bluff, June 26.—Some 3,000 negroes of southeast Arkansas this afternoon entertained "Uncle Sam" Hoover.

"Uncle Sam," known in those remote localities outside of the Mississippi valley flood area as Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover, sat unmoved, apparently at least, while the orators of the day heaped praise upon him.

His eyes filled with tears, however, when the negroes congregated on the oak-shaded rounds of the negro branch normal school, led by a chorus of 200 women students at his request, sang "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

And Mr. Hoover's face beamed with merriment when C. C. Neal, negro, president of the Arkansas Haygood Industrial School for Negroes, near here, told him that "the white folks and the black folks of Arkansas love each other, and go 50-50 on most everything, especially schools and churches."

"Yes, sir, Mr. Secretary," Neal said, "we sure go 50-50 on churches and schools. In fact, we colored folks won't build a church or school unless the white folks give us half of the money for them."

Many White Persons Present.

Besides the large negro audience about 1,000 white persons attended the meeting and filled a section of the stands reserved for them. Mr. Hoover, Mayor W. L. Toney of Pine Bluff; Governor Martineau, James L. Fleser, national vice chairman of the American Red Cross, and H. C. Couch, chairman of the Arkansas Flood Commission, were speakers on the program.

The meeting was arranged by negro leaders of Pine Bluff, Little Rock and towns of southeast Arkansas, to express to Mr. Hoover the appreciation of the negroes of the flood section of Arkansas of his work in behalf of the flood sufferers of their race. They added to their oral testimony, through R. E. Malone, negro, superintendent of the branch normal, known technically as the Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School for Negroes, a large silver loving cup inscribed with an expression of the sentiment of the meeting.

Special Train Provided.

Mr. Hoover and his party, which included Mr. Fleser, came to Pine Bluff from Little Rock shortly after noon today on a special train provided by the Missouri Pacific railroad. The same railroad also made up a second special immediately after the meeting adjourned to take Mr. Hoover's private car south to overtake the fast Little-Rock-New Orleans train at Monroe, La., at which point it was attached to the train so that the secretary of commerce might arrive in New Orleans for a conference tomorrow morning in Louisiana flood reconstruction problems.

Negroes flocked to Pine Bluff from all directions for the meeting. One special train from Little Rock brought more than 350 negroes. Special rates were in effect from all other points on the Missouri Pacific, and hundreds of other negroes took advantage of them.

Explains Purpose of Meeting.

Superintendent Malone opened the program of speeches with an explanation of the purpose of the meeting. He brought out that perhaps the largest number of sufferers from the flood were negroes, and credited Mr. Hoover with having saved, through his administration of rescue and relief, the lives of thousands of members of that race. He declared that he believed that out of the calamity will come a better feeling and understanding between the white and negro races of the South, and that the disaster will make better neighbors of both whites and blacks.

Malone introduced Mayor Toney, who welcomed the secretary of commerce to Pine Bluff on behalf of the city. Mayor Toney praised the work of the relief agencies working under Mr. Hoover in the Pine Bluff area and said that during the time of greatest strain there was no distinction between creed, race or color in the relief administered.

Malone asked Mr. Couch to introduce Governor Martineau, but took occasion to remark that the governor, with one stroke of his pen, had done more for the branch normal than any other man in the 52 years of the school's history, by signing the bill making available a \$600,000 appropriation for added facilities at the school.

Governor Lauds Hoover.

Governor Martineau said he was particularly pleased that today's meeting had been arranged for two reasons. First because it gave the ne-

groes of Arkansas an opportunity to express to Mr. Hoover their appreciation of the service rendered the negro flood sufferers of the state, and second because it would give Mr. Hoover and members of his party an opportunity to appreciate the friendly feeling that exists in Arkansas between whites and negroes.

The governor paid a tribute to Mr. Hoover's work in the flood zone and to his sympathetic understanding of the condition of his health. He declared in that the secretary will not abate his die on the platform while introducing interest until the Mississippi valley Mr. Hoover, than in the softest bed

flood problem is taken over and solved by the national government at the nation's expense. Governor Martineau also praised Mr. Couch, a citizen of Pine Bluff, for his administration of the Arkansas flood relief work and described him as a man who is recognized by financiers of the East and North as one of the ablest business figures in the South.

To the negroes Governor Martineau said he hoped to see the institution at which the meeting was held grow into the outstanding agricultural and mechanical college for negroes in the entire South.

Mr. Fleser predicted in a short address that the hardships experienced during the recent flood will become assets, rather than liabilities, in the binding together of leaders of the flooded states, and the development of leaders who will not stop when the need for relief and reconstruction will have passed.

"I am reminded," Mr. Fleser said, "that the greatest of all books, the Bible, is an almost continuous record of disasters and hardships, but it carries with it that index that gives us the courage to know that right around the corner there is comfort and light." Neal, who followed Mr. Fleser, said that before he began giving away all the credit to Mr. Hoover and the relief agencies, he wanted to take a little credit for his fellow negroes.

"If it had not been for the negroes of Arkansas," Neal declared, "there would not be this atmosphere which makes this meeting possible. We have created this atmosphere, we blacks and the whites of Arkansas. We appreciate each other, and I congratulate ourselves on this mutual friendliness.

Mr. Couch Praised.

"We also have produced in our own city the biggest man in the state of Arkansas, Mr. Couch, the chairman of the Arkansas Flood Commission, and he has reflected credit on his producers. I congratulate us on having a part in giving him to the state.

"It is said national disasters lead to national heroes. If this be so, and if the institution of slavery was a calamity, Abraham Lincoln was its hero. If the World war was a disaster, Woodrow Wilson was its hero, and he was its hero because he was responsible for 'Hooverizing' the country. In the same measure Mr. Hoover is the hero of the recent flood.

"When Lindberg flew across the Atlantic ocean they said he had helped cement the friendship between the United States and France, and the

Frenchmen said, 'Mr. Lindbergh you have delighted us.' In behalf of my people I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Fleser, 'Sir, you have delighted us.'

Scipio A. Jones, negro lawyer of Little Rock, introduced Mr. Hoover. Jones was told by his physician before he came to Pine Bluff that it would be dangerous for him to make the trip to this city because of the condition of his health. He declared in his introduction that he "would rather be in America."

"Whatever you may take with you from Arkansas," Jones told the secretary of commerce, "you may know that tonight, and in nights to come, the colored people of Arkansas, in their cabin dwellings or more pretentious homes, will pray that you may continue in good health and continue to be of service to mankind."

Mr. Hoover Is Modest.

Mr. Hoover declared that too much credit has been given him for the work of rescue, relief and reconstruction in the Mississippi valley.

"While you had the support of the federal government and other national agencies in this work," he said, "the front lines were held by your own local committees, your own citizens, your doctors, nurses and hundreds of unclassified volunteer workers. Of the national agencies the greatest of all is the American Red Cross—the country's mother in times of distress. In rescue and relief it is the embodiment of helpfulness and compassion.

"There now is a new problem which must be met. It is the task of reconstruction, of providing homes, work animals and crops with which to pave the way for the future. In this task the colored people must do their share and to this end we consulted with your own Dr. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute recently and through him formed a committee to work with the other agencies.

"Throughout our work in the flood zone it has been our desire to advance the condition of the colored people who have suffered from the flood, and see that such a disaster never shall occur again.

"In this type of institution lies one of the foremost hopes of the future of the South. For education along the lines represented by this school means the economic independence of the negro race—the ownership of its own homes and businesses. There is no better solution of the economic problems of any section than the bulwark of home ownership and happy home life."

Mr. Hoover and his party were accompanied on their trip south from Pine Bluff by W. E. Brooks, general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, and E. H. McReynolds, assistant to the president of the railroad. The special train from Little Rock to Pine Bluff and return was in charge of Trainmaster P. W. Moore and I. C. Caldwell, traveling passenger agent.

Two negro bands of Little Rock assisted in providing music for the meeting. They were the Postal Carriers' band and the Negro Missouri Pacific Booster band.

MAY 1927

NOAH STILL HOLDS RECORD

Faith was strong in a community of Negroes in the lowlands of Arkansas. The people's pastor, sensing the approaching flood which was laying waste so much territory, exhorted them to build an "ark". They did. Into it they went—not always two by two, but they got in, and took with them chickens, dogs, cats and mules.

Spiritually, the members of the flock were prepared for the worst. They had faith. Alas, they had not looked wisely to material details. They had failed to caulk their "ark." And when the floods came upon them, as if it might have rained forty days and forty nights, the water poured through a hundred leaks, driving the occupants of the craft off to high ground and safety.

The moral to this story is obvious. When Noah built his boat he gave great care to details. That is why, as noted in the heading, he still holds the record.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

California.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Times

JUN 24 1927

NEGRO AID MOVEMENT ANNOUNCED

Community League Here
Will Undertake General
Welfare Work

Organization of the Community League, which has for its goal the advancement of the negro race in Southern California, was announced yesterday by Frederick W. Wells, a graduate of Ohio State University, who came to Los Angeles recently for that purpose. Thousands of negroes, he said, are homeless as a result of the Mississippi flood and many are planning to come to Southern California as soon as arrangements can be made for employment, living quarters and other requirements.

Temporary quarters have been established by the league at 1108 East Twelfth street. Wells said he has already received many requests for colored domestic and industrial help, but employment will be provided only for those known to be trustworthy, dependable and competent. This service will be free to both employer and applicant.

"Our greatest immediate problem," Wells said, "is the adjustment of employment. Our object is not only to obtain maximum wages for our people, but also to give maximum in service. We also plan to maintain a legal aid department, a community health bureau, vocational training and, in short, to do all in our power to promote the community welfare."

Tuskegee Graduate Doing Real Social Work In California

Los Angeles, Cal., May 12.—(P. C. N. B.)—Secretary of the Los Angeles Branch of the Urban League, Mrs. Katherine J. Barr, a Tuskegee graduate, is accomplishing effective work in social welfare work among the various racial groups that come under her observations.

During the past year 1,619 children of eight different nationalities were cared for in the day nursery; 300 found permanent homes, and 1,390 quarts of milk were given away.

EXPRESS
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JUN 24 1927

LEAGUE TO AID NEGRO FLOOD VICTIMS IN L. A.

Thousands of Negroes, made homeless by the Mississippi floods, intend to come to California and begin anew here, and to aid them in finding work and lodging upon their arrival, an organization is being formed, known as the Community League.

Frederick W. Wells, a graduate of Ohio State University, is head of the league and has offices at 1108 East Twelfth street.

POST
PASADENA, CALIF.

Community League Will Aid
Those Left Destitute by
The Flood. Race Man Or-
ganizes League

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 29.—Organization of the community League, which has for its goal the advancement of the Negro race in Southern California, was announced yesterday by Frederick W. Wells, a graduate of Ohio State University, who came to Los Angeles recently for that purpose. Thousands of the Race, he said, are homeless as a result of the Mississippi flood and many are planning to come to Southern California as soon as arrangements can be made for employment, living quarters and other requirements.

Temporary quarters have been established by the league at 1108 East Twelfth street, Wells said he has already received many requests for colored domestic and industrial help, but employment will be provided only for those known to be trustworthy, dependable and competent. This service will be free to both employer and applicant.

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JUN 20 1927

THE NEGRO MAKES GOOD

Negroes formed a large proportion of the persons endangered by the southern floods. The reports from the desolated district is that these people in the face of imminent peril showed a fine courage, and consideration for others. This is the uniform testimony of eye-witnesses.

In one instance a group of colored laborers had been sequestered on a narrow strip of land about which the water was rising steadily. They did not know but their place of refuge was to be submerged. A boat appeared, and the captain, noticing their dilemma, said that he was carrying a load of food for starving citizens at The Bogue, but he added that he would throw it all overboard and take them, or he would return the next day for them.

Already the negroes had been stranded for three days, subsisting on scanty sustenance from tin cans, but the spokesman replied: "No suh, Cap. You better jest travel long with that grub. Us can wait here." There was not a voice raised in dissent. That was a brave and generous group.

If the people forced to share in disaster are so concerned for the welfare of their fellows, there is in the circumstance a lesson and a rebuke for those enjoying the full tide of prosperity, and hesitant about helping to relieve the distress of thousands suddenly impoverished.

THE PACIFIC PALISADES WILL BE THE SIGHT FOR THE SIXTH
ANNUAL CAMP CONDUCTED BY THE URBAN LEAGUE

The Mid-Way Camp, one of the most beautiful camp sites in the entire Pacific Palisades, has been secured by Mrs. Katherine J. Barr for the annual Urban League Camp for needy mothers and children of Los Angeles. This camp is rather inclined to be modern in every respect as there will be no tents to pitch, no water nor wood to carry, no lanterns for light and no indigestible food cooked in an open fireplace. There will be attractive little tent houses with raised floors, running water, electric lights and foods prepared in the camp kitchen by the chef in charge. Upon entering the camp each guest will be conducted into a private camp cottage, planned and erected for health and comfort. He will be surprised to find the tent homefully equipped and cozy as a bachelor's den. A short hike from the camp, a portion of the beach, owned and controlled by the Pacific Palisades may be used by the campers for beach parties and swimming classes. For those who love the out-of-door life, yet fear the sudden change from warm homes to open-air sleeping places, will find the homelike atmosphere at the Pacific Palisades in Camp Mid-way safe for babies as well as for mothers. Mrs. Barr will be assisted by a staff of concurrent workers who will try to keep everybody happy—an educational program has been arranged for the children and the mothers will be given instruction as to the proper care of the home. Miss Esther Griffin has been recently added to the staff to assist in playground activities. The camp is proposed for needy mothers and children who are unable to pay for an outing of this kind, but any woman or child wishing to spend one or two weeks in the camp may do so and receive all of the privileges for six dollars per person per week. Should you wish to go on the camp or send your kiddies it will be necessary for you to call at the Urban League Office and make reservations immediately as the camp opens August 19 and closes September 2.

MONTREAL PLANS

BIG CIVIC WORK

New Community Center to Unite City's Race Population

Montreal, Canada, April 8.—The effort of Montreal's citizens, headed by G. B. Darby, toward the establishment of a community center in this city, manifested itself Saturday, March 26, when the organization was inaugurated at Central Y. M. C. A. on Drummond Street.

The ~~defenders~~ ^{Champions} of the A. were loaned by Secretary Mooney, who spoke briefly. Various forms of recreational activities were indulged in, the men engaging in bowling and billiard games, while the ladies and children sang and played in the association hall.

The chair was occupied by Rev. C. H. Estey, pastor of the Union Congregational church. To the chairman's right and in the order named sat Walter Pratt, ~~representing~~ ^{Champion} the Canadian National railways; Col. Robert Starke, A. B. Calder, representing the Canadian Pacific railway; Mrs. T. B. Olley, one of the directors, ~~and~~ ^{see} G. B. Darby, president of the organization. To his left were Hon. Leslie Bell, M. P. for St. Antoine division; Mrs. I. Sealey and Mrs. S. A. Durant, directors, and Miss Scott, representing the Iverly settlement.

In a brief address the chairman stressed the need of a community center. He pointed out that 99 per cent of Montreal's male Race workers are employed by the two great railway systems, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, the remaining 1 per cent being all that the other numerous and varied industries in the city are willing to engage. This, he believes, is a condition of affairs which could be remedied and greatly improved upon by the manifestation of a greater interest and appreciation on the part of the white race.

While a student of divinity, working his way through college, he said he was refused employment in the humble capacity of "shoe shine" at one of Montreal's leading hotel, which, however, freely gave employment to aliens during the European war.

G. B. Darby, president, outlined the circumstances leading up to the formation of the community center, its aims, affiliations and proposed method of administration. Its directorate is composed of some of Montreal's most prominent leaders. Its affairs will be administered by an interracial board of 10 members, of which there will be a 50-50 representation. Its primary aims will be the relief of the economic stress, the establishment and maintenance of a day nursery, the provision of means for wholesome recreation, social and other for both old and young; the fostering of a more sympathetic understanding and appreciation of each other between both races, and the stimulation of a true spirit of Canadian citizenship, industry, thrift, social uplift, religion and education, with a view to the creation of a less restricted field of industrial activities.

The movement is indorsed by Hon. Mederic Martin, mayor; the Montreal council of social agencies; the Y. M. C. A., and the board of health. Mr. Darby made a stirring appeal for public financial and moral support. The movement is nonsectarian.

TIMES
HARTFORD, CONN.

FEB 8 1927

Would Give Negroes Diverse Employment

Welfare Worker Tells Rotarians Hartford Lags in Providing Opportunities for Work.

Pleading for a better opportunity for Negroes to earn their living here in industrial work, Andrew J. Allison, in charge of the Woman's league devoted to the welfare of the colored people of this city, told the Rotarians at their luncheon in Hotel Bond yesterday that Hartford is behind other large industrial cities in its employment of Negroes. Because of the situation in Hartford, Mr. Allison said, serious social problems exist among the colored people and these would be solved if the Negro population were allowed to earn a better living than they can at present.

Mr. Allison spoke on "The Negro in Industry." He said industrial conditions affecting the Negroes throughout the country have kept pace with the general prosperity, resulting in new uses for their labor, north and south, in order to meet the demands for workers.

"For a time an oversupply of Negro labor in certain northern centers seemed imminent," he declared. "This was in the spring when the usual migratory trek makes it way from the south. It was then that warning was circulated that New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, St. Paul and other centres, more or less popular with migrant Negroes, had a surplus of labor and prospective newcomers should be prepared for reasonable unemployment if they moved into them. But this condition soon passed and the steady, normal flow north continued.

"There was no unusual migration last year, but a movement to Florida during the recent real estate boom and after the hurricane, the regular student hegira in the summer, an increased movement to Missouri, Arkansas and Texas during the cotton picking season; workers coming into the cities from the country in the early fall, and the customary slight southern migration in the winter which was compensated for as usual by an exodus north in the spring and summer.

"There were notations on the attitude of labor unions toward Negro participation, reports of advances and recessions in industry, stories of stranded students to whom enticement of employment as Pullman porters was a disappointment, results of campaigns in Boston, Philadelphia and New York to awaken interest in the problem of the Negroes and an account of the sign-

certain trades and have put on record the following statement:

"The labor movement in Atlanta does not feel safe with Negroes out of the union."

In Philadelphia where 2,500 tobacco workers are employed efforts are being made to secure their membership. Ninety per cent of the bed carriers and building laborers in Kansas City are Negroes. They remained loyal to the union during a carpenters' strike in July. Colored motion picture operators have finally been admitted to the New York city local of the Motion Picture Operators' union. The newly-formed Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, led by A. Philip Randolph, has made noteworthy progress. The Pullman company, having failed to treat with the Brotherhood, the porters' case now awaits a hearing by the railway labor board.

Colored girls did duty during the cloak workers' strike in New York and less hostility was reported in Raleigh by white bricklayers against Negro bricklayers. In Columbia, S. C., the number of colored plumbers and electricians increased, these two trades being those in which very rigid union restrictions prevail against the Negroes. Fifty colored members of the Paper Box Makers' union in New York took an active part in the strike of 2,500 paper box workers. In Philadelphia and Har-

risburg efforts were made to organize building trade workers, and in Atlantic City colored waiters were sought for union membership. In a Chicago factory colored girls started a movement to organize workers.

Against these favorable conditions there are a number of instances which show that considerable prejudice still exists against Negro membership in trade unions. An attempt to get the American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, to appoint a colored adviser and organizer failed. The metal workers' union denied a charter

to colored men in Chicago. None of the international trade unions, which reorganized labor, more male and female fused membership to Negroes at the beginning of the year changed its policy, methods and even types of employment

"Mexican labor occasioned considerable speculation in some quarters as to its effect on Negro labor. In Detroit, southern employers, are of course everywhere the colored population increased, from 41,000 in 1920 to 81,000 in 1926, significant because they occurred, for the there was a steady flow of Mexican laborers. In lower California Mexicans that have only recently been used frequently in tasks performed with Negro workers, except as porters by Negroes in other parts of the country. Into Texas they went to harvest crops, and they are regarded as sturdy railroad section hands.

"In the foundries and steel mills Negroes held their own. Throughout the year Milwaukee proved one of the soundest spots in the country for Negro labor. In New York a publishing house and a large laboratory gave employment to their first colored office boys, and a laundry employed colored girls, a bookkeeper and a solicitor. A coal company employed a Negro salesman, and at one time there was a demand for track workers on railroads at 42 cents an hour. Apprentices began work in a Brooklyn fur factory where this opportunity had been denied. An office in which there had been only white clerks employed four colored stenographers and a daily paper gave opportunity to a colored boy in a department in which no colored people had worked. In Chicago a silk hosiery company offered a position to ten Negro

salesmen and to train them in salesmanship in the company's stores.

Mr. Allison cited more examples of new opportunities of the Negro in industry and business in all parts of the country. Then he turned to the failures as well as successes.

"Minneapolis showed little improvement despite efforts to awaken an interest in new opportunities for the Negro. Its twin city, St. Paul, failed to get foundry jobs which had been promised, and Negroes unable to find work had to leave the city. Kansas City reported a loss in street workers. Colored waiters were replaced by whites when a hotel in Chicago changed hands. A call for help was withdrawn in Philadelphia when a colored man applied.

A joint committee for the employment of Negroes in Harlem has been formed in New York city. This committee has issued a folder containing in part the following information:

"More than 10,000 colored women are being employed in the United States as stenographers and bookkeepers; more than 5,000 clerks in stores; Ford, Cadillac, Packard and other auto factories employ many skilled and unskilled workers. In New York city, Negro workers are employed in 321 of the 516 specific occupations listed in the 1920 census. Several hundred colored girls work as stenographers and typists in the municipal and state offices in New York city; colored men are capable clerks and bookkeepers in the federal offices in New York city; colored salesmen are employed by two coal companies; the Standard Oil company employs colored men as file clerks; Macy's department store has a colored saleswoman in the shoe department; a Harlem bank has employed a colored stenographer for many years; in hundreds of shops colored and white artisans work together amicably."

NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT

Negro Council Hears Conference Report

At the monthly meeting of the United Negro Welfare Council, held in the council office last night, a report was given by Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison, executive secretary. She told of the work of the Junior Welfare League, the Community club and the Yerger club. The nursing class is ready to receive certificates, having almost completed the course. The Girl Scout troop has grown so that the gymnasium of the Methodist church will now be used for meetings. There was a report of the social workers' conference in Hartford last week, especially of the discussion of the negro problem, with both white and colored workers present.

Mrs. Laura A. Coleman presided. Others present were: Mrs. Lena Thompson, Mrs. Mary Hawkins, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Lois Taylor, Col. Henry S. Dorsey, Mrs. A. B. Calkins, James H. Brown, Mrs. Frank Harris, Henry Fulford and Thomas Coleman.



ANDREW J. ALLISON.

Book page
May 1927

NEGRO WELFARE ASSN. IS FORMED HERE

There were about one hundred and fifty people who met in the Zion church in mass meeting to accept plans for operation of the Negro Welfare Asso. of this city.

Rev. Walter Gay, Rev. Cuffee, Rev. S. P. Perry and Rev. H. R. Jackson were present and each one spoke in approval of the meeting and expressed his confidence in its final success for the betterment of the city in general. The president announced that he would name one member from each district to form an executive board of which Charles Ross will be the president. Mrs. Mildred Farrar gave notice that she would offer an amendment at its next meeting to have the organization incorporated.

**NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT**

Book page
May 1928

Negro Welfare Council Makes Plans For 1928

At the monthly meeting of the United Negro Welfare council, held in the Community Chest office last night, the report of the executive secretary, Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison, was received and showed much progress in all activities. Plans for this year and also for 1928 were discussed.

Mrs. Laura A. Coleman presided. Others present were Mrs. Julia Taylor, Mrs. Mary Hawkins, Mrs. Frank Harris, Mrs. Lena Thompson, Col Henry S. Dorsey, Thomas Coleman, James H. Brown and Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison.

By C. Bion Jones.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Grand Secretary, George E. Bates, of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., was on the job last Monday evening in Trenton, N. J., when the legislature convened and lobby tactics were used in the killing of a further supplement to an act entitled,

"An act for the punishment of crimes," (Revision of 1898), approved June 14, 1898. This bill was introduced by Senator A. C. Reeves of Mercer County. When Mr. Bates interviewed Mr. Reeves, he claimed he did not feel the bill would be any wise hinder the registration of the Elks emblem, though the bill specifically stated by ~~law~~ certain organizations including the I. B. P. O. E. Mr. Bates was reluctant to thoroughly accept the statement made by Rep. ~~Reeves~~ and at once had an interview with his personal friend, Hon. E. C. Stokes, chairman of the Republican State Committee and former governor of New Jersey, who promised to use every influence possible to offset the passage of Senate Bill No. 121, which was then in the hands of the Committee on Boroughs and Townships.

The act is intended to compile, consolidate and clarify all the acts including the Revision of Crimes Act, 1898, and all other amendments passed, so that all those bills will be included in this state. The difference between this act and those that have heretofore been passed is that which is included in the printed underscored words (which were: which shall have registered in the office of the Secretary of State a fac simile or duplicate or description of its name, badge, decoration, insignia, button, emblem or rosette who shall use or wear, respectively, the same badge, decoration, insignia, button, emblem or rosette thereof, unless he or she shall be entitled to use

or wear the same, respectively, under the constitution, by-laws or rules and regulations of said societies or orders, respectively, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect immediately, and the registration of the facsimile is a condition precedent to the use of such badge, et cetera, being improper, and is in conformity with acts that have been passed in other states the thought being to have, as nearly as possible in the different states, these restrictive acts uniform.

Mr. Bates took into his confidence such leaders as Mr. Van Horn, secretary to ex-Governor Stokes, Senator Falber of Essex County, and other leaders at the state house. In company with the Grand Secretary, Mr. Bates, was Counsellor Leroy Jordan, of Elizabeth, N. J., district deputy of the Newark district, Mr. James W. Robinson, of Jersey City, Hon. Isaac H. Nutter of Atlantic City, Judge Charles Williams of Salem, N. J., and also Assemblyman Baxter of Essex.

Grand Secretary Bates feels elated over the success of having this bill killed in committee, as it might prove detrimental to the thriving order of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., as the B. P. O. E. were specially named in the bill and not a single reference to that conducted by members of the colored race. About 15 years ago, he was instrumental in having a like bill killed, known as the Burpo Bill during the term of former Gov. J. Franklin Forte. Singularly no other organization among our race had any representative on the scene and had not Brother Bates been right on the job this bill would have been passed and unknown trouble might have been the result.

It is to be said without contradiction that the Grand Lodge has an able representative when it contains such men of high standing who are able to reach those high in power to stop such unjust legislation.

It is to be said without contradiction that the Grand Lodge has an able representative when it contains such men of high standing who are able to reach those high in power to stop such unjust legislation.

D. C.

-1927

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 26 1927

NEGRO HOUSING PROBLEMS STUDIED

Race Relations Committee of Church Federation Conducts Survey.

The joint committee on race relations of the Washington Federation of Churches is making a survey of housing conditions among the colored people of Washington for the purpose of creating better living and housing conditions.

This survey is under the direct supervision of Prof. William H. Jones of Howard University. He is being assisted by four graduate students, who act as supervisors, and by 30 other advanced students of sociology at the university, selected from a class of more than 60 members.

1,000 Blanks Returned.

It is planned to include in the survey the two principal negro sections of Washington—the Northwest and Southwest sections, including nearly three-quarters of the negro population. It is reported that already nearly 1,000 blanks have been returned representing the different houses visited by the examiners.

The membership of the joint committee is as follows: Rev. Samuel Judson Porter, pastor of the First Baptist church; Rev. D. Butler Pratt, dean of the School of Religion of Howard University, and former member of the Interracial League of Washington; Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of Washington Cathedral and chairman of the Phelps Stokes fund trustees, former secretary of Yale University; Clarence Aspinwall, president of the Security Storage Co.; Dr. W. Sinclair Bowen of the Laymen's Service Association; William Knowles Cooper, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of District of Columbia section Woman's department, National Civic Federation, and leader of the movement for improving conditions in Washington's alleys; Mrs. William Adams Slade, member of the former Interracial League of Washington, chairman of the world fellowship committee of the Washington Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. H. E. Woolever, president of the local branch of the Women's Foreign Mis-

sions Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Pastors on Committee.

Rev. Robert W. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Congregational Church; Rev. J. U. King, pastor of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. J. Milton Waldron, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, and former member of the Interracial League of Washington; John R. Hawkins, president of the Prudential Bank; financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University; Prof. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools in the District of Columbia; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls; Mrs. Martha A. McAdoo, secretary of the Washington Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, honorary president of the National Association of Colored Women.

The chairman of the committee is Canon Anson Phelps Stokes of the Washington Cathedral, and the secretary, Dr. Emmett J. Scott. The committee uses the office of the Washington Federation of Churches as its headquarters.

POST WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 27 1927

HOUSING CONDITIONS OF NEGROES IN CITY BEING INVESTIGATED

Survey by Howard Professor and Graduate Students Covering Wide Range.

RENTS AND SANITATION INCLUDED IN REPORTS

Data to Be Similar to That in Woofter's Recent Studies in Other Cities.

William H. Jones, Howard university professor in sociology, assisted by 35 graduate students, is making a survey of housing conditions of negroes in the District of Columbia, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the joint committee on race relations of the Washington Federation of Churches. The survey will include the Northwest and Southwest sections of Washington, in which three-fourths of the negro popu-

lation reside.

Workers have already made more than 1,000 reports, covering street, alley, sidewalk and yard conditions, garbage disposal and sanitation. Their reports on buildings occupied include material, stories, basement condition, ventilation, halls and stairs, entrances, plumbing, rooms, windows, lighting systems, heating, porches, repairs and general conditions.

Subjects for Special Report.

A special report will cover also internal organization of the residence, including occupants, lodgers, rents, assessed valuations and attitudes toward the community. A report based on these schedules will be completed by next spring and will be published by the Federation of Churches, covering the same data as Woofter's recent report on negro housing conditions in American cities, which did not include Washington.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the National cathedral, is chairman of the race relations committee. Other members, representing various social organizations and community agencies, include the Rev. Samuel Judson Porter, the Rev. D. Butler Pratt, John R. Hawkins, Garnet C. Wilkinson, Clarence Aspinwall, Dr. W. Sinclair Bowen, William Knowles Cooper, the Rev. Robert W. Brooks, the Rev. J. U. King, the Rev. J. Milton Waldron, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs. Martha A. McAdoo, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. William Adams Slade and Mrs. H. E. Woolever.

COLORED COMMISSION TO AID IN RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN FLOOD AREA

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—

(By A. N. P.)—Secretary Herbert Hoover meeting with members of the colored advisory commission on the Mississippi flood disaster, at the Red Cross building here last Friday expressed the appreciation which he and officials of the Red Cross felt for "the fine service which the advisory commission has performed."

Mr. Hoover made a statement covering the detailed recommendations made by the members of the commission after the searching investigation which its members made of various refugee camps in the flooded district recently and showed that in every instance, the suggestions which the commission made had been carried out, telegraphic orders having been dispatched immediately to the various concentration centers after the Baton Rouge meeting, June 11, when the commission reported its findings.

Negro Leaders to Continue Service In Work of Reconstruction

A small group of the original commission was asked by Mr. Hoover to serve as an advisory commission on reconstruction, to see through to completion the mountainous task of rehabilitation which faces the Red Cross, to investigate all complaints arising from discriminations or misunderstandings and to advise on all problems affecting the Negro in the flood area. Dr. R. R. Moton is to serve as chairman of this commission, Bishop R. E. Jones is vice chairman, A. L. Holsey, secretary. Other members are President J. S. Clark, of Southern University, R. R. Taylor, C. A. Barnett, and Thomas Campbell, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Colored state workers are to be appointed immediately to serve with the advisory commission and cooperate with the Red Cross in carrying out its plans.

Among the conditions in various camps which the commission asked to be corrected and upon which Mr. Hoover read a reported statement

were: The entire reconstruction of the Negro camp at Opelousas, La., to place it upon an acceptable and sanitary basis, the disbandment of the camp at Monroe, La., where the land is now unwatered; the demobilization of the national guard as rapidly as possible, except in instances where police authority has proven necessary to protect people in the camps from petty thieves and bad men. All of the cots available are being put in Negro camps, although many of the white camps also lacked cots, which it was pointed out represented an enormous expense and are practically useless for subsequent service. In centers where colored people had not been represented on the local committees, each of the state and local reconstruction committees had been ordered to appoint a colored advisory committee and farm demonstration agents and women home economic workers are to be appointed by the agricultural department to assist in solving the problems faced by the refugees on their return to their homes. The United States Public Health Service and the Rockefeller Foundation working in conjunction with the Red Cross are establishing county health units, which will fight to keep down all contagious disease and to render medical aid until the crisis brought about by the inundation has passed. Employment agencies have been formed to bring those refugees who are unable to put in a crop in contact with the work on public improvements which the states are opening immediately."

Plans For Rehabilitation Presented

Mr. Hoover presented to the commission for their information and suggestion the rehabilitation plans of the Red Cross. While it will be necessary to provide food and sustenance for many thousands of the sufferers perhaps for a period of a year, with the receding of the water and the return of people to their homes, the mass feeding which has been conducted in the camps will be stopped soon. Individual case investigation will be resorted to, a house to house canvas made to reveal the seed needed, the farming implements

Defines Policy of Red Cross

The fixed policy of the Red Cross will be, not to extend aid to plantation owners or through them. Those to be helped fall into three classes: Small land owners will be provided with three weeks food as a starter, household furniture, and houses where they have been lost will be built for them. They can borrow money at low rates on their land to carry them through the crisis. Tenants, that is the type of farmer who furnishes his own seed, food, feed for his animals and farms on a three-fourth basis paying the land owner one-fourth, will be rehabilitated in full. Share croppers, where the plantation owner furnishes everything and takes 50 per cent of the crop, the share cropper having no investment in equipment, but doing what is practically piece work and working directly for the planter, will be furnished no rehabilitation unless the land owner proves he is unable to aid them. Such land owners are required to go to the agricultural finance corporations and borrow money to finance their tenants. Only where, as is true in isolated instances, the plantation owner himself is impoverished, and cannot secure help from agricultural finance corporations will this group be helped by the Red Cross.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

TAMPA, FLA.

MAR 12 1927 SOUTH TO GET INSTITUTE FOR CHARITY STUDY

Chest Executives Plan Welfare Workers School.

Tentative plans for a month's institute in the south to consider using community social resources were made this morning at the regional conference of southern community chest executives in the Floridan hotel. The city in which courses are to be given was not selected.

The institute will be the only one of its kind ever held, and will be directed by some of the most distinguished welfare workers in America. Although there have been several summer schools for social workers, the proposed institute will be a sort of post graduate course for experienced welfare workers. The institute will be held under the auspices of the American Association of Community organizations.

Executives to Attend

The attendance will be restricted to community chest executives and head executives of the social service organizations south of the Mason and Dixon line and east of the Mississippi.

The course will include discussions and lectures on the major social problems of the modern city, the community chest, health, child welfare and family relief problems, the proper handling of transients, and community recreation.

The transient problem is one of the biggest problems in social welfare work, especially in Florida, and remains unsolved, it was brought out at 11 o'clock session.

Speakers at this session were Mrs. G. A. Nash, executive secretary of the social service exchange of the Tampa Welfare league; Dr. L. M. Bristol, professor of sociology at the University of Florida; Mrs. George S. Adams, of Cleveland, E. M. Waters, of Atlanta, and A. W. Rapier, of Dr. Alexander's staff.

Other States Affected. While Florida and California are most concerned with the trans-

sient problem, the question also affects other states and the regional of agencies affiliated with the conference is a logical place to Tampa Welfare league and participants in the community chest, discuss the problem and exchange ideas. Fifty-five per cent of all cases cleared by the exchange in Tampa last month were transient cases, she said.

Some of the cases had been cleared in as many as nine other cities, with which the local exchange is in contact. Through identification of the applicants and communication with exchanges in other cities, it has been shown that from 6 to 50 per cent of applicants in Tampa have applied for assistance in agencies all along the route.

One couple, according to Mrs. Nash, within three years applied for assistance twice in Tampa and in nine other cities. "We are not opposed to persons who really need aid because of circumstances which are natural and could happen to any of us, but we are endeavoring to curb the annual influx of people who drive from town to town in their flivvers, getting 'free gas,' food and clothing as they go. Some cities are now refusing to give gasoline or money, although they will supply food and medicine."

Mrs. Nash made a plea for a more conscientious use of the transportation agreement, stating that unless persons are benefitting by being sent to another city, it was like passing the buck just to send them on to be a burden elsewhere.

College Facilities Offered. Dr. Bristol offered the research facilities of the state university for solving these problems stating he believed the Laurel Spillan foundation also could be interested as the problem is nation-wide.

Other speakers pointed out that the exodus of thousands of the impudent from Florida was proving a burden to other southern states, where they are stranded and seeking aid.

The executives were guests of the board of trade at a luncheon in the Katinka restaurant at noon, which marked the close of the conference. The visitors were later taken for a boat ride.

The out-of-town delegates and visitors included Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, head of the committee on inter-racial co-operation; Major William Parke, field director for the American Association of Community Organizations, New York; E. G. Woolwine, Chattanooga; H. J. Early, Birmingham; A. T. Guild, Richmond; O. C. Pickrell, Jacksonville; Mrs. Alice R. McReynolds, southern field representative of the national Travelers' Aid; Miss E. M. Waters, social service secretary of the Atlanta chest; Mr. and Mrs. Owen R. Lovejoy, of the St. Petersburg club centers and the smaller buildings for nurseries, with a graduate negro nurse and assistant in charge.

A banquet was given at the Floridan last night for the visitors as well as more than 100 members

Florida

TIMES-UNION
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FEB 6 1927

Negroes Being Organized in Chest Drive

Work to Be Completed This Afternoon With Mass Meeting.

Organization of the negro division of the team organization for the Community Chest campaign next week was begun at a mass meeting and held at Stanton school Friday afternoon.

J. M. Baker has accepted the post of colonel of the division and Joe H. James has been appointed lieutenant colonel to assist him.

The following majors appointed Friday are selecting the remainder of the personnel of their teams to day:

American Red Cross Home Service

W. W. Parker, H. D. Carty, William G. Jackson, Mrs. Ellen Fields, and Mrs. Hattie L. Williams.

Boys' Home Association \$24,711.92. Boy Scouts of America \$12,370.75. Children's Home Society of Florida \$39,512.53.

Community Chest Association \$13,975.00.

Daniel Memorial Orphanage \$7,790.00.

Elizabeth Edgar Home \$3,800.00. Emergency Fund \$22,500.00.

Hope Haven \$16,532.40. Home for the Aged \$8,068.04.

Jewish Welfare Association \$7,177.00. Junior League Day Nursery \$5,947.00. Pillar of Fire Children's Home \$3,850.00.

1927 Campaign Expenses \$10,870.00. St. Luke's hospital \$17,000.00.

Salvation Army \$20,087.00.

Seaman's Institute \$3,639.56.

Social Service Exchange \$2,025.00.

Travelers' Aid Society \$5,950.00.

Volunteers of America \$13,454.00.

Y. M. H. A. \$7,560.00.

Y. W. C. A. \$17,444.76.

Negro Welfare League \$5,100.00.

The campaign will continue through the current week. The workers will make their first report at a luncheon to be held at the Carling Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Luncheons will be held daily thereafter and the campaign will be closed with a Victory dinner at the Carling Friday night.

Chief of Police A. J. Roberts has authorized the reservation of Adams street from Main to Laura for cars belonging to the Community Chest workers during the breakfast hour this morning and during the report luncheons that will begin tomorrow.

The active solicitation of funds this morning is the climax of four weeks of detail work that has been underway at campaign headquarters in the Hotel Carling.

TIMES-UNION
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Chest Rally Opens in City This Morning

FEB 7 1927
\$280,000 to Be Gathered for
Distribution to Various
Agencies.

JAN 1927
TAMPA, FLA.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

MAR 1 1927 \$196,586 PAID OUT TO CHEST AGENCIES DURING FISCAL YEAR

Cash receipts for the fiscal year 1926 were \$201,214.17, and of this amount \$196,586.89 was paid out to the various agencies. It was announced yesterday by President J. A. Griffin of the Tampa Welfare League and Community Chest, at a meeting attended by all members of the executive committee of the league and chest at chest headquarters. Reports of the executive director, Mrs. Ruth W. Atkinson, were read and approved.

The study of negro life in Tampa, sponsored by the league under the supervision of the commission on inter-racial co-operation of the south, was approved by the executive committee.

The annual audit of the organization was presented and financial reports for February were received and approved.

President Griffin said disbursements were made to the following agencies:

American Red Cross, Children's home, Boy Scouts, day nursery, W. C. T. U., Family Service association, Girl Scouts, Humane society, milk fund, Old People's home, Salvation Army, Seamen's Church institute, Tampa Negro Day Nursery and Kindergarten association, Tampa Urban league, Travelers' Aid, Volunteers of America, Florida Girls' Free Training school, Young Men's Hebrew association, Young Men's Christian association, Young Women's Christian

Tallahassee's colored population has also gotten the better home fever and in various parts of the several colored residential sections will be found attractively finished homes that reflect the pride of these people, many of whom own their homes in fee simple, or who are paying for them on the instalment plan.

AMPA, FLA.

MAR 18 1927 WALL NAMES BODY TO STUDY TAMPA NEGRO

Nine Committees to Undertake Work of Survey.

Nine committees were appointed yesterday by Mayor Perry G. Wall to inaugurate a study of negro life in Tampa.

Appointments were made at a meeting called by Mayor Wall president of the Tampa Urban league, and J. A. Griffin, president of the Tampa Welfare league, and attended by a large number of representatives of the community chest, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. B. I. A. Red Cross and Seamen's church institute.

The study was outlined by Arthur Raper, member of the staff of William H. Parker, field representative of the American association for community organization, and Dr. Will Alexander, director of the commission on inter-racial cooperation of the South, are scheduled for addresses.

Mr. Raper's services are given without charge by the inter-racial commission. He will be assisted by B. E. Mays, executive secretary of the Urban league, and J. H. McGrew, a member of this race group, sent by the National Y. M. C. A. to assist without salary.

Committees appointed to serve in the study follow:

Tampa Welfare League and community chest: Judge E. C. Darlington, juvenile court; Dr. E. C. Levy, city health officer; George Wiedman, educational committee

board of trade; R. J. Ritter, recreation board; Dr. A. M. Bennett, ministerial association; Omer Carnichael, city schools; L. P. Dickie, board of trade; Mrs. Amos Norris, Hillsborough Federation of Woman's clubs, and members of the executive committee including J. A. Griffin, V. V. Sharpe, Mrs. Ruth Atkinson, Roger Clapp, H. P. Macfarlane and Isaac Maas.

Mayor Wall's personally appointed committee: Mrs. H. T. Lykes, Mrs. John H. Ireland, Mrs. D. B. Givens, Peter O. Knight, W. B. Gray, Frank Jackson, Albert Thornton, D. B. McKay, and E. D. Lambright.

Y. M. C. A.: Henry Giddens, Addison Logan and G. Norman Baughman.

Red Cross: Miss Kathryn Jessen, executive secretary, and Mrs. T. J. Caldwell.

Y. W. C. A.: Miss Eva Mae Bowman and Mrs. J. C. Mellon.

Seamen's Church institute: The Rev. F. Barnby Leach.

Urban league: B. E. Mays, J. H. McGrew, Dr. J. A. Butler, Dr. R. R. Williams, Dr. J. A. White, T. W. Bryan, Mrs. Inez Alston, A. E. Ashley, Mrs. C. D. Williams, John Hall, A. T. Stuart, R. G. Griffin, A. J. Shoots and Dr. John E. Culmer.

CITIZEN KEY WEST, FLA.

MAY 19 1927

NEGRO SAMARITANS

Deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice have been common during the terrible flood which has devastated a large area in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. A few instances of high courage and devotion to humanity have appeared in the dispatches, but in hundreds of cases the heroes will never be known beyond the scene of their activity.

One outstanding example is that of Samuel White, a negro of a New Orleans suburb, employed at the railroad stockyards. When 25 families were marooned in their homes by the flood and in imminent danger of drowning, White hastily built a crude raft and making trip after trip, rescued every one.

He found straw to make beds for them in box cars, while his wife provided hot coffee and food for the storm-drenched unfortunates, providing for them thus for three days, until other relief appeared. They also assisted in nursing a family sick with measles.

This incident once more illustrates that fact that a black skin may cover a noble heart. To some of us it recalls the exploit of Tom Lee, another negro, who saved nearly two score men and

women when a government steamer sank near Memphis a couple of years ago, taking them three or four at a time to safety in his small skiff.

It is well to remember that no race has a monopoly of courage or kindness, and that one can not identify a Good Samaritan by his complexion.

MAY 21 1927 NEGRO PLAYGROUND

Mayor Autrey, city commissioners, and the department of public recreation, and engineering department plan to make a negro playground and athletic field at the old city dump, Carter and Westmoreland streets. Work of clearing and improving will start at once it is announced.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MAY 20 1927

Concert Nets \$125 For Negro Children

Five hundred and forty-two dollars of the \$27,922 contributed in Jacksonville for Mississippi flood relief was collected through the efforts of Nurse Rosie Brown, negro Red Cross worker, it was said at the chapter's headquarters Thursday. Of this amount \$100 came from the Afro-American Life Insurance Company and \$50 from the negro medical society.

The following communication was received at chapter headquarters yesterday from national headquarters in Washington, under date of May 17:

"The total amount reported today for the Mississippi flood relief fund of the American National Red Cross is \$12,133,133. Of this reported amount, \$10,263,704.04 has actually been paid in to national headquarters and the branch offices. Never since the compelling days of the World war has the tremendous, far-reaching American Red Cross organization functioned more promptly or efficiently.

"Your chapter will, we are sure, recognize the gravity of the relief problem and will, although you have already achieved remarkable results, continue to encourage contributions to the Mississippi flood relief fund. We do not urge you, however, to exert any additional aggressive campaign pressure."

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., INDEPENDENT

JUL 30 1927

Concert Nets \$125 For Negro Children

The concert given at First Congregational church by the negro choir of McCabe Memorial church last night netted about \$125 for the under-privileged and under-fed negro children of the city, it was said today at the office of the city recreation board. Negro spirituals and plantation songs were presented by the choir which numbers 25 members.

Persons wishing to make contributions to the same fund may take the money to the recreation department. Mrs. Ida Dann, county probation officer, will have charge of the distribution of the fund. The civic child welfare committee is planning to give other concerts in the fall.

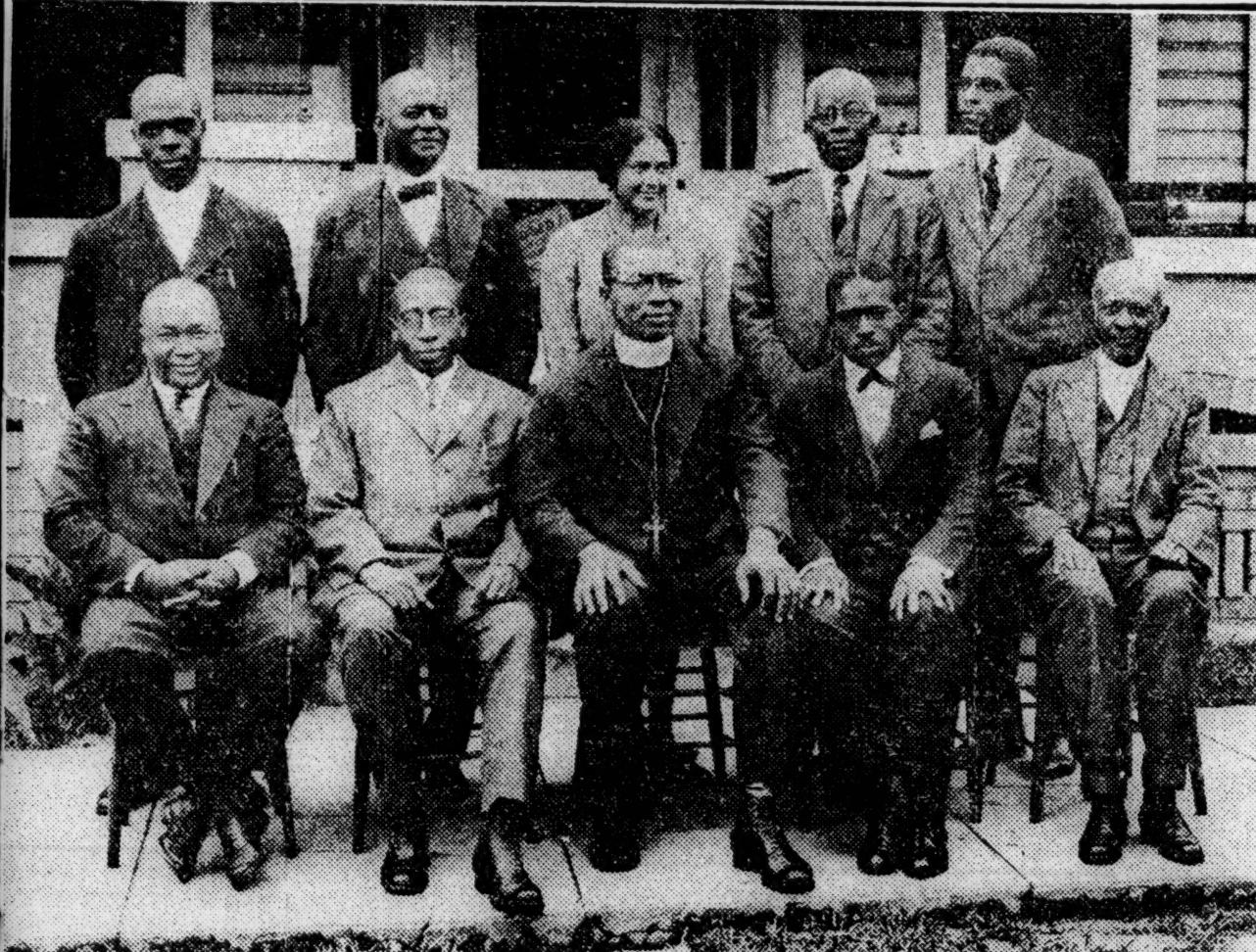
Social Conditions, Improvement of -1927

DAYTONA FLA., TRIMBLE

Florida.

DEC 8 1927

Negro Leaders in Chest Campaign



—Photo by Burgert Bros.

Left to right, front row, are H. W. Joseph, J. A. Austin, Rev. J. E. Culmer, Robert Thomas and A. E. Ashley; back row, Rev. J. J. Heath, Dr. R. R. Williams, Sadie Mays, Dr. M. J. Anderson and B. E. Mays.

**BI-RACIAL MASS MEETING HEARS
PROMINENT SOCIAL WORKERS** single person left the building until the close of the meeting.

Daytona Beach, Dec. 11—One of the most colorful Bi-Racial Gatherings that has ever assembled in this community in recent years was packed into the auditorium of Bethune-Bolman College this afternoon, to hear Mr. E. as he was to receive the profuse ovation K. Jones, Executive secretary of the National Urban League, and Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League. As indicative of the impression made upon the audience, we quote one of the prominent white women who said con-

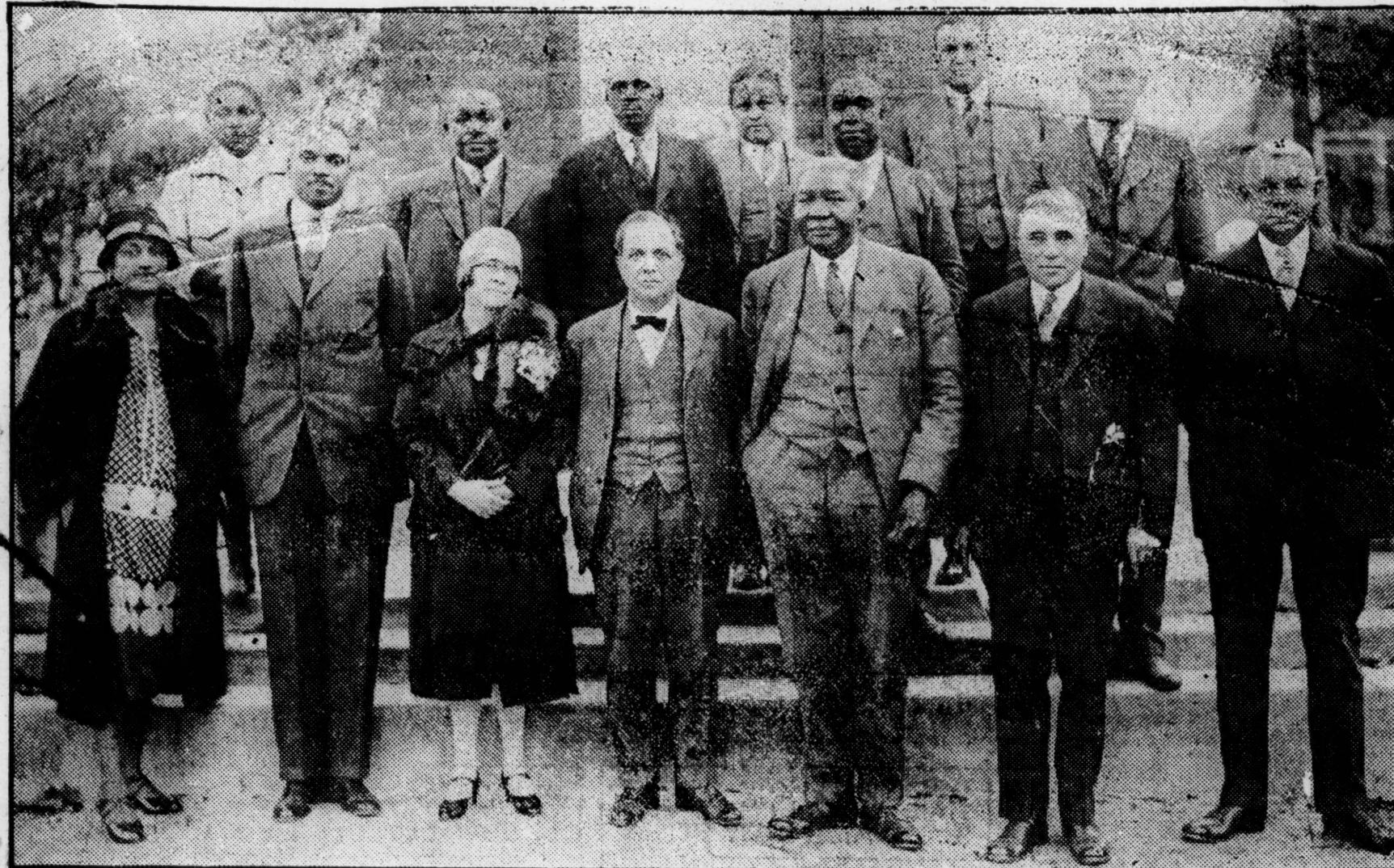
Mrs. Bethune, the president of the Institution, had so impressed the audience with the importance of the introducing Mr. Jones, "Hereafter in messages to be brought by these distinguished social workers, that notwithstanding the fact that they were one hour and thirty minutes late, because was focused on preparation for service, of automobile trouble en route, not appreciation of opportunity and confi-

dence in the possibilities and capabilities of the race, on the part of the younger element. Following the mass meeting an informal reception was tendered the executive representatives of the National Urban League in the beautiful, spacious home of Mrs. Bethune. Representatives of both race elements participated also in this feature of the program.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1927

General

COLORED FLOOD ADVISORY COMMISSION MEETING AT TUSKEGEE



The Colored Advisory Commission on Rehabilitation in the Flood District appointed by Secretary Herbert Hoover met recently at Tuskegee Institute to consider problems of relief affecting the Negro that have grown out of the disaster. They are, reading left to right, lower: Miss Mary E. Williams, public health nurse, Tuskegee Institute; Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Mrs. John Hope of Atlanta; Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans; Dr. Robert R. Moton, chairman of the Commission and principal of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; R. R. Taylor, Vice-President of Tuskegee Institute; upper row: H. C. Ray, State Agricultural Agent, Arkansas; M. M. Hubert, State Agricultural Agent, Mississippi, who was invited to sit with the Commission and report on conditions in his State; L. M. McCoy, president of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.; A. L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute, Secretary of the Commission; J. O. Thomas of the National Urban League, Atlanta; Dr. J. B. Martin of Memphis; and T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, field agent, U. S. Agricultural Adjustment Service.

General.

~~LOOD REHABILITATION.~~

The work of reconstruction in the flooded areas of the Mississippi Valley, in the ~~South~~ Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, appears to have been started in a way that promises to improve conditions for the bulk of the sufferers, the Negroes of that section. As was announced in *The Age* last week, three representatives of the Colored Advisory Commission have been appointed to assist in developing "full interracial cooperation in reconstruction problems" in the area affected, in conjunction with the officials of the Red Cross. This will guard against the aid given by this organization being diverted to the benefit of the plantation owners, by being charged as an advance made to the tenant farmer or cropper.

But there is a greater and more serious problem than this to be coped with, in dealing with the revelations as to the widespread existence of peonage and the virtual enforced labor of tenants who were bound to serve only one certain plantation owner. The uprising of the waters helped to break up this condition in certain sections and despite the use of state troops, many of the laborers availed themselves of the opportunity to seek other fields after the waters receded. The system of peonage received a jar which may help to put an end to this abuse of authority, which has long been encouraged by the local authorities. The refusal of the Red Cross officials to recognize the claims of the plantation owners to the exclusive services of these workers helped to weaken the whole structure of latterday slavery.

The work of rehabilitation for the flood sufferers, eighty per cent of whom are estimated to be Negroes, should include the substitution of a better labor system than one based on peonage or enforced labor, or the equally unfair cropper system with its attendant evils of cheating the tenant farmer out of the proceeds of

his season's labor. Some observers see as a result of the losses incurred by the land owners through floods and other disasters, the sale and partition of many of the large plantations. This land should be offered to the thrifty and industrious black tenants on easy terms, so that they may be encouraged to stick to the soil and remain producers of the needed staples of cotton and corn.

Under favorable conditions, with good crops and a ready market for his produce and fair treatment from the local authorities, the black farmer of the South would probably prefer to remain at the calling which he knows best, rather than join the steady migration north to take his chance in making his way in some Northern factory at an unfamiliar trade. But the issue depends largely on the attitude of the whites towards the improvement of the black worker's status as an economic factor. If it is decided to keep him as a serf and a peon, and to discourage his efforts to acquire land and economic independence, it will only hasten the process of migration.

Rehabilitation of the flood sufferers must be accomplished along the right lines, if it is to effect any permanent good for either race or promote the general prosperity of the Southland. If the flood has served to wash away the foundations of peonage and the infamous cropper system that kept most of the black workers in economic servitude, it will have proved a benefit to humanity.

~~RED CROSS NEEDS NEGRO MEMBERS~~

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The American Red Cross is in need of a larger membership according to a report of the work of the organization during the year which closed June, 1927, which was made public recently.

The organization is making a special appeal to Negroes to join and is pointing to the relief work done among Negro refugees in the various disasters last year, including the Mississippi flood. Following these disasters workers from the Red Cross rushed to the stricken areas and administered relief to white and colored victims alike and helped many "get back on their feet."

Following the tornado in St. Louis, which wiped out hundreds of homes tenanted by Negroes, the Red Cross went to their rescue and worked hand in hand with local agencies to help the tornado victims.

"We need at least 5,000,000 members," Chairman Payne stated in the report. "We are obliged to draw annually upon our reserves and the demands upon us increase each year. Our roll call should meet our normal needs and add something to our reserve for great disasters. The Red Cross cannot wait to raise funds. Action, prompt, instant is it life. Instant action means the lives of many. It must be strong; it must be ready; this means a large reserve."

~~NEGRO FLOOD VICTIMS ASK RED CROSS HELP~~

Washington, December 13.—(AP) Misinterpretation of the aims of the Red Cross has resulted in inequality and discrimination in administering to the needs of negro flood sufferers in sections of the devastated area along the Mississippi, the colored advisory commission today informed Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Vice Chairman James L. Fieser, of the American Red Cross.

The commission reported that in many places the Red Cross has been carried out ~~equally~~ and with impartiality as to race, but added that there were sections in the flood area where the negroes were suffering because of local conditions.

Secretary Hoover and Fieser will revisit the flood territory late this week.

~~DEMAND DISMISSAL OF RED CROSS LEADER~~

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 14.—(By A.N.P.)—Declaring that the intolerable conditions existing at Melville, La., where their investigators reported discriminations and neglect of Negro flood sufferers, the colored advisory rehabilitation commission, meeting ~~Wednesday~~ ^{Dec. 14}, wired Secretary Herbert Hoover, urging the removal of Miss Cordelia Townsend in charge of Red Cross work there.

Miss Townsend, who is a New York woman, is said to have refused to permit Negro blood workers ~~authorized~~ to assist in relief work to function in Melville ~~and~~ to have quote built, repaired, and furnished hundreds of white people's homes while neglecting to provide quarters for colored flood victims who were in the majority. She was described as being "more bourbon than the native southerners" and as being "entirely without sympathy for Negro sufferers."

The telegram which was signed by Doctor Robert R. Moton, chairman of the commission, follows:

"It is the unanimous recommendation of the Colored Flood Rehabilitation Commission in session at Tuskegee Institute that Miss Cordelia Townsend, in charge of Red Cross activities at Melville, La., be removed at once from the work because of discrimination, and neglect existing

~~ASKS HOOVER TO DISMISS RED CROSS WORKER~~

By the Associated Negro Press
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URBAN LEAGUE MAKES REPORT ON INDUSTRY

Bulletin No. 10, of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League summarizes employment conditions throughout the country as follows:

General Conditions

Labor advisers throughout the country are reporting a slowing up in industry following the holiday rush. Missouri, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, and Florida are all feeling this depression. From Chicago word comes that the industrial situation has come almost to the acute stage. Laborers are being laid off there and only temporary work is available. Fort Wayne's outlook in employment for January in rather gloomy and Minneapolis finds the usual seasonal depression coupled with a disinclination to hire Negroes.

Migration

Brooklyn notes an influx of Southern migrants, especially from the Carolinas. Many of the men have not sufficient industrial experience to fit into jobs that are open and therefore drift aimlessly from city to city until they are without funds.

Laborers are coming to Chicago from all sections of the country. There is no movement away from the city.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, also reports incoming workers.

Noteworthy Incidents

The U.S. Department of Labor has released two significant incidents concerning Palmyra, New Jersey and Washington, D.C.:

In Washington, a novel and successful experiment in the form of a building trades school is being carried on here. Bricklaying, plastering, cement work and tile setting are taught daily in a class of 15 white and 16 colored apprentices. The actual course may be covered in three months, with an additional month of practical experience on an actual job. Up to the present time 41 students have completed the course and are now at work on jobs at wages from \$10 to \$18 per day. The school apparently meets a long felt need as a substitute for apprenticeships.

Beason, N.J.—From April until

September the dozen bricklayers in and around Beason give employment to more than a thousand colored men. During the fall and winter not more than one hundred men are employed. There has been trouble among the men during the busy summer seasons, due largely to a lack of recreational facilities and the promiscuous manner in which men are hired. Plans are under way to remedy these conditions.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Urban League has been quite successful in placing clerical workers in desirable positions. It also has placed two workers in the publicity department of the Boston Civic League.

Brooklyn, N.Y.—The Y.M.C.A. reports a placement in a "very desirable position" as shipping clerk. A boy was also given employment by the New York Times in a department where there has been no opportunity for a colored boy heretofore.

The Urban League is supplying the first ten colored workers for one factory and will furnish workers for a factory which plans to add 150 to its present force of 60 Negroes, making its entire personnel colored. This company has found Negro labor efficient in three other cities.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A chain grocery store corporation has hired two men as clerks with assurances that they are in line to be made managers of the stores in which they are working.

WILL STUDY FAMILY LIFE

New York City, June 6.—Declaring that "parents are blamed for pretty much everything today, from the crime wave to cosmetics," and that "the favorite scapegoat of the moment is the family whenever anything goes wrong," 234 organizations engaged in family social work have called a nation-wide conference to consider, from every important angle, the entire subject of "Family Life in America Today." The conference will be held October 2nd to 5th at Buffalo where 50

Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, editor of The Saturday Review of Literature; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, first social agency in this country author; Mr. Karl de Schweinitz, director, The Family Society of Philadelphia; Professor Herbert F. Jennings, Johns Hopkins University; Professor W. F. Ogburn, Boston University; Porter R. Lee, director, New York School of So-

cial Work; A. J. Muste, director, as a supervising architect. Brookwood Labor College; David C. Adie, director, Charity Organization Society of Buffalo; Miss C. Thayer who also began his new duties on June 1st. He comes to the Pittsburgh Urban League from the position of executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League. Mr. Thayer also is a graduate of Fisk University and was at one time industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban League.

Mr. Gerald E. Allen, who has just secured his master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh working on an Urban League "Fellowship," has been appointed executive secretary of the Canton (Ohio) Urban League. Mr. Allen is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, and has taken a year and a half of law at Duquesne University. He has had experience in the work of the Pittsburgh Urban League.

"This will be a conference not alone for those professionally interested in social work, but as

much for the public at large and

1—How are church and state particularly for parents," helping family life and how are they hindering it?

2—What effect is long and extensive training for the professionals having on family life?

3—How are the eugenists and biologists helping or hindering family life in America today?

4—Is modern industry helping or hindering family life?

5—What is the increased command of leisure time doing to family life?

6—What are law and present-day methods of law enforcement doing to help or hinder family life?

7—What is our passion for new devices and invention doing? Or more specifically, where do our

motors, radios, movies, printing presses, our labor-saving devices generally, help family life and where do they hinder it? Are we to become an attachment of our ingenious machinery or are the machines to be made to serve this generation and succeeding ones by their subordination to human welfare?

Among those who have agreed to lead the inquiry and discussion along these lines are:

Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, editor of The Saturday Review of Literature; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, first social agency in this country author; Mr. Karl de Schweinitz, director, The Family Society of Philadelphia; Professor Herbert F. Jennings, Johns Hopkins University; Professor W. F. Ogburn, Boston University; Porter R. Lee, director, New York School of So-

URBAN LEAGUE MAKES MANY NEW APPOINTMENTS

Brilliant Young Men Given Position with National Organization

The National Urban League announces several new appointments to local Urban League staffs. The newly organized Urban League of Buffalo, New York, has elected as its executive secretary William L. Evans, who began his duties June 1st. Mr. Evans is a graduate of Fisk University, formerly taught in the Central High School, Louisville, Kentucky, and was for a number of years the industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban League. Mr. Evans has also had considerable experience in building construction in Indiana and Kentucky, having had training

The Negro and the Flood

By WALTER WHITE

THOSE familiar with the history of the South would expect cause for complaint regarding the treatment of Negroes in the areas recently inundated by the Mississippi River—the more so because the flooded areas in Mississippi and Arkansas include few towns of any considerable size but are composed of great plantations employing scores or even hundreds of Negro laborers.

A recent tour which I made through the flooded districts, however, brought many surprises, not the least of these being that there was a greater measure of fairness in the administration of flood relief so far as Negroes are concerned than reports had given ground for expecting. Inevitably, there were numerous minor causes for complaint by colored refugees, but on the whole Negroes were being given food, clothing, shelter, and medical attention little different from that given to whites. Army cots, for example, were often given to whites, first, and to Negroes only after the whites had been fully supplied. There were instances, too, where the choicest clothing was distributed in the white camps and the left-overs given to Negroes. The Red Cross, however, with commendable diligence had seen to it that Negroes should have an essentially fair deal.

One enslaving custom more or less generally followed, however, is likely to do lasting harm. To understand this situation thoroughly one should know the background. As has already been said, the flood areas consist in the main of large plantations, owned in many instances by absentee landlords and worked on the share-cropping or tenant-farming system. Particularly in the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, where these share croppers and tenant farmers are Negroes, it is rare for Negroes to obtain fair settlements from their landlords. They live in a state of virtual peonage, and the flood situation has been used to strengthen their chains.

It is worth while recalling the famous riot in Phillips County, Arkansas, reported in *The Nation* for December 6, 1919. That county is in the flood area today. In 1919 the Negroes there organized a society through which they planned to pool their meager resources and to use the dues paid by the members to retain a white lawyer to represent them in the courts in obtaining settlements for their crops. Word was sent forth that these Negroes had organized instead to "massacre white people and seize their land." Mobs poured into Phillips County, and, to quote the decision of the United States Supreme Court, "a number of colored people assembled in their church were attacked and fired upon by a body of white men, and in the disturbance that followed a white man was killed. The report of the killing caused great excitement and was followed by the hunting down and shooting of many Negroes." Seventy-nine Negroes were arrested, given a farcical trial, and twelve of them were condemned to death, while the remainder were sentenced to long prison terms. Subsequently the cases of these men were taken to the Supreme Court of the United

States and there the convictions were reversed, and the men were eventually freed. The case was a revealing picture of peonage conditions in this area.

There enters into the flood situation, also, the great migration of Negroes from the South during the past

decade. Drawn into the North on the one hand by industrial opportunities, safeguarding of life from attacks by mobs, and educational advantages, and on the other hand driven out of the South by oppressive conditions, some two million Negroes have left the South. Plantation owners in the flood area were highly apprehensive lest they lose their Negro labor when the flood caused abandonment of plantations.

It is in the handling of this problem of labor that legitimate ground for complaint is to be found. In many of the refugee camps Negroes are carefully guarded, and when the flood recedes and the land dries they are released only to the landlord from whose plantation they came. There is, for example, the area from which refugees were placed in the National Cemetery at Vicksburg. This area comprises parts of five Mississippi counties and all of four others in which, according to the United States Census estimate for 1925, there resided 173,000 persons, of whom 80 per cent were Negroes. According to the Jackson, Mississippi, *Daily News* of April 30,

General Green and Dr. Underwood on Friday detailed Dr. H. H. Boswell to visit several points in the delta in order to hasten the evacuation of refugee camps by explaining to the planters and business men that their labor will be protected from labor agents in all authorized camps. "General Green cannot be responsible for this matter in unauthorized camps," declared Dr. Underwood. . . . "It is believed that the principal reason why so many refugees remain in small camps, where it is impossible to protect their health, is on account of the fear of the planters that labor agents will seduce their labor to other parts of the State.

"This has been absolutely prohibited from the beginning in authorized camps. All labor in authorized camps will be held and not allowed to go to other sections of the State, and after the flood danger has passed and conditions are such that they can resume work, they will be taken back to their homes in the various sections of the delta from which they came."

It is hardly necessary to add that the labor referred to is Negro labor. When I was at Vicksburg, I talked at length with General Green, who was most courteous to me. General Green, in command of the Mississippi National Guard troops, with headquarters at Vicksburg, explained to me the system by which a plantation-owner or his manager bearing credentials would come to the camp, identify "his Negroes," and then take these Negroes back to the plantation from which they came.

At Cleveland, Mississippi, a meeting was held on May 5 of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Relief Committee, with J. C. McMullen, director in charge of Red Cross

Relief work at Cleveland. According to the Vicksburg *Evening Post* of May 5,

. . . the matter of parties, covering a wide range of the delta section not overflowed, going to Cleveland with the view and purpose of being permitted to remove families from the camp and place them on their own plantations was thoroughly discussed and considered, with the result that the matter of releasing families or individuals to parties other than the one [with whom] they have previously contracted for the year was placed in the hands of V. W.

Thomas. Mr. Thomas was instructed by the committee not to release any family or persons from the camp except on written consent of the landlord from whose plantation the laborers came or on the personal request or authorization of the landlord.

From a number of camps, among them that at the Fair Grounds at Memphis, I heard of Negroes eluding guards placed around their Negro camps and escaping to shift for themselves, choosing to forego food, shelter, clothing, and medical attention rather than go back to virtual slavery on the plantations from which the flood waters had driven them.

These instances are typical of many. Those in immediate charge of flood relief, whether wittingly or not, are, I believe, permitting the relief organizations to be used by plantation-owners further to enslave or at least to perpetuate peonage conditions in many parts of the flood area. The higher officials of the Red Cross, notably men like Dr. William R. Redden, Chief Medical Officer for the Red Cross, are resolutely opposed to such use of the disaster. There was, for example, the problem of giving relief to sufferers after they had returned to their homes, where Negroes or whites voluntarily chose to go back to the plantations from

which they came. Obviously, the most economical and efficient method of distribution of such supplies in cases where there are fifty or a hundred or two hundred people residing on a plantation would be to turn over the supplies for the whole number to the plantation owner. Negroes feared any such plan, knowing that some of the landlords would claim to have paid for these supplies and would charge against the Negro beneficiaries all the supplies that had been given them. They took this matter up with the Red Cross officials, and the result was an order that no supplies be given in bulk—only to the individual sufferers.

Negroes in hundreds of cases were forced to work at the point of guns on the levees long after it was certain that the levees would break. Conscripted Negro labor did practically all of the hard and dangerous work in fighting the flood. Harrowing as many of these stories are, they are the almost inevitable products of a gigantic catastrophe and are part of the normal picture of the industrial and race situation in certain parts of the South. The greatest and most significant injustice is in the denial to Negroes of the right of free movement and of the privilege of selling their services to the highest bidder. That, if persisted in, would recreate and crystallize a new slavery almost as miserable as the old.

Social Conditions, Improvement... - 1927 Department Report Shows Progress in Social Welfare

adult agencies and institutions in the larger cities; 12 board meetings of the state department of public welfare; 12 plans for buildings for institutions; 12 new blanks for children's work; five since the department was created in 1920 to cooperate with state agencies; new institutions and communities in the broad field of social welfare.

The work of the department, according to the report, is "the prevention of crime and dependency through the spread of knowledge and the stimulation of alleviative and remedial work on behalf of the sub-normal and handicapped members of the community, and the organization of preventive measures against adverse and depressive forces in the community."

The department states that when it came into existence the flood of the criminals, the insane and the helpless children of broken families was overwhelming. The institutions provided for their care, that the expense their care involved was running into the millions and the leaders were baffled because it seemed impossible to meet the increasing demand for institutional care. The department's greatest service, the report goes on to say, has been to discover through careful research the underlying cause and to suggest the remedy, embarking upon a program of community organization, centering around the employment of a trained social worker in each community to check the tide of dependency and mental disease.

70 Almshouses Inspected.

During the past two years, the report states, the division of county organization inspected 70 almshouses in 1925 and 60 in 1926, having by its contacts with ten counties persuaded them to discontinue their almshouses. Besides these inspections, 87 counties were visited from one to a dozen times to give assistance in various other matters pertaining to county welfare work. The department states that Georgia now has 17 counties which are organized to cope with their social problems.

A splendid spirit of cooperation and helpfulness has been developed between the department and the 110 institutions and agencies under its inspection. The studies which the department has prosecuted, the report states, have brought out the fact that two developments in the field are of the greatest importance. The first of these is the equipment of our institutions with Mr. Frazier's personnel in the social workers to make thorough investigations of applicants before admission, and to have charge of the after-care upon discharge. The second is that race prejudice is "abnormal," outstanding need, the report states, is "delusion" and form of "insanity."

Action by the school trustees took place two weeks ago, but is just beginning to come known, as every effort was made to keep quiet the fact that a school for social service does not welcome progress. Following the appearance of the article on the newsstands, local newspapers published references to it and whites over the telephone threatened Mr. Frazier with a lynching. Friends hurried him to safety.

DOUST FRAZIER FROM ATLANTA SOCIAL SCHOOL

Ideas On Race Equality Too
Advanced For Dixie Say
Directors.

WHITES THREATENED
HIM WITH LYNCHING
Frazier's Article In Current
"Forum" Terms Race Pre-
judice Form Of Insanity

ATLANTA, Ga. — Edward Franklin Frazier has been forced out of the principalship of the Atlanta School of Social Service after five years' service.

Trustees of the school felt that his ideas on race equality were too far advanced for the South. The climax was reached when an article from the *Atlanta Constitution* in which he establishes the theory upon discharge. The second is that race prejudice is "abnormal,"

outstanding need, the report states, is "delusion" and form of "insanity."

Accompanied by Mrs. Frazier, Mr. Frazier arrived in Baltimore last week leaving Friday for Chicago classed as symptoms of insanity University where he will spend there those frequent hallucinations year of residence required for a degree of white women who are doctor of philosophy.

Insane

Excerpts from Mr. Frazier's article in the "Forum" on "The Pathology of Race Prejudice" are as follows:

Cannot Stand Argument

"The Southern white man puts certain questions beyond discussion. If they are pressed he will fight rather than argue.

"Southern white people write and talk about the majesty of law, the sacredness of human rights, and the advantages of democracy,—and the next moment defend mob violence, disfranchisement, and Jim Crow treatment of the Negro. White men and women who are otherwise kind and law-abiding will indulge in the most revolting forms of cruelty towards black people.

Somnambulism

"A white woman who addressed a colored man as mister is immediately asked whether she would want a Negro to marry her sister and must listen to a catalog of his sins. How else than as the somnambulism of the insane and almost insane are we to account for the behavior of a member of a school board who jumps up and paces the floor, cursing and accusing Negroes, the instant the question of appropriating money for Negro schools is raised?

Compensatory Re-action

"We have heard lately an intelligent Southern white woman insisting that nine-tenths of all Negroes have syphilis, in spite of statistical and other authoritative evidence to the contrary.

"A Negro was lynched for voting to exonerate a Negro accused of a crime. The energetic measures which Southerners use to prevent legal unions of white with colored people look suspiciously like compensatory re-action for their own frustrated desires for such unions.

Nervous

"A telephone operator in a small Southern city called up a Negro doctor and told him that some one at his home had made an improper proposal to her. Altho the physician protested the message could not have come from his house the sheriff was sent to arrest him. His record in the town had been conspicuously in accord with the white man's rule about the color line. He had consistently refused to attend white men, not to mention white women, who had applied to him for treatment. Unable, in spite of this, to escape arrest, he sought the aid of a white physician, the author of a number of treatises on sociology and psychology. For

sician. The whole matter down suddenly, the white physician explaining to his colored colleague that he had gone to the operator and found that she was only "nervous" that day.

Georgia.

Hallucinations. "Perhaps more justly to be

white women is the white woman herself through the intangible incitement of her own desire, is the vilest that this writer ever encountered in a lifetime. The author of it is evidently more insane by reason of his anti-white complex than any Southerner obsessed by his anti-Negro repulsions.

Excerpts from Mr. Frazier's article in the "Forum" on "The Pathology of Race Prejudice" are as follows:

Pathology

"The following manifestation of race prejudice shows strikingly its pathological nature. Some years ago a mulatto went to a small Southern town to establish a school for Negroes. In order not to become persona non grata in the community, he approached the leading white residents for their approval of the enterprise.

"Upon his visit to one white woman he was invited into her parlor and treated with the usual courtesies shown visitors; but when this woman discovered later that he was colored, she chopped up the chair in which he had sat and, after pouring gasoline over the pieces, made a bonfire of them.

Social Incapacity

"From a practical viewpoint, insanity means incapacity. Southern white people afflicted with the Negro-complex show themselves incapable of performing certain social functions. They are, for instance, incapable of rendering just decisions when white and colored people are involved; and their very claim that they "know" and "understand" the Negro indicates a fixed system of ideas respecting him,—whereas a sane and just appraisal of the situation would involve the assimilation of new data.

All Dixie Insane

"The inmates of a madhouse are not judge insane by themselves, but by those outside. The fact that abnormal behavior towards Negroes is characteristic of a whole group may be an example illustrating Nietzsche's observation that "insanity in individuals is something rare,—but in groups, parties, nations, and epochs it is the rule."

Native Of Baltimore

Mr. Frazier is a Baltimorean, graduate of Howard and Clark University, who had applied to him for treatment. Unable, in spite of this, to escape arrest, he sought the aid of a white physician, the author of a number of treatises on sociology and psychology. For

sician. The whole matter down suddenly, the white physician explaining to his colored colleague that he had gone to the operator and found that she was only "nervous" that day.

This suggestion that the primarily guilty party in case of sexual outrage by Negroes upon

white women is the white woman herself through the intangible incitement of her own desire, is the vilest that this writer ever encountered in a lifetime. The author of it is evidently more insane by reason of his anti-white complex than any Southerner obsessed by his anti-Negro repulsions.

It is unfortunate that publications so generally sane and just as is the Forum should give currency to an essay on so manifestly prejudiced and unsupported by document and common experience, as this thesis which represents the Southern white people as *Bedlamites* beyond hope of redemption.

FORRESTER WASHINGTON APPOINTED HEAD OF ATLANTA SCHOOL

Atlanta, Ga., May 27:—Fourteen young women today received diplomas from the Atlanta School of Social Work, having completed a year of study and practical experience in this field. The commencement address was delivered by Rev. W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and the diplomas were presented by Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, retiring director of the school.

D. Willis J. King, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced that Mr. Frazier had resigned his connection with the school, in order to do postgraduate work at the University of Chicago, and that he would be succeeded by Forrester B. Washington, now executive secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia. Mr. Washington was introduced and expressed briefly his confidence in the future of the institution.

The Atlanta School of Social Work was established several years ago to meet the growing need for training colored social workers. It has a mixed board of trustees and faculty, and receives the cordial and helpful cooperation of many welfare agencies of the city.

ROSENWALD TO AID STUDY OF NEGRO CHILD WELFARE

Chicago Philanthropist Promises \$5,000 a Year to Work if Citizens of the State Raise an

Equal Amount.

That one of the most interesting and far-reaching pieces of work in behalf of Negro child welfare is being done in Georgia and in Atlanta is a fact that is not known as generally as it should be. *Independent*

Sometime over a year ago, the State Department of Public Welfare realizing how little is known of the extent or causes of dependency and delinquency among Negro children or what becomes of the child who gets into trouble and is unprovided for, and desiring to see a study of what could be done for a group of Negro children if the funds and resources were available, applied to Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago.

Although the Rosenwald Fund has heretofore confined its activities to school work, Mr. Rosenwald was nevertheless impressed with the good that might come from a study of Negro child welfare followed by a demonstration piece of work that he made an exception and gave Georgia a promise of \$5,000 a year for five years should the like amount be matched by private citizens in the state.

The study which has started with a group of Atlanta children and which will eventually branch out into other communities, is endeavoring to reveal both the causes and results of dependency and delinquency among Negro children and the demonstration piece of work which is now being done in Atlanta with a limited number of children is undertaking to show what can be done for these children. There is an advisory board consisting of Kontz Bennett, Mrs. R. P. Brooks, Mrs. Sarah Brown, Mrs. John J. Eagan, Mrs. Claudia W. Harrel, H. A. Hunt, Sol C. Johnson, W. J. King, Mrs. J. N. McEachern, John Phinney, Mrs. R. F. Walker, David Woodward, W. W. Alexander.

The work at present is in charge of Miss Louisa deB. Fitzsimons, assisted by Miss Ethel Cochran, two of the most experienced child welfare workers in the country. As soon as more money is

received additional workers will be added to take care of the growing amount of work, but such growth which would enable a larger number of children to benefit depends entirely on the support given the work by the public.

The finance committee which has undertaken to raise the funds, composed of Mrs. Kemper Harrel, Mrs. Sarah F. Brown, Mrs. Willie Daniels and Mrs. R. F. Walker, are earnestly urging that subscriptions be sent in to the office at 308 Peachtree Building to take care of the second year's work which begins next month. They state that only by match-

ing Mr. Rosenwald's gift can Georgia Negro citizens show their appreciation of what he has done for them.

At the meetings of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Court of Calanthe, the Knights of Pythias and other organizations, a plea was made for support and many men and women took pledge cards promising to send the money.

The committee urges most earnestly that those who took pledge cards and others interested, send in their subscriptions immediately so that the work may go on.

Those who can't give money or who desire to supplement their own gift by service can render such service by calling this work to the attention of their friends and by giving to the finance committee the names of those who are or who should be interested.

Social Work Offers Opening for Negroes, Declares School Head

Many good, paying positions are now available in social work for young colored men and women who have had proper training, according to Prof. Forrester B. Washington, who has just taken charge of the Atlanta School of Social Work, the only institution in the country devoted solely to the preparation of negro men and women for this profession. Positions as probation officers, community center and settlement executives, boys' club leaders, research directors, Urban League secretaries, welfare workers in industrial plants, welfare workers in family societies and case workers in child welfare agencies, and research

investigators are among the opportunities pointed out by Professor Washington.

To prepare his students for their positions Professor Washington is laying out for the coming school year a thoroughgoing program of study and experience in both the classroom and the field. The school has been asked to assist in a state-wide research project in cooperation with the state department of welfare. Training for real community leadership is the goal of the school. Previous college training is not required for entrance, but is highly desirable, according to Professor Washington.

Morehouse Begins Community Activities

ATLANTA, Ga.—Beginning the first week in August and running until the opening of the fall school term, Morehouse ~~College~~ will give the use of her athletic field and her new gymnasium over to the children of the community for a recreational playground.

The children of the community will be under the supervision of Prof. B. T. Harvey, the physical director of the college. Prof. Harvey plans to organize clubs of boys and girls over twelve years of age and give them the benefit of the facilities of Morehouse in order that they may build strong, and active bodies.

Special provision will be made to accommodate the working boys and girls. This will be done on a schedule which will give Monday, Wednesday and Friday to the boys, and Tuesday and Thursday to the girls. Saturday will be kept open for the regular baseball games which are played by the City league teams.

The days are to be divided so that children of a certain age may be together. The athletic field and campus will be used from 3 to 5 by children under 12 years of age for a supervised play period, and from 5 to 9 for a recreational period for children over 12 years of age.

All sorts of games will be played so as to make an appeal to all of the children. Some of the games will be volleyball, baseball, basket ball, hand ball, track and field events, and possibly tennis. It is also planned to give motion picture shows in the gymnasium for the benefit of the community boys and girls.

WASHINGTON IS NEW DIRECTOR SOCIAL SCHOOL

Atlanta, Ga.—Many good, paying

positions are now available in social work for young colored men and women who have had proper training, according to Prof. Forrester B. Washington, who has just taken charge of the Atlanta School of Social Work, the only institution in the country devoted solely to the preparation of negro men and women for this profession. Positions as probation officers, community center and settlement executives, boys' club leaders, research directors, Urban League secretaries, welfare workers in industrial plants, welfare workers in family societies and case workers in child welfare agencies, and research

investigators are among the opportunities pointed out by Prof. Washington.

To prepare his students for these positions Prof. Washington is laying out for the coming school year a thorough-going program of study and experience in both the classroom and the field. The school has been asked to assist in the state-wide research project in cooperation with the State Department of Welfare. In addition the students will study first hand the field work of the Family Welfare Society and other social agencies of the city and, under competent direction, will actually carry on the activities of an important community organization. It is hoped thus to fit them to organize the colored population of whole cities and counties for the betterment of the housing, health, recreational and industrial conditions of Negroes. Training for real community leadership is the goal of the school. Previous college training is not required for entrance, but is highly desirable, according to Prof. Washington, who desires to correspond with any who are interested.

The Atlanta School of Social Work was established some five years ago and is located at 239 Auburn Avenue. It is supported by the Laura Spelman Memorial, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the Atlanta Community Chest. Its Board of Managers is interracial. The secretary of the Board is Miss Rhoda Kaufman, Secretary of the Department of Welfare of the State of Georgia, and the chair-

man of its Finance Committee is Will W. Alexander, Director of the Interracial Commission. Well known colored members of the Board are John Hope, president of Morehouse College; Willis J. King, Gammon Theological Seminary; M. S. Davage, president of Clark University, and Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary of the National Urban League.

The New Director

Forrester B. Washington, the new Director, is recognized as one of the leading workers of the country. He received his master's degree at Columbia University, and did graduate work in the social sciences at Howard University and the University of Michigan and further specialized at the New York School of Social Work. He has had wide experience in both

public and private social work in local and national fields. He was the first director of the Detroit Urban League, and later was appointed supervisor of Negro economics for the states of Illinois, Michigan and Missouri, under the United States Department of Labor. He next became supervisor of Negro labor with the General Motors Corporation whence he was called to direct the Research Bureau of the Detroit Community Chest. From this position he went to the executive secretaryship of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, probably the largest local branch of the Urban League. In 1925 he organized and directed a survey of the Negro population of Detroit. In 1924 he directed a survey of the living conditions of Negro employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad throughout the fourteen states which this system covers.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

Georgia.

This clipping from
SAVANNAH, GA., Press
Oct 19 1927

COLORED PEOPLE TO AID CHEST CAMPAIGN

Mass Meeting Tonight at St. Phillips' Church.

That the colored residents of Savannah will again do their share towards raising the Community Chest fund in November is assured from the interest taken in the mass meeting called for tonight to discuss colored participation in the drive. The meeting will be held at St. Philip's Church, West Broad and Charles streets, at 7 p. m. and will be open to all who are interested in the chest and the colored agencies in the chest, the Savannah Boys' Club and the Savannah Community League.

The colored residents of the city have taken an active part in the former chest campaigns, organizing their own teams under their own leadership and conducting their campaign in accordance with the general campaign plans of the chest organization.

Negro Betterment Will Be Discussed At Presbyterian Meet

A conference of white people in interest of the negro race will be held at the First Presbyterian church Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The conference is the annual one and is sponsored by the Presbyterian churches of the city. Rev. Franklin C. Talmadge, chairman of the committee on negro work, will preside. Other outstanding speakers include Dr. W. W. Alexander, of the interracial committee; Dr. F. Paisley, educational secretary of the Home Mission board; Mrs. Motie Martin, a missionary from Africa; Dr. J. Sproule Lyons, of the First church; Mrs. W. R. Meston, and Dr. William Huck, superintendent of the work. Ladies of the First church will serve lunch at 1 o'clock. The religious responsibility of the white to the colored race will be thoroughly discussed.

CONSTITUTION ATLANTA, GA.

NOV 27 1927

COLORED WORKERS BRING IN \$6,343 IN CHEST APPEAL

Total subscriptions of \$6,343, a third of which was paid in cash, was announced Saturday by the colored division of the Community Chest campaign. This does not take into account amounts pledged by negro workers whose figures were reported through the industrial division, nor subscriptions gathered in the colored schools. It is believed that the entire figure will triple this amount.

The Leonard Street Orphanage team led the division with a subscription totalling more than \$1,200, while the second highest amount, \$800, was reported by the Carrie Steele Orphanage. The Anti-Tuberculosis society was next with \$700. Attorney A. T. Waldon was general chairman of the campaign, while Rev. W. J. Faulkner was assistant.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

We are in the midst of the school opening season of the 1927-28 school session. During the present week and within the next ten days all of the institutions of learning, including both public and private schools will be in operation. The six colleges in Atlanta will bring students from all parts of the United States. It is expected that there will be an increase in the population of all of public schools.

There is considerable wonderment as to how the negro school population is to be housed with a degree of comfort and convenience that will enable them to have anything like a normal school life. Our registered school population for 1926-27 was approximately 60,000. Twenty-one thousand and ninety-eight, or approximately 34 per cent, including 4,817 who attended the night school, were negroes. They were distributed among the 17 schools, including one junior-senior high school and 13 elementary schools and the four night schools. Only five of these schools were modern school buildings and partially equipped for up-to-date work. Of this number 2,332 were in the Junior-Senior High school. There were double sessions in all of the schools and triple sessions in six of the schools. Four hundred and eighty-six, or less than 3 per cent of those in the elementary schools, received a full day's instruction. Eleven thousand and fifty, or slightly more than 70 per cent, received only a half of a day's instruction. The Ashby Street school should be immediately rebuilt to care for 1,417, who are now housed in the Ware school, whose enrollment was 2,498. This makes a total attendance of the Ware school 3,915. This school has a seating capacity of 836. The Yonge Street school has a seating capacity of 468, and an enrollment of 1,746. The E. P. Johnson school has a seating capacity of 633, and an enrollment of 1,787.

These figures suggest the overcrowded conditions in all of the negro schools. There seems to be little or no relief in sight for the near future.

According to the allocation of the proposed distribution of the \$3,000,000 voted in the recent bond issue for school buildings, only \$356,000 will be spent on negro schools. This is slightly above 11 per cent, when the comparison of negro school population is 34 per cent. It is hoped that some way will be found to influence reconsideration of this whole matter and that a more equitable distribution of this bond money may be made.

Under the joint auspices of the uniform ranks of the Knights of Pythias, together with the ushers board of Wheat Street Baptist church, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, supreme lecturer of the Knights of Pythias lodge and one of the most widely known public speakers, will appear at the auditorium armory on the evening of September 29. Popular prices of admission have been announced and it is expected that a large number of people will greet Colonel Simmons as they have at other times when he appeared.

Rev. S. D. McDuffie will conduct the services at Big Bethel church during the whole day. He will conduct a mass meeting this afternoon for a mixed audience. He continues to hold the interest of the people. As an evidence 3,000 people crowd Bethel nightly to hear him. Many of them are getting on the saw-dust trail, pledging themselves to begin a new life.

RECENT COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN BEST EVER CON- DUCTED BY COLORED DIVISION

The following letter from Roy P. Gates, director of the Atlanta Community Chest, received at the close of the recent chest campaign shows that the work among colored people was a great success:

October 28, 1927.
Attention Mr. Washington.
Colored Division
Community Chest Campaign Organiza-

tion.

Dear Fellow Workers:

I looked over the returns from your division last night and had a report from the auditors this morning, and am informed by them, which is also my very strong impression, that the reports submitted yesterday were by far the most encouraging ever received from the colored division.

It contained a greater amount of cash which is a real indication

of interest. When folks make a cash contribution it is definite evidence that they are interested in giving and not just interested in pledging. Your report was completely satisfactory and highly encouraging.

"Sincerely yours,

"ROY P. GATES,

"Director."

Final and full report of funds received through the colored division will be issued next week.

COMMUNITY CHEST WORKERS WAGING A CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

The colored division of the Community Chest, under the leadership of Mr. James Crafton chairman; Mr. Arthur Pope secretary and Mrs. Mamie Belcher, assistant to the secretary; is now hard at work canvassing the city in the interest of the three colored organizations members of the Chest.

The St. Francis Orphanage, the Savannah Community League, and the Savannah Boys' Club, are in the 1928 chest budget for approximately \$8000. The least that should be expected is that the colored citizens raise half of this amount.

There is an appeal in the chest plea to reach every reasonable citizen, rich or poor; high or low. The chest itself is the strongest appeal that can be made to any community. Cooperation "all for one, one for all". That is the greatest lesson a people can learn. The chest is the last hope for well organized systematic social work among Negroes.

The colored citizens are determined that it shall not fail and are working with all their might. A number of school teachers have volunteered to canvass house to house Friday. The following persons have given their services as members of the committee and workers throughout the campaign: Mrs. Mamie Belcher; Mrs. Florence Williams; Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson; Mrs. Olivia Quarterman; Mrs. Mamie Bryant; Mrs. Lula Burleson; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Bertha Bailey; Miss Mabel Clark; Miss Lois Williams; Miss Birdie Lee; Miss Mae Stewart; James Day; Donald Thomas; C. L. Davis; Capt. Julius Maxwell; Duncan Scott; Prof. James Washington; Peter Jackson; Mrs. Sylvia Williams; Mrs. Mamie Sampson; Frank Callen; John Delaware Julian Smith.

The committee meets 7 o'clock, Wednesday evening at St. Philips church. Reports from workers will be received nightly by the secretary from 7 to 9 Minis and West Broad.

Community Chest in Many Branches Stresses Negro Welfare and Sanitation

Orphans' Home and Improvement of Relations Between Races Are Outstanding Aims.

In its business of filling the needs of social welfare and human development among all the people of Atlanta, striving to overlook no likely source of community contagion, the Community Chest embraces a broad and thoughtful program of betterment work in connection with negro agencies.

Among these are institutions for the care, training and useful development of homeless negro children; effective work for improvement of relations between the races; organizations charged with the highly important work of improving living conditions of elevating standards of living and habits, and health conditions for the good of the community as well as the individual, of sheltering the children of working mothers, keeping them from the streets, from danger and from unwholesome communications, and a school for training young negroes in welfare and development work among their race.

The oldest of the negro agencies under the Community Chest budget are the Carrie Steele Logan home and the Leonard Street Orphans' home, the latter founded in 1890 and maintained successfully for nearly 40 years as a home for pauperized or otherwise homeless negro girls. The normal number of inmates is 60, as to whom a message from the home says:

"Our greatest aim is to try and develop in these girls a simple, genuine Christian character. The preference is given to children without parents, though many children are more in need of a home than some orphans. Occasionally we give temporary care to motherless or fatherless children. Sometimes we have several little families of two, three or four children."

The Carrie Steele Logan home, another negro orphans' home on the Chest budget, was established in 1889 by Carrie Steele, who as a waitress in the old union station saw the great need of some means of shelter and training for small children deserted by parents. She gave her savings and her home to the work, and with gifts from friends, both white and colored, built the home which has been so effective an agency. On the condition that she would care for the pauper, deserted, orphaned negro boys and girls, the city lent its support to her work, and leased to the board of trustees

of the home a five-acre tract adjoining her building, on what was then known as "the poor farm."

Moral Surroundings.

"The home seeks to make of each boy and girl, through its religious and moral training, citizens that are an asset rather than a liability to the community," says a report of its work.

The Gate City Kindergarten and Day Nursery association, operating three free day nurseries, is another agency for constructive work among negro children which is fostered by the Community Chest. It fills the great need of home training and of means to care for the children of mothers who are away from home all day at work, and it has been proven as one of the greatest factors in moral and educational development among the youth of the race.

Outstanding among the agencies for general development and community development among negroes is the Atlanta Urban League, a branch of the National Urban League, whose object is to improve relations between the races in America and living conditions among negroes in cities.

Negro Health Study.

Activities of the Atlanta league in 1927 were largely confined to the study of the health of the negro in Atlanta. Upon the basis of scientific information thus obtained, the Infant Welfare station was established March 15, 1927, its object being to reduce the death rate among negro infants and improve general health.

By teaching the mothers proper methods of feeding sickly and weak children, they are given a chance to grow stronger and many deformities are corrected that would be carried over to adulthood. The babies are weighed and examined, then the mothers are given definite instructions. Follow-up work is done by the nurse of the station. In the last six months 510 families have been reached and 140 babies brought to the station.

A pre-natal clinic has been opened in connection with the station, where expectant mothers are given advice and examinations and afterward bring their babies.

Activities of the league for 1928 will include a study of problems affecting negro youth. Delinquency, recreation and probation are to be the definite studies, in addition to health and definite community plans. Unemployment and industrial efficiency also will be emphasized in the 1928 program.

Another agency of the same nature is the Georgia committee on race relations, a branch of the national commission. Having proved its efficacy in the crisis after the war, the commission entered upon the task of permanently improving race relations throughout the south. In many communities of Georgia the efforts have been notably successful. Assistance

has been given in educational enterprises for negroes. Health campaigns have been promoted, hospitals and tuberculosis camps established, and clinics opened to colored children with public nurses employed.

Lynchings Prevented.

Lynchings have been prevented and in a few cases members of lynching mobs have been prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary. Legal aid has been extended to negroes in scores of cases and sewers, street paving, water, lights, libraries and rest rooms and other civic advantages have been secured for negro communities; parks, playgrounds and pools and other provisions for recreation have been established; negro welfare agencies have been included in community chests; day nurseries and social centers conducted, negro probation officers obtained, and similar work accomplished.

The method of securing these ends is to bring together in each community representatives of the races, who frankly face and discuss all points of friction and danger, and seek to obviate them. In addition, by college courses, platform addresses and discussion groups in religious conventions and conferences, a vast amount of educational work has been done to promote better interracial understanding. A press service is maintained which reaches more than 100 newspapers in Georgia.

Along similar lines is the Georgia study of negro child welfare, encouraged by the chest in Atlanta, which is a study of problems among negro children and a demonstration of what can be done to solve them. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago gave \$3,000 to this work on condition that the sum be matched in Georgia, and with the aim of reducing dependency, ignorance and delinquency.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1927

BRUNSWICK GA. News

Georgia

APR 14 1927

COLORED PEOPLE TO OBSERVE BOYS' WEEK

MET WITH GENERAL COMMITTEE YESTERDAY AND ARRANGED GOOD PROGRAM

The International Boys' Week committee, composed of C. D. Terrell, Hunter Hopkins and L. A. Robinson appointed by C. P. Dusenbury, chairman of the general committee, to arrange with the colored people for a program for the colored boys of Brunswick, held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the office of the city manager, with a committee composed of the following colored citizens: V. H. Harris, J. P. Monroe, A. L. Williams, T. E. West, and at that time a very interesting program was arranged.

Regarding the plans made, in a letter to C. P. Dusenbury, general chairman, Mr. Terrell says:

"I beg to report the committee in charge of the boys' week activities among the colored boys, composed of V. H. Harris, chairman, J. P. Monroe, A. L. Williams, and T. E. West, is functioning most excellently and have outlined a program for the week which I think will be entirely satisfactory. Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Robinson and I met with the above named committee this afternoon at my office and the program was discussed. We feel that the program for the colored boys is in good hands."

The program as outlined by Mr. Terrell is as follows:

Sunday—Special services for the boys at Memorial school, 3:30 p. m.

Monday—Literary program at Memorial school, 8:30 p. m., the boys taking part.

Tuesday—Special educational picture at Jaxon theater and lecture.

Wednesday—Stunt night at Memorial school auditorium, 8:30 p. m.

Thursday—Athletic events and field day exercises at L street park, beginning 3:30 p. m.

Friday—Schools will hold May Day exercises at Memorial school auditorium.

Saturday—Picnic and swimming contests at Selden Institute.

Sunday—Closing sermon to boys at Baptist church on Amherst street.

It will be noted from the program that the colored citizens are to devote an entire week to the International Boys' Week celebration and that the colored people of Brunswick, generally, are giving the committee their entire cooperation which gives the assurance for the biggest and most successful celebration for boys ever held in Brunswick.

The great interest being shown in the Boys' Week observance by the people of Brunswick is very gratifying to the members of the general committee and they are glad to know that the colored people have also arranged an interesting program to be conducted by them for their boys which custom is being followed in other places.

APR 10 1927

WEAVER TO ATTEND WELFARE MEETING

Mercer's President Will Address
Members of Conference

FOSDICK ALSO ON PROGRAM

ATHENS, Ga., April 9.—Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, president of Mercer University, will address the students, faculty, and visitors, of the University of Georgia during the coming Religious Welfare Conference, at Memorial Hall on the afternoon of the first day of the conference, April 18, it is announced by Chancellor C. M. Snelling.

Dr. Weaver is widely known as a scholar, educator, divine, and writer. He received his A. B. and A. M. degrees from Wake Forest College, N. C., in 1893, his D.D. in 1912, and his LL.D. in 1921. He attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary 1896 to 1898, receiving the degrees of Master of Theology in 1898 and Doctor of Theology the following year. He later studied at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Cincinnati, Bethel College, and Baylor University.

In 1893 President Weaver was ordained as a Baptist minister and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of High Point, N. C., where he served for three years. He was then called to the pastorate of the First Church of Middleton, O., and later served at Brangley Church, Baltimore; Mt. Auburn Church, Cincinnati, and Immanuel Church, Nashville.

Taught in Vanderbilt

President Weaver was adjunct professor of Religious Education at Vanderbilt University from 1913 to 1917. He has also served in the capacity of president of the educational committee of the Southern Baptist Educational Association, and as executive trustee of the Sunday school board, Southern Baptist Convention.

Dr. Weaver has been affiliated with the Educational Board of the Tennessee Baptist Convention, the committee on Negro Baptist Theological Seminary, and the National Y. M. C. A. convention. Five years ago he was a member of the committee of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was on the advisory committee of the Baptist "\$75,000,000 campaign."

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, having served as Grand Chaplain of Tennessee during the years 1909-11, and is also a member of the Rotary Club. Dr. Weaver is the author of several religious books, such as, "The History of the Doctrine of Inspiration," and of many religious tracts. He has served on numerous religious committees and has been a prominent figure at the Baptist conventions.

Fosdick to Be Present

Raymond B. Fosdick, New York, in charge of army and navy training camp activities during the World War, will also be on the program at this year's Religious Welfare Conference. A special effort is being made this year to have every minister in Georgia, from whose congregation here is a university student, attend the conference. Special arrangements have been made for the entertainment of parents, pastors, and friends of the students, who come to the conference.

NEGRO WELFARE LEAGUE

Fellow citizen: Your attention is called to the aims of the Negro Welfare League for 1927 as stated below:

(1) To give \$10 in cash prizes to the student of the public schools of the Fourth and Eighth grade who make the best mark in arithmetic.

(2) To open a reading room for the public.

(3) Seek to get all the colored children in school who are old enough.

(4) Open a night school for children who can not attend day school.

(5) Secure Rosenwald Schools and the Jean fund for Richmond County.

(6) Urge the board of education to build a twenty room modern brick school building for the colored people of Augusta.

(7) Urge city council to pave Gwinnett Street.

(8) Seek better accommodations for colored passengers on the Georgia and Florida railroad.

(9) Organize a county Republic Club.

(10) Get three thousand colored voters in Richmond County.

(11) Secure the service of a paid worker to do civic work among colored people.

(12) Get one thousand members for the Negro Welfare League.

The objects named above are important enough for all of us to help accomplish them.

Series of Meetings For Negro Girls

Winifred Johnson, wife of Bishop W. D. Johnson of Plains, Ga., of the A. M. E. Church of Texas, will advise negro girls on customs and habits and how they should dress and deport themselves at a series of meetings to be held this week at the City Auditorium, it has been announced.

Moore Ga. Walton

News

FEB 22 1927

NEGRO WOMEN TO TAKE PART?

Rather singular it is that the negro women of the town and community should reach a conclusion to, by themselves, have a meeting at which all of them might assemble and discuss, from a woman's viewpoint, the means and ways of bringing about better conditions among the members of their race. This wing of the colored betterment organization, recently organized, was to have met the second Sunday, but weather conditions forbade it. They purpose to create, if possible, better social, industrial, moral and intellectual standards for their children.

APR 15 1927
MAY 15 1927

COLORED WORKERS MAKE COLLECTIONS

Aid Red Cross Fund For Mississippi Flood

Excellent work was done yesterday and Friday by colored women of the community in seeking funds for the Red Cross quota in aid of Mississippi valley flood sufferers. Their efforts added materially to the solicitation for funds and a substantial sum was realized through their work.

The colored committee was under the direction of Willie Hill Powell and Anna G. Warren. R. N. Red Cross officials last night expressed their appreciation of the work. Those on the committee included Carrie Tolbert, Marie Blue, R. N., Sarah Lindsey, R. Brown, M. L. Ayers, F. Martin, A. Wardwick, C. A. Wyche, C. B. Hendrickson, A. Moseley, C. Grant, R. McGill, D. Lampkin, M. Walker, C. B. Harris, E. A. Lewis, L. Fields, Jessie L. Grant, I. Pleasant, R. Smith, J. Hamilton, C. Lemo, E. Robertson, Mary Blanchard, Virginia Carter, Katie Thomas, M. Menlon, E. J. Jones, L. Myers and M. A. Cole.

FRAZIER TO STUDY FOR DOCTORATE

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Edward F. Frazier, Baltimorean, has resigned his post as director of the School of Social Service in order to pursue work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at ~~Georgia~~ ^{Johns Hopkins} University. He will be succeeded by Forrest Washington, of Philadelphia, who was introduced at the graduating exercises at the school last week.

Fourteen young women received their diplomas after a year's study and practical experience in social fields. ~~Baltimore~~ ^{Johns Hopkins}

Frazier is a graduate of Howard University, Clark University, and studied for a year at universities in Denmark.

Graduates of the school are: Carrie C. Hargrave, Wilmington, N. C.; Dora Ada Jones, Aiken, S. C.; Bernice Barrett, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Melba Clarke, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Alice H. Thomas, Baton Rouge, La.; Omand Gwendolyn Jones, Cleveland, Ohio; Verdelle E. Stevens, Savannah, Ga.; J. Grace Harrison, LaGrange, Ga., and Mrs. Amanda Hill Bowen, Annie W. Lee, Alice Nickerson, Lucie C. Owens, Susan E. Them, all of Atlanta, Ga.

Social Service Health Center Dedicated

Preston News Service

Atlanta, Ga., July 15.—Thorough the efforts of Mrs. John Hope, wife of Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse college, and the founder of the Neighborhood Union of Atlanta, the new home for health work among children was dedicated at Morehouse college June 30. The beautiful structure cost over \$4,000 and was almost completely paid for at the time of dedication.

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, the widow of the late Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, delivered the dedicatory address. Mrs. Johnson, who is assistant commissioner of consiliation of labor in the U. S. Department of labor, Washington, D. C., was introduced by the National Committeeman Hon. Benjamin J. Davis. Mrs. Johnson is a writer of considerable renown.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, who won the Harmon award for his excellent work along interracial lines was one of the speakers on this occasion.

Three national cups have been won by the Neighborhood Union for cleanup work in Atlanta. These cups are on view at the health center on West Fair street. An original play, written by one of the Neighborhood girls, was successfully given.

NEIGHBORHOOD UNION OPENS ITS HEALTH CENTER

Organization Will Serve Great Purpose in Community Welfare Work.

On June 30 the citizens of Atlanta got a concrete illustration of what the Neighborhood Union is doing in the way of community welfare. The Union sent out the hundreds to inspect that organization's new health center, located at 706 Fair street, S. W. and also to hear, in the auditorium of Morehouse College, a program under the auspices of the Union.

Mrs. John Hope, the founder, gave a brief history of the organization, stating in the course of her remarks that the Health Center was being turned over to the Chamber of Commerce, the county new president, clear of debt, to be officers, the local preachers, heads used to preserve the health of the of civic and patriotic organizations children of Atlanta. She also sub-

mitted the following financial report of the transfer of real estate, improvements, furnishings and equipment of the property of the Neighborhood Union by the retiring administration.

Cost and Improvement of New Property

Land	\$1,750.00
House	1,685.00
Street Improvement	250.00
Lot Improvement (to date)	285.00
Sewerage	50.00
Gas	25.00
Furnishings, Equipment	1,213.35
Total	5,258.35

Proceeds from Old Property

From Sale of Leonard Street Property	\$4,000.00
Less Unpaid Notes	\$469.00
Less Lawyer's Fee	12.50
Net Proceeds from Old Property	481.50

Increase in Valuation of Property	\$1,739.85
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In retiring from the office of resident, which position she has acceptably filled for the greater part of the Neighborhood Union's twenty years of existence, Mrs. Hope urged the people of Atlanta to give the new president, Mrs. Ludie Andrews, the same loyal support they had given her, and commended Mrs. T. Hill, executive secretary, for the very excellent service rendered.

At this point Mrs. Andrews took charge of the program, first giving a few appropriate remarks.

NEGROES ARE ALL BEING CARED FOR

Today relief work among the negroes burned out on Monday evening was well under way. The new president, clear of debt, to be officers, the local preachers, heads used to preserve the health of the of civic and patriotic organizations children of Atlanta. She also sub-

mitted the following financial report of the transfer of real estate, improvements, furnishings and equipment of the property of the Neighborhood Union by the retiring administration.

The splendid way in which committees, both white and colored, worked is worth comment and no real suffering was sustained from those losing their homes as places to sleep and food was prepared for them.

Dublin, Ga., Courier-Herald

MAY 19 1927 COLORED CITIZENS HELP FIRE LOSERS

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM AMONG THEIR OWN RACE FOR THOSE BURNED OUT.

The colored citizens met in a mass meeting Tuesday night for the purpose of making plans to aid those who suffered loss from the fire of Monday afternoon. The object of the meeting was stated by Chairman Dudley. The committee elected Dr. U. S. Johnson as its secretary.

A distributing sub-committee was appointed to handle whatever came in to be distributed to the fire sufferers.

Bennie Driscoll	1.00
Rev. A. E. Clark	15.00
Amanda Neely	.20
Ruth Hunter	2.00
Jas. Parks	2.00
H. M. Hill	5.00
B. H. Driscoll	1.00
Mrs. Foster	.50
R. H. Williams	5.00
J. W. Ware	1.00
Dr. H. Pitts	3.00
Susie Hill	1.00
Ida Howard	1.00
J. S. May	1.00
J. A. Peacock	1.00
Dr. B. D. Perry	10.00
W. C. Dorsey	3.00
W. M. May	2.00
Ella Hudson	5.00
W. J. May	5.00
Mr. W. W. Williams	6.00
Rev. C. H. Harris	2.00

Dr. H. T. Jones	500
C. P. Minor	4.00
U. S. Johnson	5.00
Mattie Tinsley	5.00
J. M. Dasher	5.00
Dr. R. W. Thomas	5.00
Prof. T. R. Walker	5.00
B. D. Mason	1.00
J. W. Deat	3.00
Minnie Jackson	.25
T. J. Goler	5.00
Robert Hill	10.00
Golden Rule K of P	10.00
Emerole City Lodge K of G	25.00
Gem City Lodge K of P	25.00
Susie Hicks	.50
Leo Blackshear	5.00
Land Mark Lodge	5.00
Steve Dixon	5.00
J. A. Peacock	5.00
W. J. May	5.00
H. W. Russell	1.00
Masonic Land Mark Lodge	.50
Total	144.75

Dublin, Ga., Courier-Herald

MAY 19 1927

NEGROES ARE ALL BEING CARED FOR

Today relief work among the negroes burned out on Monday evening last was well under way. The Chamber of Commerce, the county officers, the local preachers, heads of civic and patriotic organizations have been tireless in their efforts to aid the sufferers. Clothing and money have been distributed and everything is moving nicely. Just as soon as possible the homes will be rebuilt and the owners will take possession again.

The splendid way in which committees, both white and colored, worked is worth comment and no real suffering was sustained from those losing their homes as places to sleep and food was prepared for them.

MAY 22 1927 MR. Edward Ware Dies; Was Former President Of Atlanta University

Atlanta friends have been advised of the death on May 19 of Edward Twichell Ware in Claremont, Cal.

Mr. Ware was a native of Atlanta, being the son of Edmund Asa Ware, the founder and first president of Atlanta university, and his early life was spent here. After the death of his parents he resided for a few years in Hartford, Connecticut, graduating from Yale in the class of 1897, and from Union Theological seminary in New York City in 1901. As a student he was connected with the work of Atlanta university, having charge of quartets of singers during the summer vacations. In 1901 he entered into its service as chaplain, and in 1907 was elected president to succeed Dr. Horace Bumstead. He served actively as president until 1919, when ill health compelled him to leave his work and Atlanta. He has since that time been in sanitariums in New York state and in Denver, Col., and at times at home with his family in Montclair, N. J., and during the past year in Claremont, Cal. His death was due to tuberculosis, in the fifty-fourth year of his life.

Mr. Ware married Miss Alice Holdship of Pittsburgh in 1905. His interest in Atlanta university was deep and unfailing. After his retirement from the presidency he continued to serve as a member of the board of trustees. While in Atlanta he was an active member of the interracial committee.

Social Conditions, Improvement of 1927

on the levee. Lots of them would leave here and try to find something better for themselves but they are held here in these camps until some white man gets his plantation from under water. Then he comes to Greenville to get some "niggers." W. A. Percy consents to let a number of Colored men go to this plantation on the advice of E. D. Davis, who is chairman of the labor department. He has tagged all the Colored people when they come for something to eat. When they say they have no work and no money with which to buy, he tells the women Mr. so and so has cotton to shop. They can go out and make 50 or 60 cents a day chopping cotton. The men can make 75 cents for a total investment of \$1,600,000, a day provided they want to eat they must take this off.

Defender
July 16, 1927
Chicago

The venture is not one of charity, but will be at least self-supporting, and the first building is expected to demonstrate the success of the plan, and to pave the way for building similar tenements over greatly extended areas on the south side.

Officers Are Listed.

Officers of the Metropolitan Housing association which will finance the first building by issuing first mortgage bonds and second mortgage certificates are the following:

This is only a part of what my people are undergoing in this hell hole. I can't tell the half of it on paper. I am afraid for what I have written, but I want you to know that the committee sent here by Mr. Moton did not see the people getting such treatment. If they did, they had no talk with them. Those who have homes or are teaching school or are doctors are doing very well themselves and are being used as catpaws by the white people and could talk different.

N. Max Dunning, the architect who designed the Furniture Mart, is working on plans for the first unit.

Will Reclaim Property. Our architectural and landscape plans are based upon the idea of reclaiming a large area of what is now undesirable property," said Mr. Dunning, "and doing this in such a manner as to provide inviting residential quarters for Negro occupancy. We will

would be willing to use some of the raised money for flood sufferers to help him get his family away, running the entire length of the park, please let him know through me. He gives the names of people in Chicago who will vouch for his character. I anyone is interested in helping him give the names of the Chicago people whom he says know him. It certainly seems that they could not put Construction is planned to begin in their money to better use than to help deserving people escape from such conditions.

SITE FOR MODEL NEGRO TENEMENT GATHERS AT HOUSE SELECTED
Property at Dearborn and **COUNTRY CLUB**

29th to Be Reclaimed. The first of the new model tenement proposed by the Metropolitan Housing association will be built on the block between Dearborn, Federal, 29th and 30th streets.

Modern, sanitary buildings, surrounding parks and recreation spaces will be built for the Negroes in dis-

Illinois.



URBAN LEAGUE STAGES HEALTH SHOW. The health show, conducted by the Urban League at Seward Park attracted a large number of Northsiders interested in the health of the race.

By EVANGELINE ROBERTS

Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 7.—The group of social workers and friends who gathered at the Bowen Country club for the second annual seminar enjoyed a program of educational and recreational features.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Social Workers Round Table, whose officers are: Miss Zelma Watson, president; Mrs. Dixie Brooks, chairman reception committee; Mrs. Maude A. Lawrence, chairman time and place; Mrs. Helen Sayre, chairman registration, and Mrs. Madeline Evans, chairman recreation committee. More than 50 persons registered at the club.

Friday morning was given over to reception and assignment of guests. Following dinner in the rustic dining hall, the members of the party gathered about an open fire in the large living room of the main lodge and listened to Mrs. Adah Waters, head of the Friendship Home for Girls, discuss "Values That Can Be Derived from a Seminar." A social evening ended around a big bonfire.

E. Franklin Frazier, former director of the School of Social Work at Atlanta, Ga., and now assistant in the research department at the University of Chicago, discussed "Foundations of Behavior." Mr. Frazier gave a learned analysis of the causes of human conduct, and his treatment of this interesting subject was original and instructive.

An open forum followed each address.

Home for Children
yesterday evening Miss Thyra Ed., agent of the Lake county, board of children's guar-

dians, attached to the juvenile court, told of the home for dependent children of our Race in Gary, Ind. Missing conception of the Christian Edwards related something of the effort required to make such a vitally needed place a reality. She has been engaged in social work in Gary for more than seven years.

As a result of the combined efforts of the clubwomen, civic workers and many officials, the county appropriated \$30,000 for the home, \$5,000 to be used for furniture, with other provisions for matrons' salaries. An 18-room house has been purchased near a school and church. It will be made as homelike as possible, with nothing suggestive of an institution. The formal opening will be held in a few weeks. Gratitude was expressed to Judge E. Miles Norton of the juvenile court at Gary, who displayed keen interest in the project and made the plea for funds.

Attorney Edith S. Sampson, who recently received a master's degree in law from Loyola university, gave enlightening information on the "Rights and Disabilities of the Illegitimate Child." Attorney Sampson discussed the responsibility imposed by illegitimacy and cited the rulings of various state courts in such cases.

Discuss Place of Church

At the Sunday morning session Dr. Charles Burton, a recent law graduate, at present connected with the juvenile court, gave his ideas upon "The Church and Its Place in the Community."

"The church has been the most potent force in the development of our Race in the past, but unless it makes a revolutionary change in program it will carry little weight in the future. The signs of the times reveal

slow but sure indications of changing conception of the Christian church," said Dr. Burton, and as an example of this he pointed out the popularity of the various "community churches" that are steadily being organized. Dr. Burton advised against narrowness, bigotry and lack of vision, advocating a democratic and thoroughly Christian program to meet every need.

Miss Carrie Bullock of the Visiting Nurses' association gave a "Bird's-Eye View of the Social Health Centers of Chicago," touching upon every important phase of service given by this organization.

One of the entertaining features, which drew much applause, was the dramatic reading given by Miss Faith Jefferson, a social worker with the United Charities and special student at Chicago university.

A number of Chicagoans motored up for late dinner, which closed the conference.

Agencies represented were: The Young Women's Christian association, the Cook County Hospital Social service, United Charities, Urban league, Women's Club federation, Visiting Nurses' association, Illinois Children's Home and Aid society, Young Men's Christian association and the Diana Athletic club.

NOV 21 1927

PLAN EXPANSION OF URBAN LEAGUE

Officers to Ask Sustaining Fund of \$25,000 to Cor- rect Conditions.

Negro health conditions, bad housing, increased unemployment and general neglect require the Urban league to expand, its officers said today in announcing the decision of the directors to go before the public asking a three-year sustaining fund of \$25,000. Accompanying the statement were pictures showing wretched conditions in neglected Negro homes on one side, and on the other classes and meetings in thrift, health and home economics maintained by the league.

"The league is not a Negro organization," said Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, president, "and it has no preconceived formula for solving the so-called Negro problem. Its work for health and employment and its similar activities are dictated by the belief that they lessen interracial friction and make better civic conditions and are required in the public interest."

Greenebaum Officer of League.

Edgar N. Greenebaum is treasurer of the league, Judge Albert B. George secretary, and the directors include Salmon O. Levinson, Horace Bridges and Harry Eugene Kelly.

A. L. Foster, executive secretary, said that colored people are expected to contribute 25 per cent of the fund, and that Julius Rosenwald, a steady supporter of the league, will give 10

per cent of all received from other sources.

The mails will be used as far as possible to cut down the expense of campaign luncheons, he added.

Areas Widely Scattered.

Mr. Foster in his report pointed out that the Negroes of Chicago, estimated at 165,000, live in eight widely scattered areas, and that, though the Urban league is expected to serve the

entire colored population, it has been unable to do so on account of its limited staff and facilities. The Negro districts other than those on the mid-south side, he said, have been "sadly neglected" in the matters of housing, health conditions and general social welfare.

He announced further that the civic

department of the league has opened a November health education program with moving pictures, "Sun Babies," which will be shown with lectures at Seward park, on the lower north side. Hayes school and Union park on the west side, Hull House on South Halsted street and St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal and Olivet Baptist and Mount Carmel churches on the south side. The program will continue until Nov. 23. Five medical men will lecture.

The league wants to add a visiting housekeeper and neighborhood club organizer to its force when funds are available.

The annual meeting and dinner of the league will take place at the City club Nov. 22 at 6 p. m.

FORMER GOV. LOWDEN HEADS URBAN LEAGUE

Campaign Started to Raise \$75,000

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Urban league and Alfred K. Stern, director of the Julius Rosenwald fund, general chairmanship, for the league's campaign for a three-year sustaining fund of \$75,000. It was announced Monday by Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, president of the Chicago league. Since he appointed the commission on race relations in 1919, Mr. Lowden has kept in close touch with the work of the league and has shown much interest in the constructive program outlined by which the funds are being asked.

Interested In Problems.

It was recalled that in 1922, in his foreword to the report of the race commission, the former governor said no democratic problem had given thoughtful men more concern than that of relations between the races, adding: "Means must be found whereby the two races can live together in amity. This will be possible only if the two races are brought to

understand each other better."

Eight distinct passages of the report to which this was prefixed, cited the constructive work of the Chicago Urban league, then 5 years old.

Mr. Stern described the league as a specific co-operative effort in the fields of social and economic race relations. The present campaign is intended to set its staff of trained workers free for carrying on its constructive program without having to divert their attention to money-getting, he said.

Subscriptions to date include gifts of \$500 each year for three years from Alfred Stern, Harold H. Swift and Mrs. Howard H. Spaulding; \$350 a year from Mr. Pierce, \$150 a year from Miss Mary Rozet Smith, and \$100 a year from the Liberty Life Insurance company, \$100 per year for three years from Dr. Charles M. Thompson, \$50 per year for three years from Judge Albert B. George and Dr. George Cleveland Hall.

Rosenwald Aids

Julius Rosenwald has agreed to subscribe 10 per cent of the total amount raised as his contribution to the campaign. Through the instrumentality of the Urban league, it is asserted the race problem has been analyzed, with the result that it is being accepted as merely a grouping and housing problem, a transportation problem, a problem of health, recreation and employment.

The following tables show the itemized budget for the coming fiscal year and some of the larger subscriptions reported today at the headquarters 3032 S. Wabash Ave.:

Budget For 1927-28

Administration department	.....	6,58
Civic department	.....	6,35
Industrial department	.....	6,22
Department of research and records	.....	2,831
Total	.....	\$22,000
Needed for further expansion	.....	3,000

Grand total needed for 1927-28 \$25,000
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEES BIG GAIN IN NEGRO PROGRESS

Dr. Alan Locke Tells Urban League Hope of Race Lies in Chicago.

Prominent representatives of Chicago's civic and industrial life last night heard Dr. Alain Locke, professor at Howard university and editor of the book "The New Negro," fore-shadow a future for Chicago as "one of the outstanding communities demonstrating scientific race relations." The occasion was the annual meeting

and dinner of the Urban league, an interracial council, of which Elbridge Bancroft Pierce is president, and Edgar N. Greenebaum treasurer, held in the City club of Chicago.

"Negro progress is going on along all lines," said Dr. Locke, himself a Negro; "the retarding force is the public opinion which, formed about stereotyped notions, withholds recognition of that progress. There is enough human salt in this room to leaven the whole soggy lump."

Better Elements Awakened.

"I am convinced that the better elements among Negroes and whites of Chicago are newly awakened to the power they have. If Chicago can pay the attention it has paid this week to the cultural attainments of the talented and intellectual Negro, some of that attention may naturally be expected to transfer itself to the welfare and interest of the common man. There is a turning of the tide and we are here to see how we can direct it to good purpose."

Here Dr. Locke remarked, "Apparently we have to begin at the top—bringing forth the lot of the talented geniuses to rouse an apathetic and stagnant public opinion" concerning a "class terribly handicapped" economically.

Commenting on the recent industrial survey of the Urban league as heretofore inadequately staffed, presumably for lack of funds, he said, "Nevertheless this is a fine beginning and in no place does an industrial survey offer greater opportunities than in the great labor market of Chicago."

Housing Improvement Slow.

Referring to once choice residential areas to which Negroes have fallen heir, Dr. Locke said, "The new residents have been drawn into them as into a vacuum created by a social flight. However, the Negroes thus affected are a relatively small proportion of the colored population. The average man experiences very little improvement in housing, but instead progressive deterioration."

"One of the greatest recent gains in solving the urban problem of the Negro came through the project of the Rockefeller foundation which made available in the congested portions of Harlem co-operative apartments at \$10 per month per room. I hope the Urban League of Chicago can make a survey of housing needs for the workingman, who will of course include the Negro, in case Providence should send a housing plan Chicago-way."

"I think the Urban league should eventually be released from the actual performance of social work, to make surveys and plan social work for other agencies to carry out. Rather than the building it now occupies, it needs a scientific plant. Canton, O., has a community house which cost \$175,000.

It Canton can do it, it is a shame if Chicago, with a colored population of 165,000, cannot do it."

League a Clearing House.

"The Urban league should be the scientific social clearing house for the problems of the Negro community. The fund you propose to raise seems to me modest, not to say meager, in comparison with the size of the task that should be performed."

The league is seeking to raise a three-year sustaining fund to provide \$25,000 a year. Judge Albert B. George reported for the finance committee that Negroes had contributed more toward the league during the fiscal year just ended than ever before.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1927

Illinois.

SOUTH BACKS DOWN AFTER PROBE LOOMS

"Colored Committee" to Be Cat's Paw

By IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT

The letter to Secretary of Commerce Hoover, published in this paper June 11 from the Ida B. Wells club, the Race Welfare Committee and the Baptist Ministers' alliance has been answered by the Secretary himself and is as follows:

My dear Mrs. Wells-Barnett: I have four letter of June 6. As you are probably aware I have appointed a committee of colored leaders, under the chairmanship of Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, to make a complete investigation of conditions in all colored camps in the flood area. In addition, we have set up colored advisory committees in each of these camps, and the reports of these committees do not confirm the statements you mention!

In case you desire further information in this connection, I would suggest that you address Dr. Moton direct.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER.

The "statements" mentioned in my letter contained the copy of that infamous circular published by W. A. Percy of Greenville, Miss., the local Red Cross official, which said "no Negro women and children would receive any of the rations sent there by the nation, unless there was a man in the family to work on the levee," and that fact would have to be certified to by a white man; that "no Negro man" would receive these rations unless he worked on the levee at \$1 per day, and then only every three days, and that fact must be certified to by a white man, and that "no Negro" who was working for more than \$1 per day would receive rations.

Government Investigation

What was asked in that letter was a government investigation of the outrageous treatment of men, women

and children as indicated by that infamous circular and confirmed by letters received from that district from colored sufferers. What we get is this shifting of responsibility onto the shoulders of "colored committees" whose reports do not confirm the "statements you mention." We said in that letter, and we say now, that no colored man or men could get the facts, or if they got them they would not dare publish them. Because they live in the South, or are at the head of schools and businesses located in the South, they would make no report which would endanger their lives and property, and we could not expect them to do so. The Chicago branch of the Red Cross has refused to interfere in the disposal of money, food and clothing which has been given unstintedly by the nation for the benefit of all who suffered from the flood. Only the federal government, through Mr. Hoover, could intervene, and all he tells us is that the "colored committee's" reports do not confirm the statements you mention!

Yet every mail has brought letters from members of our Race, telling of the terrible treatment they are receiving at the hands of the white men who are dispensing the thousands of dollars to white flood sufferers freely, and making Negroes work before they can share any of this bounty, and starving Negro women and children if they have no man to go to work on the levee! Colored people are harder hit than white, because more of them live on the farms—they lost everything they had. They are herded in camps and in many places treated like dogs, say the letters which come to us.

Who knows better than the sufferers themselves how they are treated. Extracts from letters before me say: "I am getting along fairly well, as I work for big white folks south side which are now regarded but, my God! others are being treated like dogs by the whites, who carry guns and curse and kick around those who have no protection." "I have peet is to erect model, modern, sanitary tenements, surrounding self-contained parks and recreation spaces—after the levee broke, and with in districts which today are slums, very little food. They took us for everything but human beings" "There has not been made public, pending a burial every day. We buried five bodies in one common box yesterday, in certain quarters.

What Can We Do?

It is as much as life is worth to write or speak of these things down there, but we who can speak should send a united cry to the federal government for fuller investigation and better protection for these helpless people.

Let every Negro organization send resolutions to President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover, and to Senator Deneen here in Chicago, demanding a thorough federal investigation of the terrible conditions by men clothed with the power of the government, to act for the protection of these poor people, and demand that the money, clothing and food sent by the nation through the Red Cross be given freely to those who need it.

INDIANAPOLIS
INDIANA

JUN 10 1927
AID REFUSED NEGROES?

PAPER CHARGES DISCRIMINATION IN FLOOD RELIEF.

By United Press

CHICAGO, June 10.—Red Cross headquarters here have been asked by Chicago Negro leaders to investigate reports that members of their race were discriminated against and held with great pomp and ceremony and during the evenings the old castle there will be illuminated.

Several days later similar celebrations will be held at Caen, where William lies buried and at Dives-sur-Mer, whence his armada sailed.

Journal of Commerce
CHICAGO, ILL.

JUN 24 1927

Housing Company Plans to Reclaim Negro Home Section on South Side

the preliminary sketches, have been given final approval, the details will be made public.

The association has been incorporated on a non-profit basis. It will be financed by first and second mortgage debentures. The first mortgage funds will erect the buildings. The other securities will secure the real estate necessary.

\$1,600,000 Investment.

The plans of the association for the purchase of real estate and the erection of its first group of apartments involve the investment of around \$1,600,000. The first mortgage bonds on the building will be 5 per cent debentures, the second mortgage certificates, which will create the real estate fund, will be 6 per cent paper. As the enterprise progresses and is extended, it is contemplated to issue "junior certificates" of a face value, probably \$1, to be purchased by industrial concerns which will take one certificate for each employee.

General MacChesney of the legal firm of MacChesney, Evans and Robinson, is general counsel. George W. Dixon, president of the Dixon Transfer Company; Mr. Davis, Fred L. Thompson, chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railway, Mr. Lytton, Mr. Keane, Elzy A. Garard, president of Garard and Company; Mr. Stiger and Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson and Company, are among those who are taking an active interest in the proposition.

URBAN LEAGUE IS PROGRESSING IN SURVEY OF LABOR

Businesses Of South Side Are Being Combed By Workers To Establish Openings

The joint committee for the Employment of Colored Men and Women on the South Side functioning with the Department of Industrial Relations of the Chicago Urban League, launched its campaign for the placement of colored

young people in retail stores, real estate offices and other business institutions

which cater largely to Negro business,

Tuesday, March 1st. Claude A. Barnett,

chairman of the Joint Committee and

also of the Industrial Committee of the

Urban League issued the following state-

ment: "At least 75 per cent of the money

spent by Negroes is spent on the south

side. South side merchants, real estate

brokers and bankers admit that from 50

to 100 per cent of their patronage comes

from colored people and yet less than 8

per cent of their employees are colored.

This campaign is an effort to place girls

and boys of color who are prepared

for clerical work as employees in the

stores where their parents spend much

of their money."

Survey Shows Interesting Facts

For several weeks a corps of volunteer workers under the direction of Mrs.

Mary R. Smith, vocational guidance in-

structor at Wendell Phillips High School

and H. N. Robinson, industrial secre-

tary of the Urban League, have engaged

in an exhaustive survey of south side

businesses. This report will be released

to the newspapers within the next two

weeks. It is the basis for the present

campaign.

Personal of Joint Committee

The Joint Committee is composed of

representatives of many of Chicago's

leading organizations and remarkable co-

operation is being given the Urban

League in this special effort. The

following organizations are represented on

the Joint Committee as follows: Wabash

Avenue Y. M. C. A., George R. Arthur

Executive Secretary, Great Lakes Lodge

of Elks, Dr. Merwyn Bibb, Exalted

Ruler, Celestial Lodge of Masons, Maj.

Albert W. Ford, Deputy Grand Masters,

Chicago Urban League; A. L. Foster,

Executive Secretary, Appomattox Club;

David B. Hawley, president, Indiana

Avenue Y. W. C. A.; Lula L. Lawson,

executive secretary, A. M. E. Ministerial

Alliance; Rev. J. S. Maloney, president,

Baptist Ministerial Alliance; Rev. E. L.

Randall, president, Federation of Col-

ored Women's Clubs; Mrs. Nannie Reed

THE URBAN LEAGUE

THIS WEEK IS TO BE DEVOTED BY

the Urban League to an intensive cam-

paign among the manufacturers, business

houses and offices to obtain places of employ-

ment of better grade for those of our group

qualified by education, manual training and

technical skill to fill them.

See

They have prepared the way by having

made a survey of all such institutions that ex-

ist, particularly in the districts largely popu-

lated and supported by our people and will

canvass them in the interest of those they

represent. The larger institutions of the city

also will be canvassed and this will be aug-

mented by a series of meetings and confer-

ences at which representatives of employers

and non-employers of colored labor will meet

and be enlightened as to their availability,

qualities and merits.

4-9-21

The employment situation with us has been

and is acute. This move of the Urban

League is timely, practical, necessary and

commendable. Fruitful results can only be

obtained by the hearty support and sincere

cooperation of both races, all of our civic

bodies, the church, business and the press.

With this force united behind it, and the

indelible, forceful impression upon the minds

of the employees of the necessity of thor-

oughness, faithfulness, punctuality, efficien-

cy and honesty when placed, there is no

doubt but that this program initiated by the

League will succeed.

SEE ATTEMPT TO HIDE FACTS AS COMMITTEE STARTS FLOOD PROBE

By IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT

Since the publication of Secretary Hoover's letter to the writer in the June 23 issue of the Defender, I have talked with Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press. Mr. Barnett (no relation, but of the same name) is one of Mr. Hoover's Negro committee, and he very courteously furnished me with copies of his reports on the people of the United States sent there for them, to be given freely to those who needed it.

National Red Cross All Right

These reports are very illuminating as to 90 per cent of the refugees, 580,000 in fact, being of our race; the food furnished, the assurance that the National Red Cross has been just and fair, "although local committees frequently have misinterpreted their policies," and especially that the Red Cross is mapping out a comprehensive program with the balance of the \$14,000,000 a generous public contributed; that when congress convenes it is expected that additional provision will be made, also that Secretary Hoover, through the Red Cross, has already started an extensive campaign with public health doctors, nurses and special workers, to cover every swamp and bit of open water in the flood district, exterminate mosquitoes, inspect and purify the water in every well, so no epidemic may occur.

Ask About Rations

Mr. Barnett devotes much space in laudation of the good camps found in Baton Rouge and Lafayette, La., and Natchez, Miss. He tells of the three bad camps at Greenville, Miss., Crowley and Sicily Island, La., very briefly, with no assurance that these bad conditions have been changed. What the people want is a clear, plain statement of conditions which are bad, but they are touched upon very lightly. It does not seem enough to say that the National Red Cross is all right, "although local committees frequently have misinterpreted their policies." It is the actions of the local committees of which complaints are made. Nowhere does he tell whether the Red Cross has removed the W. A. Percys.

The public also wants to know if it is true that our women and children in the bad camps are still being refused food and clothing unless they are giving you in this letter, what have men in their families, who are ever you do please do not publish my forced to work on the levees at \$1 name, but I would like to see it appear day, and that white men still pear in the Defenders' next issue. I have to certify to that fact before ask you to withhold my name because they can share in the relief which I am living here in Greenville, the

gridiron of hell. Mr. Hoover states in last week's Defender that the Colored committees which were sent to make investigations in all the Colored camps in the flood area "do not confirm the statements you mention." No, I guess not, just as you said below in the same column, it is due to where the Colored committeemen are living.

Had I had a chance to get to see one of them, he would have had something to tell, if he would have told it. The reason I didn't get a chance to see any of the committeemen was because I was in hiding, I had to hide unless I wished to be made to work like a dog under a gun and club and tagged like a bale of cotton.

Defender
Greenville
July 23, 1927

In there was no work for the men to do they were forced down to the river and made to sit in the hot sun on concrete, which was just like sitting on a hot griddle, and we had to sit there until night. No overseer would let any of our men go and scrub out some white woman's house and clean off her yard.

Provisions Destroyed

Not one Mexican, Italian, Greek or any other race but the Colored Race had to go to get just a little of the stale meat, meal, lard, etc., to eat. It was not much good.

Last week there were nearly two carloads of provisions thrown in the river which had spoiled. Why? Because they wouldn't let the Colored people have it when they went after it, and white people are not on the levees trying to get something to eat, because when they think the white people's supplies are about out trucks are loaded and sent around to their homes with the best of everything.

Up until now Colored men are not getting anything fit to eat unless they meet the boats and help unload them—then they get something. Any Colored woman who has no husband has to get some white man or woman's signature for clothes, bedding, or anything else she needs. My people, not only here in Greenville, but throughout the South, are treated worse than convicts.

Actions of Preachers

Now, Mrs. Barnett, find enclosed clippings from the Greenville Democrat Times, the leading paper published in this town. H. H. Humes and A. B. Bolden and other Negro preachers like them are the only ones south of the Mason and Dixon line who meet the white people, who tell them to preach to their people that the white man in the South is our best friend and will do for them what the white man in the North will not do. Read the clippings, Mrs. Barnett (The clipping is an editorial in the above named paper half a column long, which quotes Rev. Bolden as commanding the white people of Greenville and thanking W. A. Percy and other whites, for their assistance and urging Colored people to remain in Greenville, where they had much property and four schools, which the white people had agreed to burden themselves with heavy taxation to maintain.)

Testimony From a Sufferer

Meanwhile the following letter comes to me:

Greenville, Miss.

June 27, 1927.

Dear Mrs. Barnett: First, what I refused food and clothing unless they are giving you in this letter, what have men in their families, who are ever you do please do not publish my forced to work on the levees at \$1 name, but I would like to see it appear day, and that white men still pear in the Defenders' next issue. I have to certify to that fact before ask you to withhold my name because they can share in the relief which I am living here in Greenville, the

People In Slavery

Mrs. Barnett, our people are in slavery. They are held in camps here

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DEC 10 1927

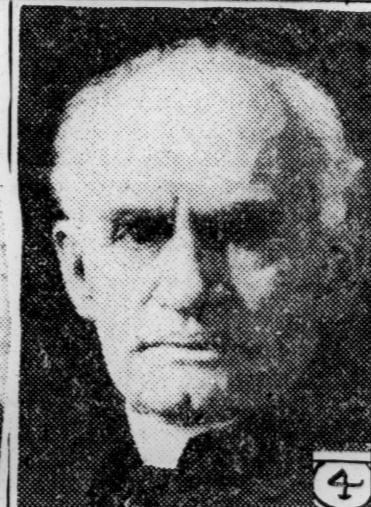
Flanner House Plans Observance of Its Founder's Day Tomorrow



(1)



(3)



(4)

Mgr. Gavisk to Make Principal Address in Second Christian Church—Other Speeches, Music Are on Program.

The annual observance of Founder's day at Flanner house, Negro settlement, will take place tomorrow evening in the Second Christian church, Pratt and Camp streets. Mgr. Francis H. Gavisk, an old friend of Frank W. Flanner, founder, will deliver the principal address. "What Flanner House Means to Me" will be the subject of Mrs. Eliza Saddler, a representative of the mothers' council. Music will be provided by Mrs. J. H. Lowry, soloist; a quartet composed of Robert and William Kirk, Harry Radcliffe and James Owens, and the Second Christian Church choir.

Flanner House was organized in 1898 through the efforts of Miss Mary Colton Smith, a worker in the old Charity Organization Society, and Frank W. Flanner, who gave the use of a double house on Colton street. The institution was incorporated in 1903.

The institution in 1913, because of the lack of financial support, was taken over by the Christian women's board of missions. Three years later the present Flanner House plant at 802 North West street, was obtained and the war chest board voted partial support for the work. Flanner House was one of the charter members of the Community Fund. The United Christian Missionary Society furnishes quarters.

The present board of directors consists of Dr. C. H. Winders, Mrs. Charles Field, F. B. Ransom, Mrs. Thomas Paddock, Mrs. Samuel Ashby, Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Putnam, Dr. S. A. Furniss, Mrs. Mary E. Cable, Mrs. Mary H. Flanner, Miss Pauline Batties, Dr. H. L. Hummons, Miss Daisy June Trout and the Rev. H. L. Herod.



(5)

(1) Activity in the kindergarten dining room of Flanner House, which will observe Founder's day, Sunday. (2) The Rev. C. H. Winders, chairman of the board of directors of the settlement for Negroes. (3) Frank W. Flanner, who provided the first home for the institution. (4) Mgr. Francis H. Gavisk, who will deliver the principal address at a Founder's day meeting Sunday evening. (5) The Rev. H. L. Herod, superintendent.

Iowa.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

DES MOINES

IOWA

OCT 18 1927

PLAN PROGRAMS AT COLORED CENTER

The Colored Community Service center, Fifteenth and Crocker streets, will stage two programs this week. The Nathaniel Dett Choral club will sponsor a public meeting at the center Wednesday evening to honor Richard Oliver, a local Negro composer, who recently won a prize of \$50 in a contest sponsored by the National Negro Music association. Two of Oliver's compositions were played by Sousa's band at the Iowa state fair.

Oliver and his band will be guests and will play the composer's numbers during the evening. The program will begin at 8:30 with a talk by George Frederick Ogden, head of the Des Moines School of Arts.

Clarence Adams is president of the choral club and Mrs. Joburnis Kelso is the director.

A "men's acquaintance" night will be held at the community center that each of the men's clubs become acquainted with the members of the other clubs. Those which will join in the meeting are the Roosevelt, Monarch, Rock Island and Auto Workers.

Social Conditions, Improvement - 1927

Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

1927

COLORED WORKERS FOR CHEST PICKED

Organization of Division Is
Rapidly Nearing Comple-
tion, Leaders Indicate.

The organization of the colored division of the Community Chest is fast nearing completion. Today the members of the advisory committee for the campaign were announced by Andrew Wilson, chairman of the campaign, and the captains for the women's division announced by Mrs. J. W. Clayborne, chairman of the women's division.

The members of the advisory committee:

Mrs. Anna Hodge.	Mrs. Norene Davis.
Rev. George McNeal.	Rev. G. S. Sawyer.
A. J. Neely.	Mrs. Martha Moseley.
Mrs. W. B. Jackson.	Mrs. Clara Waldon.
Dr. S. H. Thompson.	Frank Johnson.
Mrs. J. T. Richardson.	Rev. T. W. Greene.
J. H. Clayborne.	Rev. S. Montgomery.
Willis Allen.	Rev. L. H. Crawford.
Dr. W. H. Dyer.	Rev. T. A. Bowers.
L. F. Bradley, sr.	Rev. W. A. Bowen.
Rev. J. B. Isaacs.	Rev. H. D. Allen.
Rev. H. B. Bronson.	Rev. J. R. Richardson.
J. P. King.	Benjamin Robinson.
Sherman Scruggs.	Mrs. J. T. Smith.
J. A. Hodge.	Miss E. Z. Pendleton.
N. W. Thatcher.	Mrs. E. Vaughan.
Thomas Richards.	Dr. J. G. N. Soanes.
Rev. D. B. Jackson.	Mrs. Celia Kealing.
Dr. W. M. Blount.	Rev. N. B. Robinson.
Mrs. W. A. Free- lain.	Rev. E. M. Moseley.
Mrs. Fannie Carter.	George McClelland.
	Dr. John H. Moore.
	Rev. S. McManamay.
	Rev. B. R. Booker.

Captains of colored women's division:

Miss Rose Alexander.	Mrs. Georgia Houston.
Mrs. H. Balthrop.	Mrs. Kitty Bell Jackson.
Mrs. G. D. Bryson.	Mrs. C. B. Kimble.
Mrs. Elizabeth Buckner.	Mrs. Jennie Lewis.
Mrs. L. D. Carter.	Mrs. Mary Mathews.
Mrs. Zephyr Carraway.	Mrs. N. Overton.
Mrs. C. L. Childs.	Mrs. Delta Randolph.
Mrs. Gustavas Gray.	Mrs. Ruth Rice.
Mrs. Stella Garrison.	Mrs. J. F. Richardson.
Mrs. Ruth James.	Mrs. A. F. Wilson.
Mrs. Gertrude Jenkins.	Captain in charge of Quindaro district.
Mrs. L. A. Manlove.	Captain in charge of Argentine district.
Mrs. Martha Moseley.	Captain in charge of Rosedale district.

Kansas.

SEP 17 1927

COLORED CHEST DRIVE HEAD

Andrew Wilson Is Elected General Chairman of Division at Mass Meeting Thursday.

Andrew Wilson was elected general chairman of the colored division of the Community Chest campaign Thursday night at a mass meeting of all colored persons interested in the drive at the Yates branch of the Y. W. C. A.

The other persons who will be in charge of the colored work are Claude Jones, vice chairman and campaign chairman for the men's division of the drive, and Miss Virginia Durley, secretary for the division.

The chairman for the women's division was not selected.

William Fearnce was named chairman of the speakers committee for the men's division, and Miss E. G. Pendleton, chairman of the speakers committee for the women's division.

Last year the colored division of the campaign raised approximately \$5,000 toward the set goal, and this year with a more definite organization they expect to exceed that amount.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

Kentucky.

Colored Citizens Call On Mayor And Protest Vice Conditions In Their Communities

Strong Statement Made---Authorities Promise Relief

houses and employ Colored people to carry on their business. There is necessary to cause their arrest and to protect themselves; and that this is consider-This cannot be too strongly empha- was the spokesman the petition was signed "The Colored Citizens of Louisville." On the first clean-up statement they left with officials: standing.

The statement addressed to the Mayor and the Board of Public Safety as signed "The Colored Citizens of Louisville" was as follows:

The Colored citizens of Louisville are deeply concerned about conditions prevailing in the chief Colored district which extends from Seventh to Fourteenth street, and from Jefferson to Broad way.

Bootlegging, gambling, prostitution are openly carried on. Fighting, cutting, murder, shooting, stealing, blasphemy, obscenity are matters of every day occurrence.

These conditions constitute a real menace to the peace and safety and contentment of our Colored citizens.

Such conditions furnish favorable occasions for racial clashes, the spread of sexual disease and other things to be driven from and kept out of the city.

Two classes of undesirable white people frequent and are interested in this section (1) the viciously immoral panderer and the patrons of dives and disorderly houses; (2) the men who own dives and bawdy-

will be non-effective, from our point of view, to close a few dives and ville Federation of Churches. arrest a few loafers, and chase a few prostitutes off the street. We Presbyterian Church and sec. Com-pray for law enforcement all along mittee of Fifteen, Mr. T. R. Ray, the line, all the time, without fear Prof. Meyzeek, T. B. Colbert and or favor, adequately and justly. others.

We ask that the police and detective forces use the machine of their ent and spoke strongly for honor places—which are not much in hid white and Colored.

Chief of Police, Haager was present and spoke strongly for honor organizations to discover these and fair dealing for all people, places—which are not much in hid white and Colored. White members: Dean R. L. Mc-clubbing and blackjacking of men Crady, who headed and introduced rough handling of women, and un-the Committee. Presiding Elder Ly-couth approach to our working peo- on of the M. E. Chruch, South; Rev. ple, by the police do much harm, Dr. Kriete, Rev. Dr. Rawlings of and will have effect exactly opposite Highland Methodist Church, and 25 to tha tintended by the Mayor and others. Mr. Wheat and Mr. McNair Administration in the effort to Colored members: Dr. Wilson clean up the district. we ask that Ballard, of the Diocese Social Ser-police and deceives use only such vice Commission of the Episcopa-force against individual men and Church, I Willis Cole, Rev. N. D. Shamborguer, Rev. Dr. Knox, C. M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. Spillman, A. M. E. Church, Rev. Dr. Williams, Lamp-ton Baptist Church, Mr. T. F. Blue and Dr. R. B. Scott.

Despite the fact Rev. McCrady was the spokesman the petition was signed "The Colored Citizens of Louisville." On the first clean-up

We ask that arrests be made up-night, Wednesday, the police only on legal grounds, so that they may arrested 39 persons, and it is reported that every dive, every bawdyhouse, He evidently figured such a strong anxious that the Mayor and the every bootleg joint, eveery gamb-petition should net a coup'e of hun-

Board of Public Safety take a de-ling den be put out of business. Wedred.

terminated stand for strict and rigidask that every white man who owns law enforcement in this district. We a dive or who is found in a bawdy believe the Mayor and Administra-house be arrested, exposed and pun-

tion have this matter at heart andish.

will act accordingly, to the best in- The Colored citizens of Louisville

terests, not only of the Colored peo-pray the most serious and careful ple, but all of the people of the cityand immediate attention of the May

Many good, clean, honest, indus-or and the Board of Public Safety to

rious Colored people live in this dis-this vitally important matter; and

strict. A large portion of our busi-to this end we pledge our co-opera-

ness is in this section. The Churction an dsupport.

of Our Merciful Saviour and Epis. These are the men and organiza-

copal congregation of Colored peotions that drew up the petition:

ple, is at Eleventh and Walnut Sts. The Joint Ministerial Inter-Racial

There are several denominations Committee.

congregations within the district The Clinicus (Episcopal) oint In-

Our women and girls are forced ter-Racial Commtee.

witness and hear obscenity and lewd The Diocese Social Service Com-

less. Our children are forced to livemission.

and grow in this atmosphere of vice The Business Men's Association.

The Vestry of the Church of Our

Merciful Soviour.

istration our whole-hearted suppor The Louisville Democratic Club

and co-operation in this matter. I (Colored)

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1925.

Kentucky.

INTER-RACIAL FORCES ACTIVE IN KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20. - The fifth Annual State Interracial Conference held in this city in December, went on record with a vigorous recommendation that Negroes be given "a fair share of civic advantages maintained by taxation or controlled by law, such as parks, swimming pools, libraries, hospitals and penal institutions, and on railroads, and that a committee consisting of both groups be appointed in each city to suitably appear before the proper authorities to urge such provisions." *1-22-25*

The Conference gave large attention to the need of more adequate facilities for Negro education, recommending the enactment of a law to equalize school advantages, and asking that an "A grade" colored teachers college be established. The Conference pledged itself also to work for the establishment of a state institution for feeble minded children, endorsed the movement to open the colored wards of public hospitals to the practice of Negro physicians and nurses, and recommended that the study of Negro history and achievement be made a part of the public school course. *1-22-25*

The meeting was attended by some two hundred professional, educational and civic leaders from over the state, the two races being about equally represented. Many able speeches were delivered on education, health, public utilities, the ballot and other timely subjects, the fullest frankness being encouraged with regard to conditions and attitudes. The principal address was that of Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, who made a powerful plea for justice and friendliness before a mixed audience that filled one of the largest white churches of the city. He was given a most appreciative hearing.

In his annual report, Dr. James Bond, Director of the work in Kentucky, expressed the conviction that conditions and attitudes are steadily improving in the state, in spite of occasional apparent setbacks.

Colored Flood Commission Found Camps Good, Bad And Indifferent

Conditions Good Whenever Red Cross Committees Invited Colored Citizens To Co-operate In Caring For Refugees, and Bad When Whites Were Narrow, Bigoted and Intolerant Of Negroes' Rights

The Associated Negro Press.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 29. — the leadership of Mrs. Hattie Dumas, "The refugee camps reflected perfectly the type of people manning illary and Dr. R. W. Harrison, them, reported the Colored Flood prominent local dentist who volunteered his professional services, the Advisory Commission to Mr. Hoover, at their meeting here last week. wants of the refugees were well cared for. "Whenever the local Red Cross committee, composed as it naturally Whitfield known during his life as a would be of white southern cities of friend of colored people, was well located the communities affected, was broad cated. We went into the mess tent and invited the co-operation of colored citizens in caring for the refugees, conditions were good. Where white people were served a better grade of food than colored, but we bigoted and intolerant of Negroes' rights, and failed to have the vision "mess time" and observed that the to enlist colored citizens in contact- same kind of food was being served camps white and colored people were their wants, conditions were bad.

Baton Rouge Among Best.

Baton Rouge, La., Lafayette, La., and Natchez, Miss., were the camps reported as the best of the entire group. At Baton Rouge a typical "good" camp, "along with the white personnel, worked colored assistants, directors, nurses and doctors, aiding in setting up camp, perfecting sanitation, feeding, clothing, and rendering the many small services which constantly presented themselves. Dr. V. B. Barranco and Dr. Joseph S. Clark, president of Southern University, headed an auxiliary group, divided into assistants at camp, committees and religious activities, recreation, community singing, athletics, and in charge of clothing. These committees functioned every minute. The camp had running city water piped in abundance, electric lights, a dry site, wide camp streets, shower baths with attendants, latrines male and female, screened, ventilated and protected with attendants, screened kitchens and storerooms, insect proof garbage receptacles, competitive tests for cleanliness of tents and tent areas, good quality a sufficiency as well as a considerable variety of food, paper plates incinerated after use, metal cups and other utensils sterilized after use, plenty of tents, cots and bedding and clothing.

Moving pictures were provided with church and lecture services and the 3,940 refugees seemed the happiest

and most contented group we met," said the report. At Natchez under

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their wants, conditions were bad.

Natchez, An Ideal Camp

At Natchez, three meals a day were served, but at most other camps there were but two except for men who were working. Recreation facilities including a piano, community singing, moving pictures and games for the youngsters. We attribute the favorable conditions found there to the fact that the local authorities provided a complete colored organization with power to act in all emergencies. A former white Nat-

chez woman residing now in New York had collected \$1700 which she sent to her brother, a local banker, with the request that it be given directly to the colored people. He gave it to Mrs. Dumas who added it to the \$800 raised by local colored people and from this fund supplied all the intimate personal needs of the inmates of the camp.

Greenville Among Worst.

Greenville, Miss., Crowley, La., and Sicily Island, Louisiana, won the censure of the committee as the worst camps. At Greenville, a typically "bad camp," there were about 3,000 refugees although this place was being used as a base for feeding about 40,000 more people who were not in the camp but stationed along the levees in that vicinity who came and got two weeks' No tables were provided for eatin-

siderable restlessness at this camp here. Children sat on the ground, their hands first in their food and gency hospital with which we were then in the germ-laden dust. No attempt was made at recreation. The

Some dissatisfaction came through the attitude of oppression exhibited by white overseers. A squad of Negro workers was brought into the levee for work by an overseer with a large revolver strapped to his side

as though he were in charge of gees, the food and their surroundings. The workers objected and he was forced to remove the had at home. Others were bigoted

gun. The labor was divided into southerners headed were in control, two classes, volunteer and paid, the latter receiving one dollar per day however, the treatment could be de-

in-rations. If there was not enough labor from those sources the guards put to work any man they found. Frequently they conscripted prominent colored families.

The other thirty camps fluctuated between the two extremes described. Some were good, the life of the refugees being far superior to what they had at home. Others were bigoted

task and the tremendous number of people cared for.

Boy Scouts Armed.

When the water first struck Greenville, white guardsmen and boy scouts detailed for duty went far beyond their authority. Colored refugees told stories of intimidation, of being held up at the point of guns, made to drop their belongings, leave their families and go to work on the levees which were in danger of giving away. A young man came along with two girls. A boy scout halted him and told him he was wanted for work on the levee. The boy asked permission to take the girls home and change his clothes. In a rough manner he was told the girls knew the way home and forced by the armed boy scout at the point of a gun toward the levees. Martial law prevailed. To go in and out of the camp passes were required. It is reported that whites did not have to use passes but came and went at will. Finally to avoid the embarrassment of forced labor, the colored people held a mass meeting, explained the necessity of providing labor and formed a committee who issued the following notice, which was passed around on hand bills:

"500 Colored Men Wanted! At the foot of Main Street Sunday Morning, June 5th, 1927, at 6 o'clock. This number of men must be had at once to avoid compulsory action. Volunteer your services Today. All men employed by the various concerns of this city are included in this number. Make your selection—

Volunteer at 6 o'clock Sunday morning or be forced to go 6:00 o'clock Sunday evening. Positively, we are in urgent need of 500 men." Colored General Committee, Signed by: C. B. Young, chairman, Levy Chappelle, Sec.

More than 500 laborers were there stationed along the levees in that vicinity who came and got two weeks' No tables were provided for eatin-

ations at a time. There was con-

Hoover Meets The Colored Advisory Flood Commission

Associated Negro Press

BATON ROUGE, La., June 15 — Secretary Herbert Hoover in charge of flood relief learned the story of the great Mississippi disaster from a new angle Saturday.

He saw through the eyes of the Negro refugee as he sat in conference in the unique old state capital building here with the colored Advisory Commission on Mississippi Flood Relief and listened to the detailed reports of what this commission appointed by him ten days ago to investigate complaints from refugee camps and suggest solutions for problems found had seen and heard.

At the conclusion of the meeting in which James E. Fieser, active directing head of the National Red Cross in the stricken ~~area~~, and his assistant, Robert L. Bondy, also sat, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Fieser ordered the immediate correction of the evils and abuses reported from some of the camps and arranged to retain a sub-committee of the commission for service and advise in the big task of rehabilitation which faces the country. Doctor Robert R. Moton, President at the meeting. The reports presented showed conditions almost ideal in some of the camps, especially where colored leaders had been called in to advise with local Red Cross and been given complete charge of any activities, but members of the commission were bitter in their comment on conditions in several camps, particularly at Greenville, Mississippi, Opelansas, Louisiana, and Sicily Island, Louisiana. The commission reported health in the camps excellent, but six inmates having died with very little sickness. Food everywhere was excellent. It found no camps where investigations carried on by the members of the commission, who amideensured strongly Greenville, Mississippi, where W. A. Percy, son of former senator of the state, has times, taking the same fare as the assumed the role of a dictator and refugees, visited thirty camps, dismissed peremptory orders affecting closed one outstanding fact in re-Negro refugees. A colored committee had to the flood relief. The Na-tee headed by C. B. Young and the National Red Cross not only has done Levye Chappelle, is now cooperating a gigantic staggering task in rescuing refugees and done it efficiently, but the commission asked that while it has been eminently fair and just had been impossible to prove they in its orders and practices. In these were detaining men, a close watch camps where unfair treatment was kept on the situation.

moted out the commission placed This is to be done. At Vicksburg, the blame squarely on the shoulders of the local Red cross committee investigation to determine whether composed of the white southern ci-a score of men refugees who when tizens of the communities where the ordered to work around the camp camps were located. Red Cross a had slipped away were whipped.

Members of the commission were startled as plans were discussed for helping these stricken people back to their feet to discover the clear insight which Mr. Hoover has gained into the whole situation. He declared it was a big job, but that the Red Cross was in it to see it through. When he had finished outlining the plans being worked out for rehabilitation it was clearly apparent that his efficient mind saw through the whole plantation, tenant and small land owner system.

His hearers were convinced of his sympathetic attitude and that he regarded conditions as both uneconomic and unfair. While he showed clearly that he did not expect the Red Cross with "Money given" for charity" to do the impossible or set in motion to improve the conditions pointed out at once. Because of the lightning speed with which the Red Cross works the commission expects its recommendations to take effect at once. Among the things asked were the immediate removal of white militia from those camps where they carried rifles, the provision of proper eating facilities in small land owner 90 per cent of including tables, seating arrangements and utensils at Openlansas, flood relief, it will not go through Sicily Island, and Vicksburg, the plantation owner who already only camps where they were inadequate has land as basis for liberal credit.

The secretary expressed his appreciation of the assistance given by the Red cross composed of colored men and women in those places containing camps where they were not now functioning and that these committees be allowed to cooperate with the different rehabilitation committees located in the different states or countries, so that fair dealing with the needy tenant and land owner may be assured.

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L. M. McCov, President, Rust College; Bert M. Roddy, Memphis, A. H. Holney, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dr. Roscoe Brown, Asst. Secretary, National Medical Association, Thomas M. Campbell, U. S. Department Agriculture in charge, Mississippi Valley states, Miss F. C. Williams, Public Health Expert, Mrs. John Hope, Morehouse College, R. R. Taylor, vice principal, Tuskegee Institute, and Claude A. Barnett.

The Negro In Recent Literature: Negroes and Negro life continue to serve as a most interesting field for literary inspiration, among the Nordics. With "Black April", Mrs. Peterkin has again given the public a book which is the result of her intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of the southern backwoods Negro. This book like her "Green Thursday", is truly a romance of the soil and the southland.

Mrs. Peterkin has done in these two books what Thomas Hardy did in his "Under the Greenwood Tree" and "Far From the Madding Crowd." Piquant and interesting, each author's book breathes of the fields, the woods and the freshly plowed lands. They are peopled with sons and daughters of the soil—in one case white—in the other black.

We may call "Black April" an Epic in prose, dealing with the incidents that center around its dusky hero, April; while "Green Thursday" is more like a pastoral poem that breathes of the simplicity of the backwood's life among Negroes in the South.

Perhaps of greater importance to the reading public, than either of these two books, depicting the Negro in fiction, are the recent books on the Negro, as an important factor in American life. "The Negro in American life," by Jerome Dowd, Professor of Sociology in the University of Oklahoma, is a study of the Negro, dealing especially with his rise since the Civil War. A brief background, treating of his life in Africa and the West Indies, and his given in the introduction. The author importation into North America, is has given his subject years of serious study and bias. This book is of particular interest to the student of sociology. "The American Race Problem" by E. B. Reuter, University of Southern University, Miss.; Eva Bowles National Secretary Y. W. C. A., New York; Thomas Hayes, president of the Solvent Savings Bank of Memphis; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League; Dr. S. D. Redmond of the American Negro, not as a population group. Among other things, the author tries to show that scientific investigation, up to the present, does not prove the inherent mental inferiority of the Negro, nor does it afford sufficient ground for denying it.

**N. Y.
HERALD TRIBUNE**
MAY 28 1927

Refugees Ignore Epidemic Peril, Cling to Homes

Hoover Finds Towns Trying to Aid Thousands: Camp of 13,500 Policed by Men Armed With Whips

By Edwin S. McIntosh

A Staff Correspondent

NEW IBERIA, La., May 27.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, met to-day the people who wouldn't listen. He met them by the thousands, struggling along dusty roads, crowded along railroad embankments, coming with crying children and pitiful little heaps of luggage in boats out of the flooded plantations.

Just a week ago Mr. Hoover passed through this same country and the same towns and warned everybody that the water was coming in devastating volume. In New Iberia one man remarked that he would drink all the water that got into the town.

As Secretary Hoover's train reached New Iberia the railroad station and surrounding yards were swarming with hundreds of families fleeing from water which lapped at the station door. The platform was piled high with trunks, beds, stoves, dressers, bedding and everything which a last-minute flight would permit to be removed. Boats are plying through the streets bringing people to the station. It is still possible to use automobiles in parts of the town, and these also are loaded with refugees and their belongings. The sun blisters down on crying children and heartsick mothers waiting for trains to take them away.

The water is running over the tracks and long lines of freight cars are hauling sand and sand bags to try to raise the tracks fast enough to maintain train service. The gangs on the railroad embankments are enacting the levee fights of the Atchafalaya and Mississippi all over again.

The Bayou Teche is coming in at the back door of the town. The main street is still out of water for a dozen or more blocks, but it is doomed to inundation. River steamboats are tied

up not a dozen yards from the backs of the stores that line the main street. Every manner of craft is plying side streets. Boats tied up to doors of houses are being loaded with property.

Before Mr. Hoover arrived here he visited refugee camps at Opelousas and Lafayette, which tell the story again of the failure of the people of Louisiana to realize their plight.

Nowhere, perhaps, is the Cajan refugees' almost complete lack of comprehension of the problems of the flood better illustrated than in the hot little town of Opelousas, which sprawls along the low lying ridge on the western rim of the water.

When Secretary Hoover was at New Iberia last week he ordered \$10,000 of Red Cross money turned over to Lloyd Porter, Superintendent of Schools, with instructions to build a camp on high ground nearby. He warned the citizens of the town they would have two feet of water in their highest streets and deeper elsewhere.

Ignored Flood Warning

Mr. Porter proceeded with co-instruction of the camp and brought down upon his head the enmity of the business men of the town. Last Monday when he continued building the camp hand bills were printed by the village wiseacres and scattered on every doorstep, telling the townspeople to pay no attention to Red Cross warnings and to go about their business because the water of Little Bayou Teche. town would not get a drop of water. A committee of Negro women police yesterday the town was in a panic. To perform similar duties toward the day hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of private property and merchandise is on the way to total loss, and the residents are fleeing to Porter's camp.

The normal population of Opelousas is 6,000. For more than a century its people have lived the life of a more or less isolated agricultural community, with no problems beyond the family. They are imperilling themselves and sapping the little town upon which they have leeched themselves.

300 Refuse to Leave Ridge

Suddenly 13,500 flood refugees, hungry and virtually without clothes, have been cast upon the town. Seventy-five per cent of the refugees are plan-refugees. Boats have been sent for tation negroes. The majority of them depart. Secretary Hoover is informed who have budged from their hinterland that sanitary conditions there have been only under pressure of tremendous peril and still are grudgingly come menacing in the extreme. It has been suggested that the National Guard be used to bring them forcibly against the organizations of so-to-same safety, but the state insists against an idiosyncracy of nature.

Food stocks of the town vanished overnight, and food now must be brought in by rail over a 150 mile circuitous route from the Red Cross store colony is an insistent demand for food. Thus boats and men sorely needed for houses at Alexandria or from New Orleans, 166 miles away. Clothes are at a premium. The nondescript habiliments of hundreds of negroes are virtually gees with daily bread. It is illustrative of a most extraordinary psychology which seems inherent in every piece of apparel that families in a large section of the Cajan stock, could spare. More than 300 persons, namely, that flood waters bestows upon were waiting in line yesterday for the divine right to be clothed which have not yet arrived. The government, for such they

In an old weather-worn house anconceive relief agencies to be, and any impoverished hospital has been set up suggestion that the victims in the middle of the Negro camp. Inience themselves is lese majesty. The camps grew so fast that every resource was taxed. White people were

tents. Malaria, typhoid and maternity housed in schools, churches and cotton cases, bone fractures, vaccinations, warehouses. Negroes were placed in tents of the National Guard and the United States Army, but the tents were without floors on the flat ground above the bayou and at first were put so close that proper drainage could not be made. Then came the deluge of last week, when nearly a foot of rain fell in three days. Suffering was terrible and danger of epidemic was imminent.

Secretary Hoover ordered the camps rearranged. He stopped off at Opelousas to-day to see the progress. Work was proceeding at a frantic rate. New camps were being built with wooden floors under the tents and old camps were being thinned out so there was at least breathing space between the tents.

Police Armed With Whips

Periodically, shifts of the Negro police are drawn up in front of National Guard headquarters tent and their instructions are reiterated with emphasis upon whatever problems have cropped up. The most weird police force in the world, this. Cotton patch and cane field Negroes, tall and short, all ragged and each picked for qualities of respectability. A red brassard on the right arm is the badge of authority. Each is armed with a leather thong whip. Preservation of peace and order are incidental duties.

Their functions are intimately individualistic rather than communal. Proper sanitary rules must be enforced upon men, women and children. Biceps which show no scar must be subjected to the dread vaccine needle. A black jowl with three days whiskers must be shaved. A shirt too long out of the tub must receive what cleansing powers remain in the sluggish water of Little Bayou Teche. A committee of Negro women police town would not get a drop of water. To perform similar duties toward the day hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of private property and merchandise is on the way to total loss, and the residents are fleeing to Porter's camp.

Opelousas was originally to have been a distribution center. But the refugees, having arrived here, refused to move. Free transportation by rail to more commodious and comfortable camps only four hours away has been offered to them. Officials have pleaded with them to go, but they cannot or will not understand the manner in which they are imperilling themselves and sapping the little town upon which they have leeched themselves.

Desolution of the Flood

New Iberia is a town of 7,500 persons. The principal residential section is east of the Bayou. That part of town is deeper under water than the business section. The bridge across the Bayou is gone. The citizens pulled it down with tugs to let rescue boats through. Pumps work frantically to carry the water out of the city lighting plant, lest the town be compelled to fight water in the dark to-night.

As human beings rush for safety herds of cattle stand deep in water in the streets and in barnyards. Windows of deserted homes already are beginning to take on the blank stare of desolation as the water creeps over doorsills and begins strangely to explore bedrooms, kitchens and closets. Rose bushes in front yards, still red and fresh, wave gently in the current just under the surface of the water. Here and yonder a bewildered house cat sits upon a protruding gate post.

20 Children in One Family

Added to the tragedies of the town is the grim business of bringing people from the back country. Boats are nosing across fields and through flooded woodland and scores of miles out of New Iberia bringing in people who waited too long. One family of a father and mother and twenty children were among the refugees to-day. A boat had to make two trips to bring them out this one family.

The water is rising in New Iberia at a rate of an inch an hour. Secretary Hoover's engineers predict there will be nearly two feet more water in

the town. Two drownings were reported, but not verified.

Charts on the train show the western edge of the flood now follows Bayou Teche all the way to New Iberia. Just below that point it has gone over the tracks of the Frisco lines and carried away a three-mile section of the railroad embankment, through which the water is pouring down into Lake Fausse Point and Grand Lake to the Gulf. It is estimated that back water between New Iberia and the Gulf will spread westward into Jeanerette, Franklin Calumet and intermediate towns. Water already is in Morgan City and a depth of from two to three feet is expected.

Cows Wrangling in Flood

Secretary Hoover received reports of looting in the flood areas out from Opelousas and Lafayette, where he visited refugee camps prior to coming down to New Iberia. It was said van could not stand, piled in great heaps dals in boats were visiting flooded houses. A large cache was discovered in a lumber camp. Outboard motors are being stolen from rescue boats. Nineteen looters have been arrested in the neighborhood of Lafayette, it was said. Secretary Hoover will ask Governor Simpson to place a National Guard armed patrol in boats to stop pillage.

Leaving New Iberia, Secretary Hoover went to Morgan City and thence to New Orleans. The train crawled slowly over many miles of track temporarily elevated to avoid flooding.

The town of Lafayette, through whose suburban bayous stray streams of flood waters wander, has a population of slightly more than 10,000. The brown tents of refugee camps appear at the end of every shaded street vista.

The fair grounds are a city of the homeless. Exiles are bivouacked on the municipal golf course. Four base hospitals, one a general hospital, another a maternity hospital, a hospital for contagious diseases and a fourth devoted to Negroes, have been set up in school buildings. Tents fill the other, drainage is bad when it rains school grounds. The grandstand or and sanitary facilities are meager. But the baseball ground at the local Negro college is cluttered with household goods and scrambling pickaninnies.

A total of 20,000 refugees here was reduced to 18,000 this morning when 2,000 negroes were taken by train to Crowley. Trains and boats bring in more and the town rings with the sound of hammer and saw as new housing goes up. Straggling wagons, heaped high with furniture and bedding, cows and mules tethered behind, labor along dusty sweltering roads leading in from territory yet unscathed by water.

As Secretary Hoover's train reached Lafayette hundreds of penniless refugees were lined in forlorn groups in front of a half dozen Red Cross stations in the main street of the town, waiting for discarded clothes of the more fortunate which had been gathered for them.

Business at Standstill

The entire machinery of the town has been converted to relief uses. Business goes to pot. Personal affairs are secondary matters. A flood of water has inundated Lafayette with a flood of humanity.

As the train passed through the southern outskirts of Lafayette the yellow flood lapped at the rails and across vast stretches of country on either side there was nothing but water as far as the eye could see. House tops

only were visible and men in skiffs and outboard motor boats made the rounds, rescuing chickens, dogs, pigs and tearing holes in roofs to be sure no human was trapped inside.

A mile from the middle of town I saw large motor boats with tows of a half dozen small barges, each coming down the middle of the main highway, the water is pouring down into Lake which lay ten feet under water. The barge were manned by cowboys, in broad sombreros and red neckerchiefs, much as if they had stepped out of a Texas plain or a Los Angeles movie. The barges were loaded with cattle, which they had previously herded on horseback to isolated ridges and were now bringing to safety by boat.

Cows Wrangling in Flood

Local school bands furnish music at nights and a "movie" screen has been erected in a field opposite one of the camps. The people of Opelousas are struggling forward with a burden that seems unbelievable.

Long trains of box cars, the only equipment available, labor slowly into the station yards taking refugees to camps at Crowley and also Lafayette. Mr. Hoover is seeing "40 hommes et 8 Chevaux" once more.

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Tugging at horn and tail sufficed to disentangle the animals, which scrambled stiffly to their feet and looked in bewildered fashion across the water. A moment's hesitation was ended by a vigorous twist of the tail and overboard the animals went. Men wading through the water herded them up the slope to a large enclosure already a bedlam of bellows and jangling cowbells.

I was told that at least a thousand head of cattle had drowned between Lafayette and Breaux Bridge. So many cowboys herding cattle out of the water lost their horses by drowning that the business of cutting off saddles and swimming ashore with them has become routine procedure.

The vast camps in Lafayette are not exclusively to Negroes, have been set up in school buildings. Tents fill the other, drainage is bad when it rains school grounds. The grandstand or and sanitary facilities are meager. But the baseball ground at the local Negro college is cluttered with household goods and scrambling pickaninnies.

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dusty sweltering roads leading in from territory yet unscathed by water.

The refugees are almost helpless and devoid of initiative. Everything must be done for them. Thousands of them have never before seen a town as large as Lafayette. I am told that when the vanguard of refugees arrived in Lafayette they stood in the streets so

numbed with their sudden peril and new surroundings that many were unable to tell Red Cross registrars the names of their children.

Social Conditions, Improvement of 1927

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 28 1927

HOOVER INSPECTS ACADIA FLOOD AREA

Secretary Heartens Refugees
at Camps With Promises
of Aid in Rehabilitation.

SEES NEW IBERIA EXODUS

Inhabitants Flee Homes as Waters
Continue to Spread Over
"Sugar Bowl."

From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

MORGAN CITY, La., May 27.—Secretary Herbert Hoover, in command of the vast relief machine which has under its protection more than 350,000 destitute victims of the great flood, traversed the land of the Acadians to-day.

From Opelousas on the hills of Southern Saint Landry to Lafayette, to New Orleans. He goes to that city tonight.

Hoover Makes Early Start.
At dawn Secretary Hoover was at Opelousas, in waterlogged St. Landry. Here he was greeted by about 14,000 refugees, as unhappy a lot of human beings as one would meet in a lifetime. There were about 10,000 white men, women and children, while the rest were negroes. Ninety per cent. of the white Acadians speak the patois of the valley of the Teche, as do also the negroes.

At New Iberia, Secretary Hoover saw the advance waters of the flood creeping into the city and when he left one-third of the town was submerged and the water was rising at the rate of an inch an hour. In forty-eight hours New Iberia, one of the loveliest little cities in all Louisiana, will have been flooded.

The little city is almost in a panic. Not less than 2,000 men, women and children were at the railroad station seeking an exit to the high places of the hills of Opelousas. When Mr. Hoover's special train crept through the waters to the station, the crowd were men and women carrying on their backs articles of furniture, forage. Some had lost their cattle. To the Opelousas hills, where every- of clothing hurriedly packed when the body but the children are silent—it seemed a city of the dumb—Mr. Hoover carried the Government promise of aiding in the hour of distress and more aid in the way of rehabilitation. Only

Around the Secretary scores gathered to hear the words of cheer and a few understood what he said.

Many Old Mansions in Peril.

New Iberia and the country to the south, along the Teche, has some

of the finest old Colonial mansions in Louisiana. Some of these fine old houses are on the banks of the Bayou Teche and many of them are doomed to be under water for the first time since they were built.

The flooding will continue up to the moment the crest waters enter the Grand Lake, near Morgan City. Already the surface of Grand Lake has increased to flood stage heights and is now overflowing.

Morgan City will be the last big town to get the impact of the flood. The town is now two-thirds under water. Arriving in Morgan City late this afternoon, Mr. Hoover conferred with the committees which will have charge of the relief work in the city when the deluge strikes the city, probably the end of next week.

Before he left New Iberia Mr. Hoover was introduced to a strapping riverman from one of the little teche towns. This man had saved a man and his wife and their twenty children this morning. The family was sent to the concentration camp north of New Iberia.

On the eastern side of the "sugar bowl" reports to Mr. Hoover told of the progress of the rescue work in that part of the flood area. The people who are still to lose their homes in the flood approximate, on both sides of the Atchafalaya, probably 50,000.

Mr. Hoover will report to the country by radio on the flood situation tomorrow night, speaking from New Orleans. He goes to that city tonight.

Hoover Makes Early Start.
At dawn Secretary Hoover was at Opelousas, in waterlogged St. Landry. Here he was greeted by about 14,000 refugees, as unhappy a lot of human beings as one would meet in a lifetime. There were about 10,000 white men, women and children, while the rest were negroes. Ninety per cent. of the white Acadians speak the patois of the valley of the Teche, as do also the negroes.

Only the very little children were smiling. The older people and boys and girls in their teens were all sad faced, some broken-hearted, for with hardly an exception every person now camped on the hills of Opelousas has sought an exit to the high places lost his or her home, and with it the growing crops and practically everything they had in the way of household goods, farm implements and

mattresses, bags of food and bundles To the Opelousas hills, where every-

deluge came in view and the trek to the hills began. There were scores of little children in the crowd.

Those who speak English as well as

Acadian French translated to their fellow sufferers the gist of Mr. Hoover's promise of help he expressed.

ver's words of hope. Some smiled

As everywhere in the flood zone, where dry land rises above the desolation, there are two camps at Opelousas, one for the whites and the other for the blacks. Also there is a great warehouse in which about 1,000 houses are on the banks of the Bayou refugees are sheltered.

Mr. Hoover found several sore spots to be under water in the Opelousas situation. The refugees were in many instances almost in rags. Some did not appear well

many of them. For two hours Mr. Hoover remained in the camps, when he left he had a clearer understanding of what a drama had been enacted before his eyes.

The relief machinery, in many respects brand new, with plenty of doctors, nurses and ample supplies of food and clothing, was being loaded at New Orleans and at Alexandria for immediate shipment.

23,000 Destitute at Lafayette.

From Opelousas the Hoover tour of inspection led to Lafayette, in the parish of that name. Within two miles of the high land on which this city of 10,000 people stands waters from the Bayou des Glaises breaks are in view. A vast lake of murky, muddy waters out of which the tops of three prudue, with here and there the roofs of little farm homes and buildings. On the outside of Lafayette are the tent cities, where there are about 23,000 destitute flood sufferers.

The Lafayette camps are models of sanitation and splendidly organized. In the negro section one man rules and his word is law. He is a dictator, but a most benevolent one in every sense of the word. This man is the Rev. Thomas Renn, a white priest whom these strange-speaking dark people idolize. Whatever Father Renn says "we do," one and all will tell you.

"My population is growing every hour it seems," said Father Renn, as he conducted the correspondent through the hospital. "There are three that came this morning, all girls, and there is the mother. We have named the triplets Emma, Emily and Emilie. We had 2,500 old-time darkies of Acadia in this camp last night. At sunrise they had increased by six."

Hoover Orders Abuses Be Corrected

Unfair Treatment Placed On Shoulders Of Local Red Cross Units

Baton Rouge, La., June 17—(Staff Correspondence—Associated Negro

Louisiana.

charge of flood relief, learned the story of the great Mississippi disaster from

the Negro refugee

as he sat in conference in the unique

old State capital building here with

the colored Advisory Commission on

Mississippi Flood Relief and listened

to the report of what this

commission appointed by him 10 days

ago to investigate complaints from

refugee camps and suggest solutions for

problems found had seen and heard.

At the conclusion of the meeting in

which James E. Fieser, active directing

head of the National Red Cross in the

stricken territory, and his assistant,

Robert L. Bondy, also sat, Mr. Hoover

and Mr. Fieser ordered the immediate

correction of the evils and abuses re-

ported from some of the camps and ar-

ranged to retain a sub-committee of

the commission for service and advise

in the big task of rehabilitation which

faces the country. Doctor Robert R.

Meton, presided at the meeting. The

reports presented showed conditions al-

most ideal in some of the camps,

especially where colored leaders had

been called in to advise with the local

Red Cross and been given complete

charge of any activities, but members

of the commission were bitter in their

comment on conditions in several

Walter Wessellus has been named as Red Cross Reconstruction Officer in Arkansas; A. L. Shaefer, of Vicksburg, Miss., has been named to the Mississippi post and T. J. McCarthy is named to a similar post in Louisiana.

NEW YORK TIMES

JULY 10

LOUISIANA HIT HARDEST BY FLOOD

Two-thirds of Inundated Zone
Still Under Water, Third
Just Emerging.

ACADIAN PARISHES DESOLATE

Crops Hopeless, Credit Gone
Taxes Due, Farmers Depend
for Life on Red Cross.

Report 560,000 Were Refugees

MANY FAMILIES DESTITUTE
Total Of 135 Camps Were
Maintained By The Red
Cross Bureau

State Leaders Propose Convention
to Formulate Means of Restor-

ing Families to Land.

By L. C. SPEERS.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

LAFAYETTE, La., July 8.—From the Parishes of the Carrolls and Morehouse in the north to Assumption, St. Mary and Terrebonne in the south, the vast area in Louisiana which was in the path of the great flood is slowly reappearing above the waters of the Mississippi, the Atchafalaya, the Tensas and the Red Rivers.

Sad as is the story in great areas in the flooded zones of Arkansas and Mississippi, one needs only a few days in the desolation of Louisiana to realize that of all the States that faced the rush of waters none has suffered so much or continues to suffer as does this, one-fourth of which, including the Sugar Bowl and the Evangeline Parishes, was submerged.

The most recent flood map, issued by the Government on June 25 last,

showed that at that date probably two-thirds of the inundated zone in Louisiana was still under water, while the other third was just beginning to show above the murky, stagnant lakes that have transformed hundreds of thousands of fertile acres into a watery waste, dotted everywhere with the wrecked homes of farmers.

Cut off in large sections from rail communication, its crops destroyed, its domestic animals and fowls drowned by the thousands, these vast stretches hear only the croaking of millions of frogs and the hum of myriads of mosquitos.

To this unhappy, waterlogged land the victims are now returning, each with a three weeks' supply of rations, the gift of the American Red Cross, at the moment the only thing that stands between them and the threat of starvation.

State Leaders Plan Action.

None realizes more acutely than do the bankers and business men of the State the gravity of the flood problem. A plan is already in the making which calls for a convention of the leaders of the State to seek a solution and arrange for the return them. It seemed as if these Acadian to the farms of scores of thousands of folk had forgotten how to smile. of men and women and for the restoration of the credit of once rich parishes.

Something must be done for these people. They have no money, and, like the whites, speak the having no money, they can pay no patois of the Acadians, do not appear taxes. The majority have no security to offer for long-time credits, and without security this credit cannot be had. As in Arkansas, one hears on all sides the complaint that the recently created farm credit organization will not work. The periods of the loans, it is asserted, are too short and the interest rates too high.

As a matter of fact, it can be said on the very highest authority that less than a dozen of the thousands made destitute in Louisiana have applied to this agency for relief. In Arkansas the number is said to total less than 100, and the same story comes out of Mississippi.

One proposal is for the State itself to exempt the sufferers in the wrecked parishes from taxation for a period of years and take over the bonded indebtedness of the communities for the period of the recuperation. The problem of financing the farmers will come next, and the fiscal leaders of the State are optimistic that a way will be found to ease the burden and restore these thousands to productivity and independence.

The Situation in Louisiana.

In considering the actual situation in Louisiana, the Evangeline zone of the western part of the Sugar Bowl principally the Parishes of St. Landry, Iberia, Lafayette and St. Martin, the last-named the setting of Longfellow's poem, comes first. This remote outposts of the Acadian country will deal with the first three parishes. St. Martin, with her historic trees, churches and quaint people, is a story by itself, and as such it will be subsequently related.

Here in Lafayette, a city of 10,000 people, standing on the hills less than two miles from the western border of the inundated areas, are to-night more than 8,000 destitute men and women, white and black, people face until the year of the next har-

who speak the French patois of the Acadians. To all these there is just one Eden, and that the land through which the Bayou Teche snakes its way between banks lined with giant, moss-draped oaks to the sea.

There are more than 4,000 people in the white and a little more than 2,000 in the negro camps. For more than six weeks these people, the survivors of a little army that numbered at one time in excess of 20,000, have lived in army tents, fed by the Red Cross and waiting for the recession of the flood waters.

The whites, for the most part Acadians, are a sad-faced and unhappy lot of men and women. Only the children smile. There is not an adult among them but who apparently realizes the full extent of the terrible misfortune that is his or her lot.

No Color Line in Disaster.

The little whitewashed homes, the crops of cotton, sugar and cane are choked with dead vegetation; the waters are polluted with the carcasses of animals and fowls. Taxes are due, but there is no money to pay them. They stood stunned, bewildered in the face of the disaster.

On the other hand, the negroes, who, like the whites, speak the having no money, they can pay no patois of the Acadians, do not appear taxes. The majority have no security to realize the full extent of the calamity. The older among them know they are at the crisis of their lives, but the youngsters are happy. They sing and play baseball and other games. Yet in every instance these black men and women had lost all, just as the whites had.

"We are sustaining 2,000 people in camp and feeding nearly 1,900 outside the camp," said Father Thomas Wrenn, the white priest who is in charge of the negro camp. "Most of these people are from St. Martin and St. Landry, and 95 per cent. of them are absolutely destitute. They have lost everything they had, and at times it seems that only God stands between them and actual starvation in the hard months that are to come.

"They are a quaint lot, unlike any other negroes in any part of the country. Look at the names: Dupre, Chin, Baptiste, Thibodeaux, Perodin, Mercier and even Arseneaux, which would indicate that somewhere in the dim past an Arseneaux, perhaps Louis, the Gabriel of Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' was the master of some of this man's ancestors.

Too Late for Paying Crops.

"It is too late for cotton or any other paying crop now, and the lands whence these people came are still under water, else they would not now be here. Many are from the most Longfellow's poem, comes first. This remote outposts of the Acadian country will deal with the first three parishes. St. Martin, with her historic trees, churches and quaint people, is a story by itself, and as such it will be subsequently related.

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vest rolls around.

"Over there are three as quaint characters as you will run across in a lifetime, nomads all of them, the oldest 99 years and the youngest 87. They are known as Gotch, Broussard and Renard, and when we found them they were in the top of a tree, where they had been for three days without food. They live by fishing, trapping and hunting, and I doubt if one among them, knows that New Orleans is in Louisiana or that Calvin Coolidge is President of the United States. Near them you see old Marie Viltz, who is 107, and the woman she is talking to is Aimee Leon, who admits to 99 Summers. They live a long time in the Acadian country.

"I hope you will tell the whole truth of this situation to the country. You can't exaggerate its gravity or its pathos. White and black, they are face to face with utter destitution. They are a thrifty, honest people and are worth saving, and, that being so, the story is worth the telling."

Over in the white camp, where H. F. Coty is in command, the 4,000 inhabitants of the tented city huddle about in groups and talk of the misfortune which has overwhelmed them. They are with few exceptions all farmers, men who grew cotton, cane and rice principally, and fruits and alfalfa as side crops. Until the deluge few had ever known actual want.

"You Can't Make It Too Black."

"But now," said Mr. Coty, "they are all destitute, and there is no telling what the future has in store for them. Their homes and their farms are waterlogged and the flood not yet gone."

With Mr. Coty was Sheriff Martin of St. Martin Parish, a big, strapping Acadian, who looks like a Texas cowboy.

"Don't make any mistake about this situation," the Sheriff interrupted, "for you can't make it too black. Our people are without homes and without credit, and all they have when they leave here is the three weeks' rations given them by the Red Cross, and Red Cross rations cannot last forever. It begins to look as if the flood will."

On the outskirts of New Iberia are two other camps, one for whites and one for blacks, in which about 1,000 refugees are waiting evacuation back to what is left of their homes. At Opelousas are two more, while everywhere in the Acadian country are families who are daily in the bread lines that form at sunrise and are open until dusk every day in the week for the relief of those who are back in their shells of homes trying with all the odds against them to grow a crop.

In places from which the flood receded weeks ago, as a rule on the edges of the flood zones, there may be a crop of some sort possible. But in the main flood areas there would seem to be no hope whatever for money crops of cotton, sugar and rice. The farmers are going to try their hand at soy beans, sweet potatoes and cabbages, but cabbages, beans and potatoes are not cotton, sugar and rice.

Cleveland Sun

MAY 29, 1927
Bacilli

HEALTH, LIVING CONDITIONS GOOD IN RELIEF CAMPS

Secretary Hoover Satisfied With

Work in Flood Area.

DENIES NEGROES ARE NOT PROPERLY CARED FOR

Declares Inhabitants in Relief Camps Better Cared for in A Medical Way Than in Many of Former Homes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 28.—

(U. P.)—Secretary of Commerce

Herbert Hoover, who arrived in New Orleans today after five weeks spent in making a survey of the flooded districts of the south, describes committee today and is to address a meeting of the state rehabilitation

"Dr. Molton, president of Tuskegee Institute, is chairman of this committee. The other members are Bishop R. E. Jones of New Orleans, Jesse O. Thomas of Atlanta, field secretary of the National Urban League; Mrs. John Holt of Moorhouse College, Atlanta, president of the National Women's club; Miss Eva D. Bowles, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A., New York City; J. S. Clark president of Southern University of Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. Roscoe Brown of Durham, N. C.; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; R. R. Taylor, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Mary E. Williams, of Tuskegee; T. M. Campbell, field director of the Negro Agricultural service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and A. L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League and on the staff of Tuskegee Institute.

"As a matter of fact the flood may have proved a benefit for health conditions of the rural districts, for the inhabitants of the relief camps are in some instances receiving better medical attention than they would ordinarily," declared the secretary. "They are being inoculated and vaccinated and are under the constant supervision of highly trained physicians."

Secretary Hoover will remain in New Orleans today. He is to attend a meeting of the state rehabilitation committee today and is to address a meeting of the relief workers tonight at relief camps of the district as of which he will describe the results of his five weeks' survey. He leaves for Washington tonight but expects to return here next week.

This is particularly true of the negroes in the concentration camps, Hoover said, in denying the charge made yesterday by Walter White of Chicago, secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, that the negroes were being mistreated in the relief camps.

"I saw no evidence of mistreatment in any of the camps and have had no complaint from any of the negroes within the camps," Hoover said. "To take care of any complaints that might be made, however, I appointed a committee several days ago with authority to advise the Red Cross in connection with the handling of negroes in the relief camps, and also authorized them to hear complaints of the conduct of the camps and to make any investigation it pleases of the manner in which the negroes are being cared for."

Louisiana.

ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ger and more valuable than old time charity. It includes some things people are accustomed to describing as charity, but the word 'charity' has become almost obsolete in Milwaukee.

Not a Charity

"Our people now rather resent calling the Chest's agencies 'charities.' They know the business re-

sults, the economic value of social service."

Hundred percent banners were sent to: E. H. Blum, Aetna Life Insurance company, Select School Phillip Werelein, Limited, Lane Cotton Mills, Aetna Casualty Insurance company, Penick & Ford Lykes Bros., Colonial Sugars company, Atlantic Coast Shipping company, Texas Transport and Terminal company, C. A. Spirl, United States Fidelity and Guarantee company, the Harvey school, New York Life insurance company and Gillean-Chipley company.

Those in the colored division were: Standard Life Insurance company, Safety Independent Insurance and Sick Benefit association, Eagle Life Insurance company, Douglas Life Insurance company, M. Martin & Co., Crescent Undertaking company, Temple Shaving Parlor and Fiske school.

The following lists of donations of \$100 to \$500 and of \$100 each were issued Friday morning:

Pledges from \$101 to \$500—American Turpentine and Tar Co., Charles Weibel Co., Thos. Douglas, French Market Ice Mfg. Co., Holzer Sheet Metal Works, Jose Escalante & Co., Eugene Ellis Co., Gus Blanchard, F. and P. Maestri Furniture Co., E. M. Cain, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Burt W. Henri, A. Vizard, Melvin Kern.

E. E. Upton Printing Co., Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Newman, Adam Gambel, Hun Henderson, Nathan Cohen, Mayer Bros. Drug Co., N. J. Clesi, Garcia Stationery Co., Emile Kahn, Letticher-Phillips Paper Co., Consumers Biscuit Co., National Enameling and Stamping Co., Mrs. H. F. Buhlwin, Mrs. Mary C. May and family, the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Co., Leon G. Tujague.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Weil, Jacobs Candy Co., Ltd., American Heating and Plumbing Co., Inc., Mrs. H. J. Arroussini, Mrs. Isaac Levy, Mrs. H. Aron, Mrs. V. A. Winter, Marie Louise de la Vergne.

Pledges of \$100—Charles Handelman, Jacob Rosenberg, Misses Revival and Hanlon Douglas, Miss A. Bancker, Mrs. J. W. Carroll, Maltby Bros., Nathan Sobel, New Orleans Brick Co., G. A. Schwiegmann, Royal Carpet Cleaning Co., Marks & Sons Co., Joseph Hume, John I. Hay, Edw. N. Eberling & Co., Louis Mondshine.

Negroes Only
\$2,028 Short
Of Chest Quota

Milwaukee Banker Tells
Workers of Success in
His City

The colored division of the Community Chest, who claimed through Secretary W. H. Mitchell and Rev. W. T. Handy two days ago that they would make their quota of \$20,717 by Saturday night, reported \$3,022 Thursday noon, making their total \$18,689, have worked an afternoon and a forenoon since then and are now closer than \$2,028 to the quota and have Friday afternoon and Saturday morning to get the remainder. Their leaders say they will no more quit at the quota than did Chairman John C. Hay of the utilities committee, which is now about 170 percent. The solicitors will meet and report again Tuesday.

The larger donors Thursday were:

Mrs. A. Blum, \$500; Mrs. Jack Douglas, \$500; Cloverland Dairy Products Co., \$500; Mrs. Virginia Beer, \$500; Mrs. Lawrence Fabacher, \$500; Jahncke Interests, \$2,500; W. P. Simpson and R. E. Kelleher, \$1,000; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hyman, \$350; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hecht, \$1,350; Sidney W. Souers, \$800; Leigh Carroll, \$800; H. T. Howard and family, \$5,000; Albert Weiblen Marble and Granite Co., \$500; Mrs. J. D. Grant, \$1,000; Standard Export Lumber Co., \$500.

Banker Gives Talk

President John H. Puelicher of the Marshall and Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee was the principal speaker Thursday. With him, President Casanas and Chairman Pfaff at the main table were: Archbishop John W. Shaw, Leonidas M. Pool, George Terriberry, Sidney W. Sauers, Mrs. W. E. Weeks, Crawford H. Ellis, C. S. Williams, J. W. Smither, S. A. Seelye, Mrs. Charles F. Buck, Jr., and Miss Emma Cooley Pritchard.

"Milwaukee is more than satisfied with the Chest as a plan of collecting the necessary money and with the collateral advances in social service," said Mr. Puelicher in the course of his address. "The Chest employed some sociologists who pointed out duplications and errors and inadequate work among our agencies, as well as our strong points, and they not only increased the efficiency of the service as a whole but also helped convince us that social service is something big-

must not fail now. The goal is in sight and I am confident that if every pastor among us will bestir himself and present the cause, that the small balance yet to be raised will be forthcoming. Let us not argue nor falter, but rally and do our bit and maintain our good name and standing in this test."

This little nursery, operated in the basement of a church, takes care of babies and operates a kindergarten for children while their mothers work. Most of the mothers are domestic servants. A trained social worker, a practical nurse and a cook care for the children. There are now 79 colored children cared for daily and last year 8,328 days of care were given 190 children. In addition, the social worker made 223 visits to 160 homes and holds a mothers' meeting twice a month to instruct them in the proper handling of their offspring.

The unobservant see only service to the colored mothers and some colored fathers in this work. It is more. It is service to the coming generation of colored people and good service to many a white family in the immediate present.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FEB 5 1927
NEGRO DONATIONS
ALMOST OVER TOP

Pastor Urges Colleagues
to Make Final Appeal
Sunday

Almost over the top, negroes of the city are urged to finish the job Sunday of raising their quota for the Community Chest. Already more money has been raised than was pledged last year and leaders in the movement hope to be able to report Monday that the quota has been raised.

Rev. W. Scott Chinn, chairman of negro churches, has issued the following appeal to pastors of all negro churches in the city:

"As chairman of the churches among our group, I wish to thank the pastors and their congregations for their splendid work in contributing toward the Community Chest. So far, we have done well and gone over the amount raised last year. But we are still behind with the quota allotted us, and it is with the desire that we bring this up, that this appeal is made.

"We are asking that you make another appeal Sunday to your congregations. Perhaps there are many yet unpledged, or those willing to increase the pledge already made. To these you can make the appeal. Negroes have never failed and we

**HOOVER DENIES ABUSE
OF COLORED REFUGEES**

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 1 — Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, returned here from an extensive trip of inspection through the Mississippi flood belt and reported conditions in the relief camps are excellent. He denied charges that Negroes in many concentration camps are being mistreated.

"I saw no evidence of mistreatment in any of the camps," Secretary Hoover said, "and I have heard no complaints from the Negroes. I have appointed a committee, however, to make any investigation sees fit."

Secretary Hoover's report made chiefly in answer to the charge of Walter White.

Mr. Hoover said his own tour of inspection had convinced him that many of the Negroes are receiving better attention in the relief camps than they could expect under normal conditions of living.

"They are being inoculated and vaccinated and are under the constant supervision of highly trained physicians," he pointed out.

Pathos and Heroism Go Hand In Hand—Thousands Homeless and Destitute—Lowlands, Section Hardest Hit, Thickly Populated With Race People.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER is glad to be commissioned by the Red Cross to lend its columns and its support to the campaign for relief for the victims of the Mississippi flood. THE COURIER feels that this is a national disaster affecting the whole nation; but affecting especially the colored people of this country. Those who will give, we shall be pleased to announce the amounts they give and make remittances as rapidly as they come in to the American Red Cross. Those who do not care to subscribe through THE COURIER are earnestly requested to subscribe through the American Red Cross with offices on the Fourth Floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

THE EDITOR.

(Special To The Pittsburgh Courier)

BATON ROUGE, La., May 4.—Louisiana Tuesday became the battleground of the Mississippi flood as the surging seas fought the sacks of sand and broke through, dealing out pestilence and death as the "Father of Waters" rushed through the lower Mississippi Valley, collecting an unprecedented toll of

life and property.

Swollen by heavy rains and its tributaries, the Mississippi River continues its rampage which had its beginning some two weeks ago and what was once America's most coveted agricultural area is now a vast sea. The scope of the flood might be determined by the knowledge that millions of acres of land which line the banks of the river from Arkansas to Louisiana are inundated and property and crops, the value of which will run into the millions, have been destroyed.

The loss of life, through casualties and disease, is impossible to estimate, but the number of "known dead" is rapidly mounting and is now far into the hundreds.

Refugees Sheltered In Tents

Bereft of all earthly possessions, thousands of Negro refugees are corralled in neighboring towns, living in tents, churches and stables and these numbers are increasing as levee after levee and dike after dike crumbles under the lashing and on-rushing waters.

At Vicksburg, Mississippi, 6,000 Negroes are living in tents and 4,000 whites are being cared for in the hotels. In Deacon, Arkansas, 2,000 Negroes, who formerly tilled the fertile soil around Scott, Arkansas, are sheltered in church buildings and barns, while others remain in the flooded district living in the second stories of houses.

Helena, Arkansas, is crowded with more than 8,000 Negroes who were driven from their homes by the turbulent waters. Hundreds of them were forced to flee from the fields where they were working, vainly hoping that by some way the dikes would hold and they would be spared from the wrath of the riotous river that seemed to be controlled by man-made devices.

Epidemics Add To Suffering

Wringing with the suffering caused by the lack of sufficient clothing and the scarcity of food is that resulting from the ravages of disease. Epidemics have broken out in fourteen refugee camps, dotting Arkansas where measles, mumps, whooping cough, pellagra and malaria are prevalent.

To combat the inroads of disease, physicians and nurses have rushed to these areas and are working night and day. Refugees are being vaccinated and inoculated with the hope of curbing disease and conserving health in the inundate regions.

Heroism Mingles With Tragedy

No war has served more effectively the heroism of the Negro than has this seemingly losing battle against the plunging Mississippi River. Tom Lee, who distinguished himself some two years ago by rescuing a group of white people who were about to be drowned, was among the first to volunteer for rescue work. With his 40-foot river boat, Lee has added to his glory, People, to the effect that colored rescuing hundreds in the face of folk were being mistreated in a

In the St. Frances River District, number of the Southern refugee camps. Two thousand Negroes and four hundred whites situated below here, two thousand camps.

Hoover said his own tour of inspection had convinced him that many of the colored people were receiving better attention in the camps than they could expect under normal conditions of living.

"They are being inoculated and vaccinated and are under the constant supervision of highly trained physicians," Hoover pointed out.

Meanwhile, flood waters from the raging Mississippi were rushing down on New Iberia, which had been considered safe from the flood. Brakes in the high levees at Bayou Des Glaises and Melville allowed the water to pour in on New Iberia, partially inundating it.

While the men refuse to leave their property, efforts are being made to evacuate the women and children.

FLOOD MISERIES DOWN RACIAL BARRIERS

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 17.—The harrowing experiences of the on the levees but to the women who one hundred fifty thousand or more did their part behind the lines, working early and late in providing coffee and food to the men on the ramparts.

Practically all of the convicts, many colored, who worked in the flood fight, will be given citation for meritorious service, in addition down a deal of the racial antipathies which have existed for years along the Mississippi River. Both white and colored refugees are now being clothed, sheltered and fed in the same camps; and, for the first time, it is said, Negro women and children are given respective places in the mess lines, next to the white women and children and ahead.

Dr. Sara Brown Leaves For Flood Area

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Sara W. Brown, Alumni Trustee of Howard University and, so far, the first and only women to serve on the Board of Trustees, left Washington Sunday night for the flood area where she is to assist in the Social Hygiene emergency program of the American Social Hygiene Association which is being carried out under the direction of Dr. Valeria Parker.

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, also a graduate of Howard University Medical School, is also assisting with the Social Hygiene work in the devastated region. Headquarters will be at New Orleans, La.

HEROISM OF CONVICTS IN FLOOD WINS

Hundreds of Prisoners Will Be Given Freedom Due to Courage Shown In Dis- aster

BATON ROUGE, La., June 22.—Remission of sentences under the most liberal interpretation of the law will be the reward of several hundred prisoners at the state prison farm here, officials declare.

In many cases remission of sentence will amount to dismissal from the penitentiary as the time off included will amount to more than the remaining time to be served, H. C. Pitcher, general manager of the prison, said Tuesday.

The reward not only will extend to those actually engaged in work on the levees but to the women who victims of the Mississippi floods, who realize in sympathy with other that their trouble came from other work that they have done.

Practically all of the convicts, many colored, who worked in the flood fight, will be given citation for meritorious service, in addition down a deal of the racial antipathies which have existed for years along the Mississippi River. Both white and colored refugees are now being clothed, sheltered and fed in the same camps; and, for the first time, it is said, Negro women and children are given respective places in the mess lines, next to the white women and children and ahead.

During the whole flood fight only two prisoners attempted to escape out of the hundreds of convicts who were free on the levees and could have bolted for liberty at almost any time. The two were recaptured almost immediately.

Social Conditions, Improvement of 1927

Louisiana.

A WOEFUL STORY OF FLOOD SUFFERERS IN LOUISIANA

Negroes Victims of Gross Discriminations. Red Cross Relief Intended For Them Is Used By Plantation Bosses. Much Suffering As The Winter Approaches

Associated Negro Press

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 28. — With winter hastening on apace the Red Cross is experiencing plenty of difficulty in coping with the great problem of rehabilitation which faces it in the flood district. While the major portion of the disaster victims have been housed anew, and many have found some temporary employment on the levee repairs and road building, the fact that in most districts it was impossible to make a crop has left stark destitution staring the survivors in the face.

Some sixty thousand are still being fed by the Red Cross. Little can be done toward getting them back to normal living conditions again ~~now~~ next spring when planting time comes. The state agents working under the authority of the Colored Flood Commission headed by Dr. Robert R. Moton are finding many cases of need and some of definite discrimination. These are at once reported to national headquarters at Washington and thus far immediate relief has been given in every case reported.

Typical of the suffering is the following report from Louisiana of conditions which are being followed by Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, and Louisiana member of the Flood Commission.

Negro sufferers in the Rich and Tarish have been the victims of gross discrimination and injustices in the matter of issuing food and clothing planters, throughout the state. And according to several leaders, including Rev. A. T. White, Rayville, the people and it is the opinion of Rev. E. G. Howard, Girard, and Rev. J. Newman, Monroe, apparently no something is done to remedy conditions are on foot to care for these victims during the winter. In many that of the flood,

cases food and clothing were sent to the people by the Red Cross but the people did not receive them.

The reports from these leaders are substantiated by those of the victims themselves. John Jackson, liv-

ing on J. V. England's plantation reports that he and his family have received rations only twice since the flood disaster and what he did receive were "the leavings" after the

white people had got what they wanted.

Alexandria McNeal, who has a family of six and who lives on the same plantation verified this report. His case is even more pathetic than that of Jackson, as both he and Mrs. McNeal are sick and his children were found to be in dire want of food and clothing.

Claflin Miller, tenant on S. H. Hembler's place, declared that the Red Cross furnished him, but Hembler still charges him for provisions and further charges that other tenants are forced to do likewise.

T. J. Bass, tenant on Charles Tight's plantation, reports that Joe Carbuck, white planter, gets seed, food and other supplies from the Red Cross in the name of his tenants, but fails to distribute them to these people. This report was verified by Sam Banks, who has a family of seven and lives on Carbuck's place. Banks further states that he had only received seven pounds of meat during the relief period.

Many of the families are absolutely destitute. Mrs. Cornelia Green with a family of eight and Harvey Wilbert with fourteen, living on Harry Halbert's plantation are of this category and charge the landlord with depriving them of supplies the Red Cross has sent them.

Hundreds of cases could be cited depicting the deplorable conditions existing and the manner in which Negroes are being treated by the white planters, throughout the state. Disease, too, is working hardships on the people and it is the opinion of leaders in this section that unless something is done to remedy conditions the toll of winter will surmount the toll of the flood.

Reports that he and his family have received rations only twice since the flood disaster and what he did receive were "the leavings" after the

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

SUPER-CHILDREN IS THE PLAN OF CIVIC LEAGUE

Annual Women's Cooperative Meeting Discusses Pre-School Training

A SPECIAL LIBRARY FOR MOTHERS STARTED

"Socializing Teachers" Also Scored At Saturday Luncheon Session

Plans for pre-school training for Baltimore children, the establishment of a mothers' library at the new Provident Hospital and scoring young teachers who socialize and dance with their students were among the outstanding features of the annual sessions and luncheon of the Women's Cooperative Civic League, Saturday.

The main attention of the league this year was turned towards pre-school age training for children and a lively discussion followed the address of Mrs. James A. Latane, organizer of child study groups of the Maryland Association of Parents and Teachers. Mrs. Latane, using as her subject the physical, mental and spiritual development of the child, outlined activities now being used to properly develop children in their pre-school age, calling especially attention to classes which have grown out of experiments at Johns Hopkins.

The principal features of these plans call for the establishment of child groups similar to school groups, which would be given special training in ages from three to five, and it was pointed out that this method was producing a child far in advance of the average home-trained child.

Maybelle Chew Objects

Mrs. Maybelle Chew, a special writer on women's subjects in the AFRO-AMERICAN, and who was scheduled to open the discussion, strenuously objected to institutional training of pre-school age children, declaring that the method would deprive the child of its most valuable asset of mother training. She feared, she declared, that we are delegating too many home duties to state agencies, and that before long we would completely obliterate the American home.

Announces Donation

At this session a donation of \$25 from Mrs. Francis King Carey was announced by Miss Anita Williams who was in charge of the program. This will form the foundation of a special mothers' library to be established at the new Provident Hospital Building, which also will be used as a special center in helping to train mothers in pre-school age child administration.

Others who spoke on this subject were Miss Ada B. Watts, supervisor in the public schools, and Mrs. Harry O. Wilson, who gave an interesting and practical talk on her experience in training children in her home.

Plans were also made to form special classes and groups who would put the suggestions of Mrs. Latane into action.

We have a right to expect efficiency in the public school teachers, declared Mrs. Stokes. Supervisor Francis M. Wood, Mason A. Hawkins and Carrington Davis were the only male guests at the luncheon.

The history of the work of the Women's Cooperative Civic League was very graphically given by Miss Margaret Williams, and vocational guidance, which is said to have been introduced in the Baltimore schools as a result of the work of the Women's Cooperative Civic League, was discussed by Mrs. Ralph Cook, at present counselor in vocational guidance in the local schools.

The Saturday morning meeting was presided over by Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, white, and the Saturday evening meeting by Dr. V. L. Ellicott. At the night meeting, Dr. P. Price Hughes, city health director, Miss Odessa Dixon, city health nurse, and Mrs. Harry Brown discussed quarantine.

Biggest Session
According to Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis, president of the league, the 1927 session was the biggest and most practical in the history of the organization. Much of its success, she said, was due to the untiring efforts of Miss Hazel A. Macbethin, the new executive secretary of the organization.

Miss Lillian N. Proctor, psychiatrist in the Washington public schools, a graduate from Chicago University and one of the fewer colored young women doing special work in this field, gave a very interesting study in psychiatric technique.

200 At Luncheon

More than 200 women attended the luncheon which was held in the cafeteria of the Douglass High School, following the morning session.

COMMUNITY FUND MAKES LAST REPORT

Campaign Closed With \$9,166.28 To Credit Of Men's And Women's Divisions

The workers in the Colored Division of the Community Fund Campaign raised \$9,166.28, according to a report released this week by the secretaries, R. Maurice Moss and Mrs. Lillian Lott.

Reports from the churches are still coming in and the colored workers will not close their books until after the New Year. Last year this division succeeded in putting subscriptions to the amount of \$5,200.00 on the books of the Community Fund. This year's effort almost doubled that of 1925.

Complete reports for the church gifts cannot be compiled. Some of the workers failed to properly fill in the cards giving the church affiliation of the subscriber and the secretaries are now unable to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the amount actually given by each individual church. Some of the smallest churches in the city gave larger amounts than their larger sister churches. Several of the fraternal organizations also contributed generously.

The women's teams far out-distanced the men's teams, reporting \$5,873.62 as compared to the men's \$3292.66. The leading individual teams were headed by T. Wallis Lansey, reporting \$1723.50; Mrs. M. S. Coasey, reporting \$1,212.00; and Mrs. Irma Davis, reporting \$768.07. The team of Mrs. Lacey Penn reported \$693.10 to finish in fourth position.

The women's group in the colored division was headed by Miss Mabel L. Whiting. The men were led by Dr. Ernest Lyon.

URBAN LEAGUE SPENT \$400,000

More than \$400,000 was spent in Urban League work in forty cities in which it conducts affiliated branches, according to a report made at the meeting of the national body in New York, February 2.

A branch Urban League has been established in Springfield, following the survey there, and a Los Angeles survey included a study of 462 industries, 30 labor unions and 300 laborers.

New York

The report also shows that campaigns for the purpose of enlarging industrial opportunities have been conducted by T. Arnold Hill in Boston, Kansas City and Philadelphia.

Conferences preliminary to starting Urban League movement were conducted in Buffalo, Omaha and Norfolk, Virginia.

The National organization finished its fiscal year without a deficit having raised \$75,038.51 in its budget.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

DEC 13 1927

SUGGESTS FINDING OF JOBS FOR GIRLS

Miss Somerville Urges Y. W. C. A. To Consider Feasibility Of Plan.

MAKES SURVEY HERE

Social Worker Reports On Ten Weeks' Study Of Conditions.

Suggestion that the Young Women's Christian Association consider during the coming year the feasibility of organizing a placement program in the field of vocational work for young women has been made in a recent survey by Miss Clara Somerville, a community social worker.

Miss Somerville suggests that the work be done in cooperation with the vocational guidance department of the School Board and initiated with the idea of the board assuming the responsibility in this field when funds for its promotion and maintenance are forthcoming.

Ten-Week Survey Made.

Miss Somerville's survey was made in order that the responsibility of the Young Women's Christian Association to the community might be determined and practical programs planned. The survey covered ten weeks in Baltimore and included studies of population, the number of foreign-born, the Negro population, educational, recreational and rooming facilities and organizations working among girls.

Miss Somerville's report said the average fee charged by employment agencies for office positions was the

first week's salary, payable in three installments, and that the day's work charge was 25 cents. For domestic work the charge was from \$1.50 to \$3 and for temporary work from ten to fifteen per cent.

Statistics Given.

From information gained from the Consumers' League, vocational advisers and other sources, according to the report, there is no agency handling high standard technical positions or undertaking scientific guidance and placement for girls.

Industrial findings given in the survey show that 5,559 girls were employed in 1926 in mercantile establishments, 6,773 in commercial work and 33,849 in industries.

The same findings also show there were 1,348 girls 14 years old and 489 girls 15 years old who had to go to work in 1926.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1927

Minnesota

TRIBUNE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JAN 18 1927

Work Started on \$25,000
Christian Community
Building in St. Paul

Construction was started this week on the \$25,000 Christian center community building in St. Paul, the only building of its kind for Negroes in the northwest. It is located at 603 West Central avenue. Completion is expected in time for opening of the building next September.

The Christian Center is an organization for religious education and character building among Negroes. Instruction will be free to all in this section, with Miss Ellen Irene Biggs, secretary of the center organization, in charge. The Rev. Joseph W. Harris is president, and P. H. Smith, vice president. The institution will be supported by popular subscription.

"The new building will meet a need occasioned by the migration of the Negroes from the south," Mr. Harris said. "There are only three other institutions like it in the country."

Mr. Harris will speak at several meetings in Minneapolis this week.

N. Y. WORLD

JUN 8 1927

Flood Refugees Governed By Spirit of Self-Sacrifice

Plantation Tenants Jettison Dearest Treasures to Lighten Overloaded Rescue Boat and Make Room for Others Asking Aid, Writes Dickson

By Harris Dickson

ROXIE'S SEWING MACHINE

Sixty miles away, to the northwest, a long thin ridge of dirt held out the Mississippi River.

Against that embankment, which now seemed so precariously frail, a bubbling yellow monster rose and raged, his ravenous teeth biting at the soft earth, while thousands fought him back to save their lands.

Still the river rose and rose. Stubbornly the men fought and fought and fought.

"Dat's nice, real nice!"

The happy black woman sat down in a rocking chair with hands folded across her lap.

Not often did Roxie sit down and fold her hands. Six children, one cow, a few pigs and many chickens kept her very busy.

Besides, as a first class field hand, Roxie helped John William with his crop. A thrifty couple these two. Unusual Negroes!

Upon this joyful occasion Roxie felt she was entitled to sit down, that she must take time to smile when a brand new sewing machine was actually placed in her house. Hers, her very own. And paid for.

These past few years she had itched to get a machine. But something else always seemed more desperately needed.

A cooking stove. Another bed as children grew and more arrived. Then a mule died and had to be replaced. This piece of bad luck set John William back a year, until her dream at last came true—Roxie's dream with lacquered legs and golden acorns and a cover of polished oak.

A Crowning Sacrifice

"Dat's nice," she repeated, while John William stood off and admired. Both of them realized what this gorgeous acquisition had cost several pigs, many dozen eggs, money saved nickel by nickel. Twice they'd even missed a circus. And to miss a circus hurts. However, Roxie finally got her machine.

"Huh!" John William remarked, but he was only deviling his wife. "Huh! I wouldn't swap my phonograph for no such contraption as dat."

"Sholy you wouldn't, cause you don't have to make clo'es for six chillun wid a needle."

"Dat thing ain't no 'count," John William argued. "Us can't dance to no sewin' machine tunes."

"But ef you was to wear clo'es made on a phonograph, de poleeecs would put you in jail."

Up and down they argued, six black-legged children taking sides first with pa and then with ma.

Their chorus made a lot of racket, when suddenly John William raised a hand and commanded silence. "Hush! Lissen!"

Alarm Sounded by Whistle

Afar off, through the muffled swamp, he heard the whistle of a steamboat, heard it again and again, nearer, nearer. Not the signal for a landing. It seemed more like a cry of alarm.

"Dat's de Bayou Lady," Roxie nodded. "What you reckin ails dat boat?"

"Dunno. She mought be afire. I'll go see."

John William happened to be one of those freakish Negroes who did things right now. That's why he got along so well.

Promptly he rushed out and went running through the woods, across a narrow neck of land, to where the little river made a long bend just before it turned and passed in front of his own house.

After tearing through briars and windfalls for possibly a mile, John William came again to the water. He could almost throw a rock across it. Barely space for two boats to pass and winding like a snake among the trees.

At some distance below the caught sight of the boat, churning upstream, and shoving an empty barge.

"Taint nothin' wrong wid de Bayou Lady. Neither her barge. It 'pears like she keeps a blowin' to rouse de folks."

Learns of Broken Levee

What for? He need ask himself only once. A levee must have broken.

At low stages this stream is not navigable. Whenever it ran bank full, the owner of the plantation on which John William lived would use his barge and

Bayou Lady to get out logs. Anxiously John William now eyed her as she approached, wriggling along the tortuous channel and emitting shrieks.

She came near. He stepped on a log which jutted into the water and fixin' to stand right here beside dis haled her: "Hello, Cap, hello! What's de matter?"

"Levee broke!" Cap'n Pat shouted back. "The boss sent me up to get out his tenants. Quick. Put your plunder on the river bank, and I'll take you to Vicksburg."

John William tarried only for a single question, then hustled back home to get ready. There was no arguing with a Mississippi overflow, and he knew that if his boss had not been the farthest sighted planter in the Delta,

there would be no boat and barge to take off John William's family.

Weeks before the planter had notified his tenants exactly what to do in case a levee broke—that the Bayou

Lady would bring the barge, not only to carry them, but their furniture as well.

Sewing Machine First

"Oh, Roxie! Roxie!" John William shouted as he dashed out of the woods to his cabin, "Cap'n Pat's comin' for us."

"For us?" "Sholy. Overflow! Overflow!" Being also posted in advance, Roxie knew what was expected.

"Den run here quick, an' git my sewing machine. An' my stove."

"An' my phonograph," John William added.

The machine was carried out first. Husband and wife toted it lovingly to the river bank. And stationed the biggest boy as a sentinel to see that no meddler disturbed their most precious possession.

It requires very little time to evacuate a Negro cabin. But it does require time for a steamboat and barge to squirm along that crooked river.

It happened that John William lived farthest north of all the planter's tenants. So Cap'n Pat was instructed to get him first, then drop down stream, picking up other Negroes with their household goods and proceed to Vicksburg's hills for safety.

Evacuation Is Hurried

When the Bayou Lady and barge had manoeuvred around the long bend they found John William's family almost ready.

"Hurry! Hurry!" Cap'n Pat called out "River's risin' mighty fast!"

Their loading was complete about dusk on Saturday—one Negro man, one Negro woman and six utterly black children, as yet the only passengers. During Cap'n Pat's brief delay the water had mounted nearly two feet.

"Must be a terrible big crevasse," observed Cap'n Pat.

John William and Roxie made no observations, none whatever. They didn't feel like talking. Back there among the trees stood their little cabin, a rough shack, but home. As she looked at it Roxie broke into a wail. "Lord! Lord! I hate to leave dem chickens an' pigs."

The husband said nothing, yet his black face twitched as he stowed their furniture all together in one corner of the barge.

"Roxie," he grumbled, "I don't want to save those stranded fellow-creatures dem niggers trampin' on my phony-graph."

John William laid his hand upon the sewing machine and glanced at his wife. Roxie gulped.

Wife Guards Machine

Last of all, John William laid his hand upon the sewing machine and glanced at his wife. Roxie gulped. Then nodded. For a moment she saw the gunwale of the barge. It swayed unsteadily. Toppled. Then John William let go and the insatiate river swallowed it.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 12 1927

**CITY FLOOD FUND
NOW IS \$1,506,532**

**Day's Contributions Received
at Red Cross Headquarters
Total \$34,271.**

BROOKLYN BALL A SUCCESS

**Harlem's Colored Population Gives
\$2,512 at Benefit Performance—
\$7,000 Raised on French Liner.**

Contributions of \$34,271 for the Mississippi River flood sufferers were received yesterday by the American Red Cross, according to an announcement by Mortimer N. Buckner, Chairman of the New York County Chapter and the Bronx, showing that the total to date had now reached \$1,506,532.

Among the contributions received at Red Cross headquarters were the following:

Donor.	Amount.
N. Y. Stock Exchange (previously reported in pledges).	\$20,000.00
Racing Patrons of N. Y. City (through John G. Cavanaugh).	10,370.00
Benefit performance, Lafayette Theatre, Harlem, May 10, friends and patrons.	2,312.00
N. Y. Mercantile Exchange.	2,447.00
Otis Elevator Co.	2,000.00
Arden Chemical Co.	1,350.00
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	1,000.00
New York Cocoa Exchange.	846.00
West Park Presbyterian Church.	515.00
Bernon S. Prentiss.	500.00
Salant & Salant, Inc.	500.00
Max Blumenthal.	500.00
Thomas J. Shaw.	500.00
James Beattie.	500.00
John Walters.	500.00
T. J. Mara.	500.00
Ben Silverman.	500.00
C. F. Madden.	500.00
Frank Shannon.	500.00
E. E. Pearsall.	500.00
Frank J. Moore.	500.00
Earl Carroll Theatre (proceeds benefit performance, May 6).	449.70
United Women's Wear League.	360.00
The Spool Cotton Co.	300.00
John G. Cavanagh.	290.00
M. P. Lynch.	250.00
Employes U. S. Lines.	252.00
National Jewelers Board of Trade (additional subscriptions).	225.00
Frank Wolf.	200.00
John F. Riddell Jr.	200.00
American Bureau of Shipping.	200.00

A shout from the barge's company. Every man began throwing his own furniture into the river, cook stoves,

Leon Ferenbach Silk Co.....	200.00
Alumnae Assoc. of St. Luke's Hosp.	200.00
Zimmerman, Alderson, Car Co.....	200.00
Mrs. Harold L. Loyd.....	140.00
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Night	
Employees.....	136.00
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co.....	125.00
Passengers S. S. Aquitania.....	121.00
Employees Herald Tribune Compos-	
ing Room.....	117.00
Associated Dress Industries.....	90.00
Teachers of Weddigh High School.....	87.00
N. Y. Corset Club.....	75.00

CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$100.

Mersel & Fortgang, Fdw. Simmer,	Mrs. E. L. Rafferty,
Zimmer & Dunkak,	Burton Emmett,
Pacific Egg Produc-	Messrs. Montgomery
ers,	Straub & Co., Inc.
Samuel L. Smith,	Carroll Dunham 3d,
Student Organization,	Levi Simson & Co.,
Washington Sq. Col-	Henry Schanzer Co.,
lege, N. Y. U.,	W. L. Evans.
Danne, Miller Coffee	Doc Lester,
Co.,	J. L. McPherson,
Miller & Jaffe,	Hugh L. Collins,
Howard Mansfield,	W. A. Carr,
Anonymous,	R. A. Kennedy,
H. C. Horton,	Phil S. Abrahams,
Walter Hays,	R. A. Smith,
McCabe & Schoenholz,	C. Herbert,
Inc.,	Mark Block,
Wm. H. Wheelock,	George A. Osgood,
Murray W. Dodge,	Henry McAleenan,
Murrill J. Corbett,	Abe Hallou,
Polar Star Lodge,	Wm. Koch,
345, F. & A. M.,	A. J. Grenet,
Fifth Avenue Presby-	John Ferrone,
terian Church,	Empire News Co.,
Thomas Robins,	Willard Hawes & Co.,
Julius Wile, Sons &	Inc.,
Co.,	Schoitz & Co.,
Mrs. Beula G. Spie-	George C. Lee & Co.,
gelberg,	Snyder & Wheeler,
Laurent C. Deming,	Von Dannenberg &
Russian Cathedral,	Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received contributions of \$670.10 for the Mississippi River flood sufferers, and the donations were forwarded to the American Red Cross. They were as follows:

Boys and Girls of the Port Wash-	Mrs. A. J. Wedin. 10
ington Schls. \$215.35	Mabel S. Benson.. 5
Employees and Cor-	Sig. Englander .. 5
poration of John	Dorothy H. Fiske. 5
David	David H. Hyman. 5
S. G. Grant	B. G.
50	B. W. Colley
Harry L. Parr. 25	Anonymous.
Vanderhoef and	Rossetta Schu-
Robinson	macker
50	Opportunity Circle
Mrs. Walter Wurz-	Kings Daughters 3
burger	Miss A. Johnson 1.75
J. F. T.	J. F. T.

Students of the New York Preparatory School in Brooklyn who went without lunch on Monday and raised \$75 for flood relief, will not go without their reward, for James M. Stewart, 1,525 Dorchester Avenue, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he would donate to the school lunch room a handsome china service as a reward for the pupils' generosity. Mr. Stewart is an importer of chinaware.

More than 500 persons attended flood relief ball last night at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. Among the entertainment features were a fashion playlet presented by the Abraham Straus department store, a revue by the Imperial Café cabaret troupe and a humorous monologue by George Jessel, a star of "The Jazz Singer." Tickets for the ball were distributed by Brooklyn department stores. The amount realized for the Red Cross fund is to be announced later.

Harlem's colored population contributed \$2,512.50 last night at a benefit performance for the flood sufferers at the Lafayette Theatre, 131st Street and Seventh Avenue. More than a hundred colored actors and musicians, as well as two colored prizefighters, donated their services for the performance. The orchestra of the theatre and the companies of the Cotton Club and Connie's Inn also performed free. Since the use of the theatre was given by the owner, Leo Broder, no expenses were deducted from the receipts, which were turned over to the Red Cross.

When the French liner Paris arrived yesterday from Havre with 566 passengers R. A. Raulin, the purser, announced that at a special entertainment on the voyage \$6,000 was subscribed for the benefit of the flood sufferers. Fairfax Harrison of Washington, D. C., President of the Southern Railway Company, was the Chairman. The directors of the French Line added another \$1,000, making the total sum \$7,000.

Many persons prominent in sporting and theatrical circles attended a benefit for the Mississippi flood sufferers held last night at Will Oaklands Chateau Shanley, 163 West Ninety-seventh Street. More than \$100 was realized through auction sales, in all of which some star acted as auctioneer. There was an all-star show and a real southern dinner was served.

actual heroism than he saw among the British or Canadians.

The gallantry of a soldier under fire, exalted and spurred on by the enthusiasm of shouting-mad comrades, may be vastly different from the behavior of the same man who finds himself drowning in an overflowed forest. No music. No glory. Strangling death.

A Rushing, Yellow Deluge

After the crevasse at Mounds Landing, Miss., nine Delta counties went under water. A rushing yellow deluge smothered them, from four to 15 feet deep. The population took to trees, to rooftops, bridges; took to anything and weren't fastidious about their perch. There they were, stranded, without food, and must be brought to Vicksburg.

V stands for Vicksburg. Imagine a capital V, its right branch the Yazoo River, its left the Mississippi. Mounds Landing crevasse occurred near the top of the left fork. In the triangle lies a low country, a labyrinth of bayous, small streams, jungles and the richest farm lands on earth. V stands for Vicksburg. Vicksburg stands at the base of the V. That V is a funnel. Everything pours out at Vicksburg. The overflow water must come here, so must the people. Secure upon its lofty hills, high water can't touch Vicksburg, although its inhabitants cuss scandalous about high whisky.

When tidings of disaster reached us, every Vicksburger that could grab a craft got ready to go. The gas-boat "Chuckle" which carried Mr. Reese, went plowing up stream, towing a bargeload of provisions. The Sunflower River, tributary of the Yazoo, was rising rapidly.

On a railroad embankment stood a small section house, two or three feet under water; the embankment itself being wholly submerged. Here they discovered 37 negroes, all men, jammed into that narrow space, without the faintest notion how they were to get away, or how much higher the overflow would mount.

The situation of these negroes seemed so extremely precarious, that Mr. Schlemmer, captain of the "Chuckle," told them, "Boys I'm loaded with food for starving people at The Bogue. But I'll throw it off and take you aboard. Or, I'll deliver these rations and come back for you tomorrow."

Sacrifice Own Safety

Tomorrow, a long, vague distance in the future, when that ravenous river was climbing every instant. Already the negroes had been stranded for three days, subsisting on cold stuff out of cans. Nevertheless one black fellow promptly answered, "No, suh, Cap. You better jest travel long wid dat grub. Us kin wait here." There was no dissent, no growling, and the "Chuckle" left them.

This was not an isolated case, but a common one. Among an unorganized crowd of blacks, a few white rescuers found no difficulty in preserving order. Except for this lack of panic and willing obedience, thousands of negroes could never have been loaded on small craft, in the most dangerous situations, and nearly unmanageable because of terrific currents. Yet, this well nigh impossible feat was accomplished without a single casualty. Captains, pilots

and life-savers uniformly praised the conduct of the blacks.

This deluge poured down upon them. They are nearly at port. The Lord Mississippi with the suddenness of a has delivered them. Two negro preachers start a revival on the barge. prepared to combat it. Nevertheless, Together this pair make one complete after the first day of flurry, the evac-preacher, because the yellow one can systematically carried through, while black one is a natural born orator, no man had legal authority to give who doesn't know B from bull's foot, "Brudder," the illiterate asks, "please give out my text."

Thereupon the yellow man reads a verse, a text that seems to fire the powder magazine. Scorching words burst forth like a volcano. Sparks fly. The black man is a wonder. Soon he gets his congregation going. They moan. They shuffle their feet. They cry out in ecstasy, giving thanks for their deliverance—all on a crowded barge in the middle of the Mississippi River.

A mulatto boy leaps up. Begins to dance. Throws back his shoulders. His eyes roll in religious frenzy.

"He's got it! He's got it!" old women shriek. "Look, people! Look! Sis Lindy's boy is comin' through." Every eye is glued upon the convert in his travail of "comin' through." Each black body, fat or slim, sways back and forth in unison with his. They groan, a weird, uncanny jungle chanting, until suddenly one voice rises like a rocket above all the others,

"Oh, dey throwed ole Dan'l in de lions' den. All night long!"

Hundreds join in, swelling its barbaric rhythm,

"Oh, dey throwed ole Dan'l in de lions' den, All night long! All night long! Soon nex' mornin' dey turnt him out again,

But Who's goin' to dee-liver po' me? Who's goin' to dee-liver po' me?"

Getting religion, and groaning as they get it, 400 negroes on that barge as it ties up at Vicksburg. Then the refugees trudge ashore to register for rations.

Starts Revival

The Parson's Whiskbroom

Now! Safe! Midstream and headed for Vicksburg, their barge packed tighter than a sardine can. A white rescuer notices the whiskbroom, and smilingly suggests:

"Parson, you won't get dusty on this trip."

The bewildered parson blinked over his specs as he contemplated a frothy waste of water. "No, sir. Reckin' I won't need dis."

Overboard goes the broom. His hat goes with it. So the parson drapes a red bandana around his head for more distinguished clerical effect.

After voyaging all night, the Vicksburg hills take shape at dawn, rock-ribbed and rising from the inundation like an arid Gibraltar of security.

"Look yonder, boy," one of the rescuers said to a young negro who'd been wading in water for three days. "Look yonder. What are you going to do when you get on top of that hill?"

"Who, me?" the boy grinned with teeth like a white-washed picket fence. "Who, me? Well, suh, I sutt'nly aims to kick off dese wet shoes an' prance around wid bare feet in de dust."

ON 15 1927

NEGROES SEEN AS HEROES IN FLOOD

Forget Own Peril In Order That Hungry May Be Fed

Harris Dickson, celebrated writer, author of "The Ravnans," "Old Reliable" Stories, etc., here dramatizes the Mississippi Flood in all its horror and tragic suffering, following a tour through the stricken region. This is the ninth of a series of articles written for The Age-Herald and the North American Newspaper Alliance.

(Copyrighted, 1927, in all countries by North American Newspaper Alliance and Age-Herald.)

BY HARRIS DICKSON

Inquisitive Northerners ask, "How do your negroes meet this emergency?"

Answer. "They don't."

The emergency of our flood made a lot of trouble, and no sane colored person ever meets a trouble. None of them plan to meet a trouble. They start out hunting for happiness, and meet plenty of that, head on. But if a negro comes in contact with trouble, it's only because he gets bumped into a rear-end collision.

"Bad luck overtook me," is his standard explanation.

The most childlike and self-evident of blacks is far too subtle for a white intelligence to fathom. We see what he does, but are unable to trace his mental processes, or to comprehend why he did it. At times he's an emotional creature; at times dazed and stolid. We never know what he's going to do. Like a ngle caving

down the road with his tail in the air, he's likely to bolt in at the first gate that stands open.

However, omitting the why, Mr. Gordon Reese, rector of Holy Trinity Church in Vicksburg, is a Northerner, has served with fighting forces in India, and knows somewhat of men. After setting out from Vicksburg as one of the first rescue parties, and doing his bit, a rough bit, he brings back the report of more

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

DEMOCRAT

Natchez, Miss.
MAY 24 1927

NEGRO DRIVE IS SHOWING PROGRESS

Very Neat Sum Being Raised for Flood Relief Fund

The drive being conducted in Natchez among the negro people is progressing very well and it is expected that with a canvass on Sunday at the various churches in this county, the total of the fund will have swelled greatly.

Mrs. A. W. Dumas, in charge of the canvass, stated yesterday that she was very well pleased with the work being done by the committees. They have been thorough and have succeeded in securing a large number of contributions.

There are still a large number who have not contributed to this cause, but it is expected that within the next few days the canvass will be brought to a close and the colored people of this city and county will have done their part.

The fund being raised will be turned over to the American Red Cross relief fund being raised here.

COLORED RED CROSS FUND.

Zion Chapel A. M. E. Church
Excelsior Club, by Mrs.

J. C. Mazique, president... 1.00
Mrs. Stella Vessell... 1.00
Miss Mary Talbot... 1.00
Miss Camille Picou... 1.00
Miss A. R. Ligon... 1.00
Miss S. B. Thompson... 1.00
Miss J. B. Johnson... 1.00
Reported by Rev.

S. P. Washington... 1.00
Mrs. L. L. Styles... 1.00
Miss Johnett Hannond... 1.00
Mrs. Lula Gordon... 1.00
Mrs. Fannie Shaw... 1.00
Mrs. Susie Black... 1.00
Cash... 1.00
U. S. Q. 6 (Colored)... \$ 2.00
John Proby... 1.00
Phillips Johnson... 1.00
Mack Robertson... 1.00
Joseph Allen... 1.00
Roscoe Johnson... 1.00
Abe Brackett... 1.00
Pete Williams... 1.00

Alex Mayberry... 1.00
Rev. W. C. Climos... 1.00
P. J. Jackson... 1.00
Bob Parlap... 1.00
J. S. Snedco... 1.00
John Jackson... 1.00
Harris Willias... 1.00
L. Bell... 1.00
Joe Porter... 1.00
Nayon Johnson... 1.00
Willie Allen... 1.00
David Henderson... 1.00
Bob Cole... 1.00
Fren Green... 1.00
Frank Harris... 1.00
Knights of Peter Claver... 1.00
R. R. S... 1.00
Harriet Green... 1.00
Claiborne Sewell, Adams Co... 1.00
Mrs. Mary Jones, St. Louis... 1.00
Catholic Mothers Club, presented by Mrs. L. Davis... 1.00
James Lowe, Los Angeles... 1.00
Charlie Smith... 1.00
Good Samaritans... 1.00
E. H. McKissee Household... 1.00
Ruth, No. 572... 1.00
Rev. J. R. Ross... 1.00

DEMOCRAT

Natchez, Miss.
MAY 1 1927

NEGRO RELIEF FUND DRIVE TO START ON SUNDAY

Statement Urging Colored People to Be As Generous As Possible Is Made By Committee In Charge.

The campaign by the colored people of this city for funds for flood relief work, to be turned over to the American Red Cross, will be started today under the direction of Mrs. A. W. Dumas, and who are expected to give liberally. Plans for the canvass have been outlined and it was stated yesterday that the flood sufferers.

It was stated yesterday that on

every hand the committees making the canvass have been greeted with

To the Colored Citizens of Natchez and Adams County:

The undersigned committee, having in charge relief measures for the care of the high water sufferers, hereby calls upon all ministers, lodges, federated clubs, and colored citizens of Adams county to raise funds and clothing for the unfortunate people of the high water districts, who are now being temporarily cared for in the camps established by the local Red Cross.

Everyone is requested and urged to put his shoulder to the wheel and thus lighten the burden and help to mitigate the sufferings among these unfortunate and distressed people.

A special meeting of federated clubs has been called at Rose Hilling practiced by certain organizations Monday afternoon at 5:00 o'clock to map out a program for relief work. Every civic organization among the colored people is requested to have a representative in attend-vice Commission, to arrange for the same. Any one desiring to contribute money or clothing is requested to get in touch with the acting chairman, Mrs. A. W. Dumas, or the secretary, Mrs. T. B. Coleman.

DEMOCRAT

Natchez, Miss.
MAY 30 1927

NEGRO DRIVE TO END TOMORROW

Some Few Still to be Seen, Response has been Very Good

Only two days remain before the drive for funds for the American Red Cross, being conducted among the colored people of this city, will be brought to a close. Canvassing will be continued through Saturday, when the drive will end.

During the two days which remain, however, it is hoped to secure a large amount of money. There are many

it will be conducted in Natchez under who have not yet been called upon, and who are expected to give liberally. Plans for the canvass have been outlined and it was stated yesterday that the flood sufferers.

It was stated yesterday that on

every hand the committees making the canvass have been greeted with

generosity and liberality. Mrs. A. W. Dumas, chairman of the drive for this county, is well pleased with the response that has been made and also with the good work of the committees.

Bishop Carey Heads Plan To Relieve Flood Victims

of representative business and professional men, who live in their respective communities and who will naturally know the needs of the refugees best.

The national group goes to St. Louis as the guests of the St. Louis local funeral directors, which is composed of twenty-six members. The Negro funeral director has many problems, the same as any other group of business and professional men and women, and it is in these meetings that they try to find their troubles and prescribe for them by means of co-operative and practical application.

Mayor Thompson was advised of the discrimination by a letter from Bishop Carey who was at that time, on a tour of the South.

Telegraphs Authority

In the telegram authorizing the distribution of the fund, Mayor Thompson said, "I am very sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. Carey and hope she will soon recover. You are authorized to arrange for the expenditure of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) from my Flood

Relief Fund among the colored people of the flood-stricken areas of the Mississippi Valley. I have been informed that certain of the relief agencies are discriminating against the helpless colored people of the stricken districts and I hope to see this situation relieved through the wise distribution of this sum of money. Please organize committees for this relief work and report results to me.

"Sincerely,
"William Hale Thompson."

Upon receipt of this communication Bishop Carey immediately began formation of committees to operate in the flooded districts. These committees will be made up

NEGRO MISTREATMENT IN FLOOD DISTRICT CHARGED

(By Associated Press)

New York, May 27.—Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asserted today on his return from a tour of the Southern flood area that attempts have been made to charge negro tenants with flood relief administered to them, that

in many refugee camps negroes were released only to their landlords and are sent back to the plantations from which they came against their will.

Because of such alleged abuses of liberty, he said, "I was told of negroes eluding guards and escaping, preferring to forego food, shelter, clothing and medical attention rather than go back to the plantations from which the flood waters had driven them."

"There are also numerous instances of brutality," he continued in a formal statement issued through his association, "in the treatment of negroes forced to work on the levees under the guns of soldiers and even white civilians."

White said he went to the South "in response to complaints of peonage in the Mississippi flood area," and visited Memphis, Vicksburg, Jackson, New Orleans, and other sections.

—
Jackson, Miss., News

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES TO AID REHABILITATION

Blacks of State Must Co-
Operate in Delta Re-
toration Work

Negroes must cooperate with the white people on restoring the flood area to normal conditions, it was declared in resolutions adopted at a spirited meeting of representative negroes of the state at the Jackson chamber of commerce Wednesday.

The meeting, sponsored by the negro organization known as the National Rural Industrial Association, was participated in by a number of leading white men in Mississippi's development. Negro officials had the cooperation of L. O. Crosby, flood dictator for Mississippi, and president of the Mississippi State Board of Development.

The resolutions offered by Rev. J. M. Williamson, president of the negroes' organization, particularly urged that the organization "discourage the rumor that negroes will be charged for food and clothes furnished by the American Red Cross," and "we affirm that the negroes will be treated right by the planters and will not be abused."

The resolutions favored appointment of a committee of two whites and one colored as an interracial committee to "adjust all grievances and trouble."

President Williams was instructed by the resolutions to visit the various negro organizations and show the necessity of the two races cooperating to advance the interests of the state.

The resolutions asked for establishing of a reform school for negroes. Lynchings were condemned. They urged that "the radical men and women who ill advise the negroes be condemned." It was urged that prisoners on the state farms be taught in such manner that they will reform, that "a competent member of the race preach to them every Sunday," and further;

"That white people give more attention to the teaching and training of the negroes by visiting their settings and schools, talking to them on uplift work; that the white ladies meet with the different negro women in their work and advise them, bringing about a more friendly feeling between the two races, both working to each other's interests." It was urged that negro schools run at least seven months.

—
Jackson, Miss., News

NEGRO DRIVE IN CITY TO BE ENDED NEXT SATURDAY

Very Neat Sum Being Secured
by Committees Who Are
Making Canvass, Funds to
go to Red Cross

The drive in this city and county among the colored people will be brought to a close on Saturday, according to an announcement which was made yesterday. The drive and canvass has been under way for some time now and a very neat amount of money has been raised.

The drive for funds for the American Red Cross Flood Relief Fund by which the people of the Mississippi Valley who have suffered from the flood waters of the Mississippi are to be aided and assisted to regain a footing after the flood, has been conducted by Mrs. A. W. Dumas.

Committees have been appointed and have been working daily making a canvass of the various colored people of this city. Every day the amount of the fund steadily increases and it is expected that by the end of the week when the campaign is brought to a close a fairly large amount will have been secured.

There are still several who have not yet contributed but who it is expected and hoped will do so before the end of the week. A complete canvass has not yet been made but by Saturday evening every colored person able to give to the Flood Relief Fund will have been canvassed.

Yesterday there was a very neat amount reported. Among the subscriptions received yesterday were the following:

King David Grand Lodge A. F and A. M., reported by Chas. Isaacs.	\$20.00
Eastern Star Grand Lodge, reported by Mrs. Ed Knapper	10.00
Grant Jones	1.00
Mrs. Kate Jones	1.00
Dan Hall	1.00

COLORED RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

James Linsey	\$5.00
L. W. Whitfield	1.00
Mrs. Maggie Jackson	2.50
Miss M. E. Jackson	2.50
Mrs. Laura Williams	.50

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 28 1927

CHARGE FLOOD ZONE ABUSES

Society for Aid of Colored People
Issues Report on Inquiry.

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MAY 14 1927

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Harris Willias	.50
L. Bell	.25
Joe Porter	1.00
Nayon Johnson	.25
Willie Allen	.25
David Henderson	.25
Bob Cole	.50
Fren Green	.25
Frank Harris	.25
Knights of Peter Claver	10.00
R. R. S.	2.50
Harriet Green	1.00
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The drive being conducted in Natchez among the negro people is progressing very well and it is expected that with a canvass on Sunday at the various churches in this county, the total of the fund will have swelled greatly.

Mrs. A. W. Dumas, in charge of the canvass, stated yesterday that she was very well pleased with the work being done by the committees. They have been thorough, and have succeeded in securing a large number of contributions.

There are still a large number who have not contributed to this cause, but it is expected that within the next few days the canvass will be brought to a close and the colored people of this city and county will have done their part.

The fund being raised will be turned over to the American Red Cross relief fund being raised here.

COLORED RED CROSS FUND.

Zion Chapel A. M. E. Church	
Excelsior Club, by Mrs.	
J. C. Mazique, president	1.00
Mrs. Stella Vessell	1.00
Miss Mary Talbot	1.00
Miss Camille Picou	1.00
Miss A. R. Ligon	1.00
Miss S. B. Thompson	1.00
Miss J. B. Johnson	1.00
Reported by Rev.	
S. P. Washington	1.00
Mrs. L. L. Styles	1.00
Miss Johnett Hannond	1.00
Mrs. Lula Gordon	1.00
Mrs. Fannie Shaw	.50
Mrs. Susie Black	.50
Cash	.95
U. S. Q. 6 (Colored)	\$ 2.00
John Proby	1.00
Phillips Hohnson	1.00
Mack Robertson	1.00
Joseph Allen	1.00
Roscoe Johnson	1.00
Abe Brackett	1.00
Pete Williams	1.00
Alex Mayberry	1.00
Rev. W. C. Climos	1.00
P. J. Jackson	1.00
Bob Darlap	.50
J. S. Snedco	1.00

FLOOD SUFFERERS FACING AFTERMATH

Natchez, Miss.—The crest of the great Mississippi flood has passed. Almost as rapidly as it came the all enveloping avalanche of muddy water which terrifyingly and irresistably engulfed 650,000 people, driving them from their homes, for the most part penniless and without food and shelter, is disappearing toward the gulf as the land becomes "unwatered." Now they face the aftermath.

Of the 580,000 refugees cared for by the Red Cross 525,000 of them were in three southern states Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and 80 per cent of these were Negroes. Half a million colored people today tremble on the brink of ruin as they bravely turn back from the concentration camps and face the desolation, the mud and slime, as well as the discouraging outlook surrounding what they once called "home."

Why were so many Negroes affected by the flood? So that those not familiar with the immense delta region held in the grip of the rampaging Mississippi River may understand, the 20,000 square miles which the flood put under water and the territory immediately abutting it "is the blackest spot in all America." Not alone because of the plantation, share cropper system, whose unfair, uneconomic and unsound methods make a great dark splotch on the map of America's vaunted commercial and agricultural progress; but also because, except for the cities and villages, where the whites always outnumber the blacks, the Negroes in the back country and plantations outnumber the whites who control them, six and eight to one. One may ride for miles through this country, back from the railroads and civilization without ever once seeing a white face peer out of the "shot gun" cabins which are the usual shelter.

The white people having more money, were largely able to flee to other sections when the flood threatened. Only the miserably poor whites had to live upon charity and share the refugee camps with their black brothers. But the Negroes dependent upon their farming and the advances in food and supplies made by the planter, saw their all held in bondage when the water closed in upon their homes. Even their advances are gone, for except in rare instances the planter was unable or unwilling to make further provision for his tenants. The crop on which he had gambled already was swept away and whatever amount he had already extended must count as a loss unless the tenant returned.

What are these people to do? Experts on the ground who talked with

to start the job. When congress convenes it is expected that additional provision will be made. Secretary Hoover and Director Fieser have already started an extensive campaign through the Red Cross with public health doctors and nurses and special workers to cover every swamp and bit of open water in the flood district, exterminating mosquitoes, to inspect and purify the water in every well and to conduct a campaign of health education so well begun in a few of the camps so that no epidemic of disease or pestilence may occur.

It is estimated that 2,000 horses and cattle, 20,000 hogs and 250,000 chickens were drowned. A start to replace these animals and fowls will be made. Food will have to be provided for an entire year for the small landowner, the cropper, or tenant who has not sufficient credit to secure a loan. Under the plan outlined the plantation owner is not to be helped. His land is collateral enough for whatever money he needs for himself and his tenants and he can secure it from the special finance corporations being formed to loan money for a long term at a low rate. If these plans are carried into effect, it is probable that there will be no pronounced migration, for despite the small return for their labor, the plantation system, the three months school term, the oppressive conditions under which they live, with poor whites endeavoring to set up an aristocracy over them, practically all of the farmers declare their intention of "going back home when the water goes down."

The colored advisory commission appointed by Hoover held itself intact for service in the future, electing Dr. R. R. Moton permanent chairman; Bishop R. E. Jones, vice chairman; President Joseph S. Clark of Southern University, treasurer, and L. J. Folz, assistant flood relief director. A sub-committee will function with Secretary Redmond would represent colored or Negroes. A. L. Holsey, secretary. Hoover and the Red Cross during rehabilitation and the advisory committee has urged that colored committees interpret the needs of the colored farmer and see to it that he gets a square deal. Secretary Hoover has recommended the appointment of seventy-five colored farm demonstration agents to be appointed to work in the seventy-five counties affected, assisted by trained women home economic workers and public health nurses to help the people back to normalcy.

For the first time the flood situation has been recognized as a national problem. The Red Cross is mapping out a comprehensive program, with the balance of fourteen million dollars a generous public contributed,

PROTESTS NEGRO ON FLOOD BD.

Gov. Murphree of Mississippi Objects to Hoover Appointing Negro On Rehabilitation Staff

JACKSON, Miss., June 15—(Special to the St. Louis Argus)—Governor Dennis Murphree of Mississippi made known his prejudice toward colored Americans Friday, when he forwarded a telegram from his office here to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover in which he raised objections to the flood relief dictator's plans to appoint a member of the race to serve on the rehabilitation staff.

"Would Injure Good Work"
Murphree's message to Secretary Hoover protested the appointment of S. D. Redmond, Jackson, Mississippi lawyer, as a member of the flood rehabilitation commission.

"It is rumored here," the telegram read, "that S. D. Redmond will be appointed on the flood rehabilitation commission. As governor of Mississippi I protest against this appointment. It will tend to nullify the good work you have already done in this state."

Will Appoint Attorney Redmond
L. J. Folz, assistant flood relief director, said over long distant telephone from Greenwood, Miss., that Attorney A. L. Holsey, secretary. A sub-committee will function with Secretary Redmond would represent colored or Negroes. A. L. Holsey, secretary. Hoover and the Red Cross during rehabilitation and the advisory committee has urged that colored committees interpret the needs of the colored farmer and see to it that he gets a square deal. Secretary Hoover has recommended the appointment of seventy-five colored farm demonstration agents to be appointed to work in the seventy-five counties affected, assisted by trained women home economic workers and public health nurses to help the people back to normalcy.

From Murphree's telegram it is evident that he did not know that Hon. Hoover had already appointed six colored Americans on flood relief committees in the stricken area. Those he had already selected were Dr. Robt. R. Moton, R. H. Taylor, T. C. Campbell, Bishop R. E. Jones, Jesse O. Thomas, Miss Eva D. Bowie.

Mississippi Governor Exposes South's "Fairness" To Negro.
To the Editor:

He did not mean to do that, of course. He simply sent the national government a telegram, "as governor of Mississippi," protesting against the appointment of one Negro doctor on the Flood Rehabilitation Committee, altho Negroes make up 85 per cent of those to be "rehabilitated."

That the brief telegram from the governor of Mississippi exposes the South's unfitness to be "let alone" in its dealing with the Negro better than any northern or Negro "radical" could ever have exposed it in a volume on the subject. This attitude of Governor Dennis Murphree (we do not know where he got his name, but he certainly knows how to expose the weakness of his position) exemplifies the best reason why intelligent Negroes should be placed on all the commissions that are to handle this flood situation and the rehabilitation. The best meanings of the foolish man's words are not drawn from their ~~political~~ construction, but from their other implications. Think this over: Negroes will do about all the hard, forced, conscripted labor of this rehabilitation; they must slave and sicken and die at it; they constitute 85 per cent of the sufferers and doubtless 99 per cent of the suffering—and yet no colored man or colored physician must have any hand in the matter or any influence of their treatment. They must be left to the mercy of such degenerate attitudes as that shown by this governor. We did our best to bring this situation to the attention of President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover and the Red Cross even before it happened, by our ordinary reasoning and common-sense; but having made the situation so clear that even a wayfaring fool could understand it, command us to Dennis Murphree, "Governor of Mississippi."

Will the national government back down before such barbarous attitudes? Dr. S. D. Redmond, of Jackson, whom the administration was appointing on this commission, is as competent as any white physician of Mississippi, and is better known than any of them,—and will doubtless be much fairer on all questions affecting the white sufferers than any of those other physicians will be on questions affecting the black.

WILLIAM PICKENS,
New York City.

Paro *ba*
MAY 26 1927

NEGRO SAMARITANS

Deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice have been common during the terrible flood which has devastated a large area in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. A few instances of high courage and devotion to humanity have appeared in the dispatches, but in hundreds of cases the heroes will never be known beyond the scene of their activity.

One outstanding example is that of Samuel White, a negro of a New Orleans suburb, employed at the railroad stockyards. When 25 families were marooned in their homes by the flood and in imminent danger of drowning, White hastily built a crude raft and making trip after trip rescued every one.

He found straw to make beds for them in box cars, while his wife provided hot coffee for the storm-drenched unfortunates, providing for them thus for three days, until other relief appeared. They also assisted in nursing a family that was sick with the measles.

The incident once more illustrates that fact that a black skin may cover a noble heart. To some of us it recalls the exploit of Tom Lee, another negro, who saved nearly two score men and women when a government steamer sank near Memphis a couple of years ago, taking them three or four at a time to safety in his small skiff.

It is well to remember that no race has a monopoly of courage or kindness, and that one cannot identify a Good Samaritan by his complexion.

PROTESTS NEGRO ON THE FLOOD COMMISSION

NEGROES SACRIFICE ALL TO SAVE THEIR FRIENDS' LIVES

Governor Dennis Murphree, of Mississippi Wires Hoover Opposition

By Associated Negro Press.

Jackson, Miss., June 15.—Governor Dennis Murphree of Mississippi, in a telegram to Secretary Herbert Hoover, protested the appointment of Negroes to the flood rehabilitation commission. Among his opposition particularly at S. D. Redmond, prominent Negro attorney of this city, the Governor expressed the opinion that the appointment would seek to nullify the "good work" already accomplished by the commission.

The text of the governor's telegram was as follows:

"It is rumored here that S. D. Redmond will be appointed on flood rehabilitation commission. As governor of Mississippi, I protest this appointment. It will tend to nullify the good work you have done in this state."

Governor Murphree's manner of reasoning could not be fathomed here, as it is a known fact that 80 per cent of the sufferers are Negroes and why the appointment of a Negro on a commission which is supposed to aid Negroes would "nullify the good work done in this state" can not be determined.

Attorney Redmond is one of the most prominent Negroes in the state of Mississippi and has been active in aiding flood sufferers and his appointment would be welcomed by Negroes throughout the state. It is also believed here that Secretary Hoover will not be led by the governor's protest but will follow his own sense of fairness in this matter and appoint Attorney Redmond to the commission.

Heroism Of Plain Mississippi Folks Is Revealed In An Incident that Happened During Flood

REFUSED TO LEAVE GROUP AT ANGRY WATER'S MERCY

Shout of Triumph Goes Up As Drowning Refugees Are Pulled From Raging Torrents

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 22.—Among the interesting stories that are related about the mighty flood that occurred in the Mississippi Valley during April and May was that of a group of colored refugees sacrificing their dearest possessions to rescue a group of colored persons from being gulped up by the swift flood waters of the turbulent Mississippi river.

The story begins at the scene of a little home on the banks of the Mississippi near Vicksburg, where the humble and peaceful Williams family lived in a cabin. The head of the family was Roxie Williams, who commanded her husband John and their six children, Harry, Paul, Tom, Esther and Jenima with a stern but patient hand.

The Williams were a thrifty couple, and kept busy with their crops one cow, a few pigs and many chickens. One of the greatest prides of the family possessions was a brand-new sewing machine, which Mrs. Roxie had managed to get through much sacrifice. She had wanted such a necessity of household equipment for years. But something else always seemed more urgently needed.

A cooking stove, another bed as the children grew and more arrived was completed about dusk, and the Williams crowded on the boat with other colored refugees who had been removed from the path of the flood. But at last one bright day prosperity smiled upon the Williams and then Mrs. Roxie realized her longing desire. The machine arrived.

It was just a few weeks after the family had placed their house, what just got you and your wife and kids they thought, pretty well fixed up, out in time. when the river began to rise and John and Roxie Williams made no swell over its banks. Higher and higher it crept until it was almost level. They look back towards their little cabin, that had been home to them for years and saw it being submerged in the mad current.

"I sure hate to leave old "Bossy" and "Tom" and all the chickens," Williams finally broke forth. "Yes, and my nice flowers lamented his wife. No one slept through the night as the steamboat was tossed about in the surging currents and the roar of the swift flowing water and steady beating of the rain kept up a horn.

They waited during dismal, cold, rainy days but the muddy waters and their belongings were being taken on board throughout the night and the ship gradually loaded to its capacity.

the outside world and soon their crops would be swallowed up by the its way through the obstinate waters and their stock drowned to Vicksburg. A cry for help was heard and a group of 30 colored farmers were sighted on a knoll.

No one had ever seen the river rise so rapidly and to such great depth and witnessed its current so swift and treacherous, and these thirty persons were at its mercy.

"They must be saved. They will be drowned, exclaimed a number of the refugees on the boat.

"We cannot take them, the boat is loaded to capacity and to take on any more would be suicide, the captain remarked sternly.

And the boat was about to continue on its route, leaving those 30 helpless people there to be drowned.

A silence like death crept over the refugees on the boat as terror gripped their hearts. The boat was laden with every sort of household goods and refugees were as thick as they could stand. What could be done.

Suddenly there was a quick shout, "stop captain". It was Mrs. Roxie. She rushed up to the captain, and in a shrill voice said, "captain we can save them, we must!"

"But how?" asked the captain. "If we take them on the boat will sink and we will all be lost. The captain glanced at the captain as if he were about to give in, but the captain shook his head.

"Yes we can, we can save them, John Williams spoke up. "Boys make room for them," he said to the crowd in a strong voice. I will start it off.

And Williams picked up his precious talking machine and hurled it into the river. The other refugees stared at Williams in amazement but they understood, and soon every description of family furniture was being thrown into the water. It was as great and noble a sacrifice as had been made by men for their fellowmen.

Williams picked up his wife's sewing machine. He cast a glance at her. She gulped, but gave a nod of consent, and the machine was dashed into the water.

The refugees had not acted in vain for the ship floated higher on the knoll. As the old boat moved off toward Vicksburg there was a shout of joy.

lives of friends had been saved even though it meant the sacrifice of possessions.

Relief and Reconstruction in the Mississippi Flood Area

By Albon L. Holsey, Secretary Colored Advisory Commission

Considering the area covered, the number of people affected, and the length of time it extended, the Mississippi flood of 1927 is the greatest disaster which America has suffered.

The Father of Waters, as the Mississippi river is rightly called, was rampant—a situation caused by continued rains last winter and spring—causing it to overflow seven states exiling more than 600,000 people. The three states most heavily damaged were Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. In these three states a half million people were forced to leave their homes, seventy-five per cent of whom were Negroes. To rescue and house these refugees required large and effective organizations and it was natural that interracial situations would arise and complicate the system of handling them.

To meet the situation growing out of the handling of refugees and the consequent rumors of discrimination, Secretary Hoover, Chairman of the President's Mississippi Flood Committee, called upon Principal Moton to select a committee of colored people to go into the flood area and report to him their findings as to the treatment of Negro refugees. The Colored Advisory Commission as selected by Dr. Moton and appointed by Mr. Hoover were the following members:

Dr. Robert R. Moton, Chairman, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama;

Bishop R. E. Jones, Vice-Chairman, New Orleans, Louisiana;

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary, National Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia;

Mrs. John Hope, National Womans Club official and social worker, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia;

Miss Eva D. Bowles, Executive

Secretary, Y. W. C. A., New York City;

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Illinois;

Dr. Roscoe Brown, Life Extension Service, North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, former worker United States Public Health Service, Durham, North Carolina;

Mr. J. S. Clark, President, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana;

Miss Mary E. Williams, Public Health Nurse under local chapter Red Cross, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama;

Mr. R. R. Taylor, Civil Engineer and Director Mechanical Industries, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama;

Mr. T. M. Campbell, Field Director Agricultural Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama;

Mr. A. L. Holsey, Secretary to the Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama;

Mr. B. M. Roddy, Field Representative, National Negro Business League, Memphis, Tennessee;

Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis, Tennessee, Proprietor South Memphis Pharmacy;

Mr. T. H. Hayes, President, Solvent Savings Bank, Memphis, Tennessee;

Dr. L. M. McCoy, President, Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi;

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, New York City; and

Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson, Mississippi.

Sub-Committees of the Commission

This Commission met in Memphis, Tennessee, Thursday, June 2, received instructions from Mr. Robert E. Bondy, Assistant Director of the Flood Relief Headquarters, divided into sub-committees and proceeded at once into the various camps. The sub-committees and the territories allotted to

them were as follows:

Arkansas—Mr. Roddy, Dr. McCoy and Mr. Hayes.

Mississippi—Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Hope, Dr. Martin, Miss Williams and Dr. Redmond.

Northern Louisiana—Mr. Thomas, Mr. Barnett and Miss Eva D. Bowles.

Central Louisiana—Mr. Clark and Dr. Brown.

Lower Louisiana—Bishop Jones, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Holsey.

On Saturday, June 11, the members of the Commission reassembled in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and there met Mr. Hoover, Mr. James L. Feiser, Vice-Chairman of the President's Flood Committee and Vice-Chairman of the American Red Cross, to give them a report of the findings of the Commission. Among the rumors which had reached the ears of the Commission were: That Negro refugees in the various concentration camps were tagged according to the plantations from which they came. That no cots were provided for Negro refugees, while cots were provided for white refugees. That in Greenville, Mississippi a case of flagrant discrimination was being practiced by W. A. Percy, local chairman of the Red Cross. That in many instances Negro men were forced to work on the levees while whites were not. That there was more or less discrimination in all the camps with respect to the distribution of clothing.

Tasks of Commission

In order to fully appreciate the problem faced by the members of the Commission in their efforts to get at the facts, it is necessary to know that in each community the policy of the Red Cross is interpreted by local Red Cross Chapters composed of the citizens of each locality and the attitude towards the Negro refugees was very largely determined by the general attitude of the local Red Cross Chairman towards Negroes generally.

It is also necessary to keep in mind that Negro leaders and the Negro press throughout the country were very bitter in their attitude towards the Red Cross because of the rumored discrimination against and ill treatment of the Negro refugees.

At Memphis the members of the Commission were handed a printed leaflet outlining clearly and definitely the policy of the Red Cross towards the refugees. There statements were clear-cut and well-defined in the declaration that there was to be no discrimination in the handling of the refugees.

Mr. Hoover and his associates in outlining the plan of procedure divided the disaster into three phases—rescue, relief and reconstruction.

When the Negro Commission was called into action, the rescue period had passed. In Arkansas the camps were very largely in the reconstruction period, while in Mississippi and Louisiana the camps were in the relief period; relief, of course, meaning housing, feeding and clothing. Under the reconstruction plan the Red Cross agreed to return the refugees to their homes with the following supplies: two weeks rations; two weeks feed for animals; a mule, if lost; a cow, if lost; seed and plants; a tent if the house was destroyed; sufficient funds to repair the house if partially destroyed.

The Red Cross policy as outlined stated that such supplies as were given would not be distributed through plantation owners, but should go directly to the tenants and small farmers who were the heavy losers.

The problem of distribution to share croppers was much more complicated because under the share croppers system restoring property was in reality re-financing the planters, and inasmuch as the Red Cross was determined not to give support to the plantation owners, here was a problem which was to wait an even

later stage.

Another situation which the members of the Commission were asked to observe was the urgent necessity of keeping the refugees in the camps until the communities from which they came were made liveable. In a great many of the communities the flood waters arose so rapidly that it had been impossible to rescue cattle and with the receding waters this condition was likely to be a menace to health because of the foul odors, polluted water, mosquitoes and other similar conditions.

The Findings

With the Red Cross policy and the information as outlined above, the members of the Commission had proceeded to the various camps and studied carefully the conditions. A summary of their findings as presented to Mr. Hoover was as follows:

"We have classified these camps on the basis of location, organization, administration, efficiency and service rendered into three classes: good, fair and bad.

"The camps in which we found the most satisfactory conditions were the camps where the local colored people have had an opportunity to assist in the administration of affairs at the colored camps. The camps which we have classified as good are: Baton Rouge, Lafayette and Natchez.

"It so happens that in the camps where colored people had no part in the administration, their were disorganization, confusion and frequently abuse and restlessness. In the camps at Greenville, Sicily Island and Opelousas the colored people had practically no part in the activities of the colored refugees."

The recommendations of the Commission included the following: recreational activities; improving of cafeteria service in some of the camps, removal of white guardsmen; equal treatment to Negroes in the distribution of cots; more adequate distribution of clothing; appointment of Colored Advisory Committees to be associated with local Red Cross Chapters; appointment of colored men in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, to serve with authority in the distribution of funds for rehabilitation purposes; and, appointment of a large number of Negro emergency Farm and Home Demon-

stration agents to assist in the rehabilitation program.

The Commission presented in detail its report of conditions as found in Baton Rouge as a typically good camp and the camp at Sicily Island as a typically bad camp. Both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Feiser expressed their satisfaction at the effective work done by the Commission and at the close of the meeting in Baton Rouge took immediate steps to correct some of the conditions as complained of by the members of the Commission. Mr. Hoover requested Dr. Moton to appoint a sub-committee of the Commission which would continue as an active committee during the several months work to be done in the reconstruction period.

The Reconstruction Plan

The great problem of the reconstruction period grows out of the fact that the crops for 1927 were practically destroyed, which means that farm labor in the flood area

must be provided some work which will carry them through the winter of 1927. And in the spring of 1928, some means must be provided to finance the crops for 1928.

It is to this task that Secretary Hoover has addressed himself and he has been most desirous of having the advice and counsel of Dr. Moton and the other members of the Continuation Committee in meeting this situation.

Two Incidents

Two incidents stand out in my own mind as embodying the whole flood disaster. Coming down from Lafayette on the Southern Pacific railroad, we passed over a long stretch of the road where the tracks had been temporarily elevated about three feet with several thousand laborers working day and night in water, in some cases nearly up to their waists, in an effort to keep the trains moving. These men were, so to speak, holding the tracks up with their hands. As the train moved slowly through the water, I saw four deer on the railroad tracks whom the flood waters had forced out of the undergrowth and swamp land. There they stood, frightened and were finally forced to jump back into the water as the train approached.

As I witnessed these frightened animals, I could not help but think of some of the Negro refugees whom I had seen in some of the camps, men and women, whom the flood waters had forced out into civilization, so to speak; men and women who had lived back on some remote plantation miles and miles from the railroads, some of them never having seen electric lights or electric cars before.

The other incident which lingers with me was on the occasion of my visit to the camp at Opelousas, where the condition of the Negro refugees was wretched and depressing. I stood in front of one of the tents talking to a colored woman and she was expressing her desire to leave the camp

because she had not been able to secure sufficient food and clothing, and because all around her tent there was mud and water—the camp at Opelousas being in a low marshy place.

I was attracted to this tent because I heard this woman say: "I want to go home. I want to leave this place. They say they don't want us to go home because the dead animals make it stink. What I care about stink. I always live in stink. I rather be in stink than up here where we are treated like dogs."

Here to me was told the whole story of the type of plantation life which borders upon peonage. What is going to be the result of all of this? May we not think and hope that the flood was a part of God's plan to force those unhappy black people out of the homes which stink? If from the mud and flood some of these wretched conditions may be abolished and some of the plantations broken up into small farms, then those who suffered in the flood will not have suffered in vain.

In his letter transmitting the full and complete report of the Commission to Mr. Hoover, Dr. Moton said: "In the period of reconstruction we believe that the matter of farm credits could be handled in such a way as to give to the tenant farmer or share cropper the opportunity to move progressively toward independence, which in the end would make him a larger contributor to the economic prosperity of the whole sec-

tion."

Mr. Hoover in his last conference with the Continuation Committee stated that a great many of the planters who operated under the share crop system are bankrupt. That being true, it is altogether possible that the suggestion of Dr. Moton about the handling of farm credits will prove to be the salvation of the South and hasten a new day in the life of the Negro who lives in the rural South.

The Flood Commission

Wise and practical seems to be the plans for the relief of the tens of thousands of colored Mississippi Flood sufferers, according to the statement given out to the press by the colored commission appointed by President Coolidge. *7307* Aid is being given direct to the sufferer. The colored, independent farmers are to be given sufficient help to enable them to continue as independent producers. The share-crop tenant farmers will be given even larger and more permanent aid and that, too, directly. These are the plans. It will require the diplomacy and courage of big white and colored men and women to see that these plans are executed in the hot-bed of Dixie's race barbarism. Pestilence, starvation, and death face countless thousands of the flood's colored victims unless this is done. Federal Government, under President Coolidge, must see to it that the Flood Commission is permitted to rescue the survivors of the terrible Mississippi flood.

DES MOINES

IOWA

JUN 15 1927

SACRIFICE

EDITORIAL IN THE BYSTANDER.

Harris Dickson has been writing a series of articles on the flood situation. In The Register of June 8 appeared his fourth, headed "Negroes Throw Away Treasure to Save Others."

This article told the story of a farsighted planter who had provided a barge to carry his tenants to safety should the mighty Mississippi overflow its banks and inundate his big plantation.

The levees did break, the barge came, loaded all tenants and their belongings and headed for safety. Among those tenants were Mr. and Mrs. John Williams and their six children. Through years of toil Mrs. Williams had saved enough nickels, for that is the way her profits came, to buy a sewing machine. Mr. Williams, through the same process, had purchased a Victrola. The precious belongings were among their list of furnishings stacked on the barge. Orders had been given that the craft was already over-loaded; nothing more should be taken on.

As the barge steamed up the river, shouts were heard. They were the cries of a group of Negroes crowded on the top of a cabin. They would surely perish. "Not another baby," said the captain. But John Williams did not feel this way. His wife did not, even though it meant the total loss of the new machine and phonograph. Human lives were more precious than house furnishings even though the cost of them was their life's savings. So overboard the belongings went. Other human beings were taken aboard. A marvelous lesson of sacrifice for their brothers these people displayed which if practiced by us all would make this world a better place in which to live.

FLOOD SURVIVOR TELLS GRAPHIC STORY OF PEONAGE

Willie Ward, Mississippi flood refugee, makes pathetic report to local branch of the National A.

society for the advancement of colored people concerning his forty-odd years of peonage on a certain farm in the Yazoo Valley, Mississippi; providential emancipation and his 461 miles afoot back to Atlanta, his native home, arriving here Tuesday, August 9, 1927.

According to his story, he was born and reared in Atlanta and left here about 45 years ago on a labor transportation to Greenwood, Miss., subsequently moving to Yazoo, where he ventured new fortunes on the farm of one John Wright Walker on the fifty-fifty cropping contract. He worked hard and faithfully during the intervening years, meanwhile caring for a wife and three children, ages 13, 16 and 23, oldest male. The details of his story are typical of peonage, in that he was never able to square his account with above named landlord regardless of success of the crop, the fact that his family was forced into service with him steadily seven days per week, year after year, or what not. He was permanently bound to his landlord.

With the destruction and havoc in the wake of the great flood in which he watched from the tree top the mad waters sweep away his whole family, together with the little two-room hut in which they dwelt, came his own unexpected deliverance and opportunity to escape, returning to Atlanta, where he expects to spend his remaining years.

Carrying the weight of 96 years, nearly all of his hair which is only slightly gray, and being in temporarily destitute circumstances, this man who has served as a slave under two systems, through N. A. A. C. P. asks no alms, but a job by which to earn an honest living.

THE GOVERNOR PROTESTS

THE protest of the Governor of Mississippi to the President of the United States against the appointment of a colored man on the Flood Relief Commission for the state shows the real animus of the people in power in the south toward the Negro whom they profess to love and idolize, in whose interest and welfare they claim they are best suited to guard and administer. This attitude gives a black eye to the so-called race relationship activities and discounts every claim of the south that it is capable of solving the race question properly, honestly and without prejudice.

Here was an opportunity for the state of Mississippi to have really shown its real calibre as was manifested in its Negroes recently when they wanted them to face the Germans, and when they sought to restrain them from migrating. Then the Governor and leading citizens promised better treatment and equal if separate treatment.

When the Governor of a state sets such an unholy example of prejudice at such a time and in a crisis when the very lives and comfort of a large part of its citizens were in danger, by refusing to sanction the appointment of a distinguished colored citizen and lawyer to a commission whose work is to be concerned with the interests of all the people, it is little wonder that the rank and file of citizens perpetuate their prejudices.

Mississippi was the recipient of aid from the public and country over in her distress at flood time. Her Negro citizens were depended upon largely to do the most important and most dangerous work of re-inforcing the levees. They will be largely needed in the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. It was but right and just that they be given representation on the commission that has work in hand that their interests might be best served by one of their own.

The act of the Governor in refusing a place to a Negro upon this commission, is despicable, mean, low and most contemptible. It was an act of ingratitude and in keeping with the spirit of antebellum days. It was a backward step. We protest against this arbitrary action.

FIND BABIES STARVING IN MISS. FLOOD REGION

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 27. (Special) Forty cases of milk, supplied by powdered milk manufacturer in various parts of the country, is under way in the flood district of the county by the American Legion Woman's Auxiliary.

"The situation is appalling," Dr. J. T. Rainer, commander of the Roy Lammon's post of the Legion stated Tuesday morning. Until reports of the investigating committee making a survey for the auxiliary it will be impossible to state just how bad the situation is.

Red Cross Fights Pellagra Disease In Delta Region

(For The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C.—To block the inroads being made upon flood sufferers, black and white, by an outbreak of pellagra, the American Red Cross is supplementing the diet of the victims with food designed to counteract the disease and is working in cooperation with the state health departments to give medical aid to those affected. Dr. Joseph Goldberger, pellagra expert and Edgar Sylenstricker, statistician both of the U. S. Public Health Service are now making a tour of the flooded areas where the disease has been reported and will advise the Red Cross as to the necessary steps to take. Canned tomatoes and milk are being especially provided.

13-21

MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION FACES NEW MENACE

COLORED FLOOD REHABILITATION COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM COLORED REFUGEES

Jackson, Miss., August 3.—(By A. N. P.)—In a statement issued Monday, Dr. F. R. Underwood, state health officer, declared that the Mississippi Delta ~~is threatened by~~ a serious outbreak of pellagra, due chiefly to the lack of a sufficient milk supply.

At the time ~~the health officer made~~ his statement, there were several cases, but no deaths had been reported. The physician, however, said that unless the situation is remedied at once by a proper diet that dire results would follow. Already many cases of insanity have been caused by the ravages of the disease. In this section, as in all of the flood areas, the majority of inhabitants are Negroes, who till the soil as farm owners, renters, tenant farmers and as share-croppers, and are therefore the chief sufferers. These people lost most of their cows along with other property when the Mississippi River swept over its banks leaving in its wake, destruction and death. Pellagra seems to attack poor whites more readily than Negroes but every precaution is being used and efforts made to provide an adequate milk supply, by replacing the cows which were swept away.

The Red Cross has arranged to have members of the colored flood rehabilitation commission of which Dr. R. R. Moton is chairman, investigate all the complaints arising from colored people, which involve discrimination or mistreatment in any way. In the investigations required in the several states, President Joseph S. Clark of Southern University, will have immediate charge of Louisiana, Dr. L. M. McCoy, President of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., and H. C. Ray, chief extension agent, with headquarters at Little Rock for Arkansas. Every facility of the Red Cross and additional state workers are to be placed at the service of these state chiefs.

FEDERAL OBLIGATION

PAST flood problems of the Mississippi

River Valley areas of the south—disease, starvation, crop failures, poverty, slow reclamation of the inundated districts, lack of financial credits, dis-repair of broken levees and other ills—draw and focus the eyes of the nation again upon the adversities of this flood-swept section and its own feeble efforts, inspired abetted, aided, prompted, directed and all but controlled by the rest of the nation, rank outsiders, whose pity, benevolence, sympathy and contributions are gratefully accepted, whose counsels are sought, but whose un-biased, genuine and wholesome active participation in the rehabilitation of the devastated districts, based on justice and equity and good will toward all men, is roughly and pointedly resented by the contentious, unregenerate, selfish southerner.

With the gaunt spectre of disaster still overshadowing them, with the last of the refugee concentration camps still seething with poverty-stricken people with their outside saviors devising ways and means for their good the South without first utilizing to the last ounce of its energies all of its powers and resources to the desired end, rises like a smitten, dihevelled, palsied Ajax amidst its ruins, sackclothed, but not saddened, hard-headed, hardened and with blatant shrieks and adamant mien cries out, "Federal Obligation," their usual shibboleth whenever they desire to shirk their real responsibilities.

The future of the flooded section is imperiled by this post-flood crisis. It is, to a great extent, a duty incumbent upon the Federal Government to aid in the restoration of this section, to repair the damages to the levees, to succor the helpless, to finance its business and in whatever other ways it might, aid: but if all these matters of vital importance to its physical welfare the Federal Government is to be drafted, almost commanded to function in the interest of the South, then, in matters of political, constitutional and social expediency the Federal Government should also function in the South to the fullest extent of its usefulness and powers. For we all, including that section are a part of the Federal Government and should be amenable to all of its laws and obligations if we would exact of it help when in need.

A few years ago when trouble threatened on the Mexican border, between the United States and that country "Federal Obligation" put Northern troops there before the Southern troops, nearest the seat of threatened war, were even called out or mobilized. "Federal Obligation" was the shield behind which the southerners hid during the early stages

of the World War and that supplied them an excuse to fill up their draft quotas with ignorant, poor blacks until the Federalized army forced them to draft qualified whites as well for their allotted quotas, which they never filled.

The policy of the south is that "Federal Obligation" should shoulder the responsibility of protecting the South in times of war, pestilence, famine, flood and other disasters, or at least should supply the measures, men and money, but when it comes to protecting the lives and rights of Negro citizens the cry is "No Federal interference, no Federal help, let us alone with our color question!"

The Negro has been the real sufferer from this late disaster. He has had a fight to get his share of the Red Cross charities. He performed the most exacting and dangerous tasks on the threatened and wrecked levees. At peril of his life and limb he rescued cattle and human beings. His own were in many instances left to the mercies of the elements. And now that he has lost his property, in many instances his all, being reduced to poverty, he is to be further reduced to a state of peonage and enslavement by debt and the machinations of the land-owners and the trades-people.

At a convention of the Governors of the respective states last week in Mackinac Island, Mich., steps were taken to persuade the President to call an extra session of Congress to pass the necessary legislation enabling the Federal Government to assume the obligation and appropriate the moneys for flood control and the financing and rehabilitation of the damaged flood district. They also discussed the purity of the ballot.

While we favor this move, yet, before it becomes an actuality, we should like to see Congress convene in special session to enforce the purity of the ballot in the South and

elsewhere. We should like to see them force the South to put an end to disfranchisement, Jim-crowism, lynching, peonage, and discrimination. We should like to have them for all of its citizens. We should demand of all of its citizens. We should demand that the money, if appropriated, be given to aid the colored farmers and citizens in just proportion to their needs, and, that to this end, Negroes be appointed on the Commission that handles the fund with full authority to see that an equal and just distribution of this fund be made.

It seems almost sacrilegious that southern governors would have the temerity to discuss the purity of the ballot. In this we do not believe them sincere. The special session of Congress, if called, should not only inquire into the methods of the elections throughout

the Southern states but should also see to it that at least all Federal elections are on the level. Of course no one is going to undertake to see that these things are done. We must do it ourselves by demanding that our politicians act. Now is the time not only to put in protests along these lines, but to plan and take action.

Bluefield, W. Va. Telegraph

NEGROES CHARGED FOR FLOOD AIR, ASSERTION

New York, May 27 (AP)—Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asserted today on his return from a tour of the southern flood area, attempts have been made to charge negro tenants with flood relief administered to them, that in many refugee camps negroes are released only to their landlords and are sent back to the plantations from which they came against their will.

"There are numerous instances of brutality," he continued in a formal statement issued through his association, "in the treatment of negroes forced to work on the levees under the guns of soldiers and even white civilians."

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

Mississippi

MR. HOOVER ON THE JOB.

When it was announced that Secretary Hoover had appointed an auxiliary committee to receive criticisms and make necessary adjustments in caring for the Negro flood refugees, ~~The Age~~ recommended his action as a wise provision provided the committee was allowed ~~to~~ free hand in its work. Judging from the first recommendations made ~~under~~ ~~by~~ this ap-

pears to be the case and its criticisms of unfair treatment promise to bring about needed improvements in this regard.

The investigation prosecuted by this committee involved travel through the flooded districts by day and night, partaking of the same fare as the refugees. Thirty camps were visited and the outstanding fact was revealed that the National Red Cross has been eminently just in its orders and practices in performing the gigantic task of rescue and housing. Where unfair treatment of the refugees was reported, the blame was put squarely upon the local Red Cross committees composed of white citizens of the community. These individuals in the instances complained of misinterpreted the policy of the Red Cross to suit themselves. They gave out clothing and supplies according to their idea of what Negroes needed, rather than what the national organization had ordered. These conditions were noted by the active directing head of Red Cross Relief and machinery set in motion to change them.

Among the things needing correction were the removal of white militia from those camps where they carried rifles, the provision of proper eating facilities at camps where they were lacking or inadequate, and the formation of auxiliaries composed of colored men and women in those camps where they are not already functioning. The commission reported the health in the camps as excellent. It found no camps where refugees were being detained, but censured the conduct

of W. A. Percy at Greenville, Miss., who had assumed the role of dictator and issued peremptory orders affecting Negro refugees. A colored committee in the region affected by the flood is now cooperating in the flood.

the conduct of this camp and the situation is to be watched carefully.

The committee feel that Secretary Hoover and the active national officials of the Red Cross have obtained sufficient insight into the situation to devise practical plans for the rehabilitation of the refugees, with an improvement of the whole system involving plantation owners, the good work undertaken by tenants and small farmers. It was also felt that Mr. Hoover's attitude was sympathetic and that he regarded conditions as both uneconomic of color or creed.

Report, there is every reason to feel that the needs of the refugees will be fairly and equitably treated of all the refugees, with an improvement in all sections of the country. The whole system in will do well to contribute to the good work undertaken by the Red Cross and carried out upon such a broad basis of equity and that he regarded conditions as both uneconomic of color or creed.

and unfair. It is expected that a way will be found to assure the tenants and small land owners of help and support until a new crop is made. Ninety per cent of this class are Negroes, so the importance of these plans for direct aid to be given them as manifest.

Emphasis has been laid up on the fact that the Red Cross is a national not a sectional institution, and that it expects to do a good job of rehabilitation with the cooperation of the auxiliary committee, of which Dr. Moton is chairman. Bishop Robert E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal Church was elected as vice chairman and the committee has been augmented by the addition of leading citizens

flour, meal, sugar, rice, meat, lard and molasses, the essentials of life.

The donation was sponsored by the Ministers and leading members of these churches: Methodist 1st Baptist Mt. Mariah, 2nd Baptist, Friendship, Wesley Chapel, Greensboro, Mt. Zion, Union Chapel, and the response was generous indeed.

Previous to this, in fact on May 5th, the King's Daughters and Sons sent the flood sufferers a splendid box valued at between \$150 to \$200, also four dozen jars of preserves and jellies to the King's Daughters Hospital at Indianola. Keep up the good work and receive God's blessings.

MRS. JAMES M. LEGAN,
Pub. Supt.

MAY 12 1927

COLORED FOLKS CONTRIBUTE

The colored people of Louisville and vicinity, assisted in the packing by the King's Daughters and Sons, sent such a bountifully filled box on May 10th to the colored flood sufferers of the Mississippi valley. It was said without a doubt that it was one of the best shipments sent from Louisville. Goods collected for men, women and children, bedding, such as sheets, pillow cases, blankets and eight nice quilts. Sacks and sacks (17) of vegetables, cabbages, turnips, turnip salad, peas, potatoes onions, beets, etc., eight or ten sacks of

Deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice have been common during the terrible flood which has devastated a large area in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. A few instances of high courage and devotion to humanity have appeared in the dispatches, but in hundreds of cases the heroes will never be known beyond the scene of their activity.

One outstanding example is that of Samuel White, a Negro of a New Orleans suburb, employed at the railroad stockyards. When 25 families were marooned in their homes by the flood and in imminent danger of drowning, White hastily built a crude raft and making trip after trip, rescued every one.

He found straw to make beds for them in box cars, while his wife provided hot coffee and food for the storm-drenched unfortunates, providing for them thus for three days, until other relief appeared. They also assisted in nursing a family sick with measles.

JUN 8 1927

GENERAL COLORED COMMITTEE MEETS

The General Colored Committee met with Mr. E. D. Davis, of the Central Committee this morning. Mr. Davis ably spoke on the ration question. He recommended the committee to select a committee of colored ladies, who will be appointed to go to every negro family in the city and with a questionnaire obtain the ways and means of support of said family. The general colored committee, with the ladies, will meet with Mr. Davis and other representatives of the Red Cross at the city hall at 3 o'clock this evening:

Signed: General Colored Committee.
C. B. YOUNG, Chairman.
LEVYE CHAPPELLE, Sec.

This incident once more illustrates that fact that a black skin may cover a noble heart. To some of us it recalls the exploit of Tom Lee, another Negro, who saved nearly two score men and women when a government steamer sank near Memphis a couple of years ago, taking them three or four at a time to safety in his small skiff.

It is well to remember that no race has a monopoly of courage or kindness, and that one can not identify a Good Samaritan by his complexion.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Times

JUN 19 1927

HUMBLE HEROISM

H The Mississippi flood has brought forth many stories of heroism, but none is more outstanding than that of Samuel White, a New Orleans negro. It is a great thing to have been instrumental in saving one human life, but to White belongs the distinction of having saved twenty-five families by his own unaided efforts.

These twenty-five families were marooned in their houses in the flooded district, with the water steadily rising and endangering their lives. Observing their predicament, the negro constructed a crude raft, and started to their rescue. Braving the rushing waters in his tipsy craft, he made repeated trips until he had rescued the entire twenty-five families.

His solicitude did not end there. Some of the people were old and feeble, some young and tender, and all were drenched and cold. He ransacked box cars for straw to make beds for all his charges, and he and his wife made huge pots of coffee to warm and cheer the sufferers. One of the group was a family whose members were all sick with the measles, yet so successfully did the negro couple nurse them under the most adverse conditions that the unfortunates did not even develop pneumonia. The two colored people nursed and sheltered and fed as best they could this small army of people for three whole days until relief came to aid them.

This is a remarkable example of bravery and unselfishness, linked with intelligent care afterwards. It illustrates the truth that bravery is not a matter of race or color, and tells how members of the negro race can rise heroically to emergencies.

R. R. Taylor, C. A. Barnett, and Thomas Campbell of the United States Department of Agriculture. Colored state workers are to be appointed immediately to serve with the advisory commission and co-operate with the Red Cross in carrying out its plans.

Among the conditions in various camps which the commission asked to be corrected and upon which

Colored Commission to Help Rebuild Flood Area

Washington, D. C., July 13.—(By Associated Negro Press.)—Secretary Herbert Hoover, meeting with members of the Colored Advisory Commission on the Mississippi Flood Disaster, at the Red Cross Building here last Friday, expressed the appreciation which he and officials of the Red Cross tell for "the fine service which the Advisory Commission has performed." Mr. Hoover made a statement covering the detailed recommendations made by the members of the commission after the searching investigation which its members made of various refugee camps in the flooded district recently and showed that in every instance, the suggestions which the commission made had been carried out, telegraphic orders having been dispatched immediately to various concentration centers after the Baton Rouge meeting, June 11, when the commission reported its findings.

A small group of the original commission was asked by Mr. Hoover to serve as an Advisory Commission on Reconstruction, to see through to completion the mountainous task of rehabilitation which faces the Red Cross, to investigate all complaints arising from discriminations or misunderstandings and to advise on all problems affecting the Negro in the flood area. Dr. R. R. Moton is to serve as chairman of this commission; Bishop R. E. Jones is vice chairman; A. L. Holsey, secretary. Other members are President J. S. Clark, of Southern University; R.

Mr. Hoover read a reported statement were: The entire reconstruction of the Negro camp at Opelousas, La., to place it upon an acceptable and sanitary basis, the disbandment of the camp at Monroe, La., where the land is now unwatered; the demobilization of the National Guard as rapidly as possible, except in instances where

police authority has proven necessary to protect people in the camps

from petty theft and bad men.

All of the cots available are being put in Negro camps, although many of the white camps also lacked cots, which it was pointed out, represented an enormous expense and are practically useless for subsequent service. In centers

where colored people had not been represented on the local committees, each of the state and local reconstruction committees had been ordered to appoint a colored advisory committee and farm demonstration agents and women home economic workers are to be appointed by the agricultural department to assist in solving the problems faced by the refugees on their return to their homes. The United States Public Health Service and the Rockefeller Foundation working in conjunction with the Red Cross are establishing county health units, which will fight to keep down all contagious disease and to render medical aid until the crisis

brought about by the inundation has passed. Employment agencies have been formed to bring those refugees who are unable to put in a crop in contact with the work on public improvements which the states are opening immediately."

PRESS

Ft. Myers Fla.
JUN 19 1927
NEGRO SAMARITANS

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One outstanding example is that of Samuel White, a negro of a New Orleans suburb, employed at the railroad stockyard. When 25 families were marooned in their homes by the flood and in imminent danger of drowning. White hastily built a crude raft and making trip after trip, rescued every one.

He found straw to make beds for them in box cars, while his wife provided hot coffee and food for the storm-drenched unfortunates, providing for them thus for three days, until other relief appeared. They also assisted in nursing a family sick with measles.

This incident once more illustrates that fact that a black skin may cover a noble heart. To some of us it recalls the exploit of Tom Lee, an other negro, who saved nearly two score men and women when a government steamer sank near Memphis a couple of years ago, taking them three or four at a time to safety in his small skiff.

It is well to remember that no race has a monopoly of courage or kindness, and that, one can not identify a Good Samaritan by his complexion.—Key West Citizen.

CONDITIONS ARE BAD
VICKSBURG, Miss., May 4.—Vicksburg had 3,800 refugees, all Negroes, including 809 men, 1,200 women and 1,600 children. Greenwood had 42 white men, 90 white women, 173 white children, 25 Negro men, 35 Negro women and 51 Negro children. Cleveland had: Colored, 200 men, 100 women, 1,400 children; white, 200 men, 70 women, 112 children. At Clarksdale the churches of the city raised \$705, of which Negroes contributed \$200.

Social Conditions, Improvement, etc.

Mississippi.

Tragedy, Comedy, Walk Hand In Hand As

MANY STORIES OF HEROISM CITED BY SPECIAL NEWS CORRESPONDENT

Flood Victims, Called 'Heroes Of '27' Prepare

Race Girl Alleged to Have Been Attacked By Guards; Mother Shocked, Dies

To Return To Mississippi's "No Man's Land" Important Post Given

*Courier
6-4-27
Pittsburg*

THE PREMIER NEWS SERVICE

(Special from Vicksburg, Miss.)

Tragedy and comedy walk together, hand in hand, as the waters of the mighty Mississippi recede, and as preparations for breaking camp begin. Now that definite promises have been made to close the crevasses to protect the slowly drying lands from the June rise of the river, local committees are asking planters to supply them with lists of their tenants so they may be speedily returned to their homes. Announcements have been broadcast, stating that there will be no further free transportation of refugees. National guards are being relieved of emergency duties and farmers are being urged to plant their crops as soon as possible.

From the newly overflowed valleys of Louisiana comes tales of the heroism of folk of color, and of convict—the "heroes of '27," they are being called—are cited for commutation of sentences because of their faithfulness to duty, their trustworthiness, and their valor in the face of extreme danger. From day to day, tales of heroism and acts of selflessness are coming to light as the Mississippi and Arkansas refugees tell of their hurried escape from flooded homes. At the same time stories of inhumanity and rapacity are being exposed. The newspapers tell of lynchings in states that should be humble in the presence of this disaster; there are other reports that no newspaper of the South would dare print of raping and robbing, the offenders all white, the victims colored.

The heroism and gallantry of these colored refugees are worthy of applause, and the abuses and brutality of the whites are worthy of the most violent denunciation, but the most tragic situation here is the lack of faith to themselves and to the race exhibited by a few individuals, who for the sake of a small gain, make true the criticism that will inevitably be aimed at the whole race. I have been told of the wholesale pilfering of fine clothes and silk stockings, things which might minutes later. I met an excited man, est misfortune the color line was not be of much service to these des-who had just escaped from the camp

titute refugees, but are nevertheless, and was on his way somewhere he sent here for them. If one person drafted into service by the Red Cross proves dishonest, the whole race must bear the blame, as in no case has the guilty person been found.

Most of the people I have seen from the colored quarters have had on old, much worn clothing, though some of them say better garments are being saved for distribution when the refugees are ready to return to their homes. Many tales are told of young people in the camp who will have only their choice of georgette dresses and high-heeled slippers or nothing at all. On yesterday, I talked with an inmate of the camp visiting in the neighborhood, who said she could leave whenever she had business out, but had no intention of abusing this privilege. She was dressed neatly, and seemed well satisfied with food and living accommodations, although they were not like home. This woman had some money of her own, and could have had a room in the city free, but preferred remaining in camp where she and her children were certain of medical attention, and where she could save her money to re-establish her home. She also told of a child who had been ill. When its illness was reported, she was advised to await the regular visit of the doctor ~~next~~ day; she decided to not wait, so a guard made an emergency call and within 15 minutes there was a response.

A tragic incident offset this a few minutes later. I met an excited man, est misfortune the color line was

often forgotten and there is no reason why it should again be drawn.

It is to be regretted that there is a lack of guidance and advice for these refugees who are so much like lost sheep. To see them tagged and herded together for the return trip to debt and to darkness is a sight unimaginable to one who has not beheld it. Even more is it to be regretted that there is no opportunist ready and willing to prepare this host for the exodus that will inevitably follow this disaster.

Important Post Given Atlantan by Sec. Hoover

Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary, National Urban League, with headquarters in Atlanta, left the city Wednesday afternoon for parts of the country. In 1919 Mr. Thomas established the Southern regional headquarters of the National Urban League in Atlanta. While he has given a great deal of time and energy to the social welfare needs of Atlanta, in addition to having organized a local branch of the league, the major part of his activities has been in all parts of the fifteen states that comprise his territory. His task is to organize local Urban Leagues in the various cities of these fifteen states and to advise individuals and agencies with reference to setting up social welfare programs. Because of the geographic location of Atlanta with respect to railroad connections, he has not only maintained his headquarters here, but has established his home here. While a regional executive he has always been willing to give of his time and energy to any movement in Atlanta, looking toward the general betterment of the people whenever he is in the city.

6-2-27

At the same time Secretary Thomas received the telegram from Mr. Hoover announcing his appointment, the following telegram was received from R. T. Hamilton, of Dallas, Texas:

May 30, 1927.

J. O. Thomas,
245 Auburn Ave.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce has enlarged its program along Urban League lines as suggested by you. Many influential citizens have joined. I am president. Will you come to Dallas and conduct drive to raise \$5,000 budget to carry on work? Wire me answer at my expense and write me your most favorable terms.

(Signed) R. T. HAMILTON.

BE THANKFUL, IT'S NOT YOU

It's sack and sand against a surging sea.

And above the roar of waters comes wail of the roustabout's song:

"Oh, when I die just heave away, good Lord."

Black men singing, white men swearing, the south along a thousand miles battles a river that has spread as never before.

Who could really know the Mississippi in flood and not in all his heart be moved to help?

The calamity of half a continent is this mountain of water that rolls out of the north, miles wide and roof top high, laughing at man made obstructions.

Year by year it has grown worse due perhaps to better control along the proper reaches.

Efficient protection above means, according to one theory, angrier waters below. Stronger after each flood have the levees been built from Memphis to New Orleans, but never quite strong enough. Time at every chance has shown man behind the tide. Always, as now, the fate of smiling leagues of land has hinged in the end on prayer and what a pitifully few black heroes could do with song and sack and sand.

Imagine yourself, when you open your check book to give, imagine yourself down there. Imagine a river that shadows the tops of trees, that surges above its own high levees and strains the last thin topping of sacks. Imagine the water trickling, trickling through until the levee seems little more than a soggy mass of mud, an elevated morass that may vanish and you with it, before your ink is dry.

Imagine a river so swollen and high that even the ripple of boats must stop. Imagine a menace that ends not with an hour, nor day but mounts week after week, until the last sack is filled with sand and the last negro's song is stilled and the strongest cap'n forgets to swear.

And imagine, as a final evil, men so depraved by fear that they creep up and down the land with explosives, ready to flood their fellow and save themselves.

Crevasse! Crevasse! Crevasse!

Blessed is he who'll never hear that cry. Twice blessed is he who gives to pale its terror.

NEGRO FLOOD SUFFERERS

In the minds of many persons distant from the areas devastated by the swollen rivers of the Mississippi Valley Negro sufferers have been and are being neglected in the distribution of money contributed for the aid of all sufferers. To such persons and to all others interested in the thousands who are homeless and without clothing or food everything having been swept away by the mad waters of the Mississippi Valley, we wish to direct their attention to a letter from Dr. Coleman, of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Dr. Coleman is in a small city in the flood district, is himself engaged in the work of relief, and seems to be thoroughly familiar with conditions in the flood district and with the methods and manner of administration of flood relief.

What he says in his brief letter is intensively interesting and is a testimonial of high praise to Secretary Hoover, who is in charge of relief, as also of the Red Cross and the authorities of the States in co-operation with whom Secretary Hoover is working.

Any who have feared that the destitute of our group were being neglected can now calm their fears, and if on that account they have heretofore withheld their benefactions they can now give to this most worthy cause with a feeling that they are aiding distressed humanity.

A Letter to President Coolidge on the Flood

His Excellency,
President Calvin Coolidge,
Washington, D. C.

Perhaps the majority of the real sufferers from the flood in the lower Mississippi Valley will be colored people—farmers, tenants and farm "hands."

It would be well, therefore, if the Government of the United States would appoint as the right-hand help to the person or persons put in charge of relief in the different areas some Negro officer charged with the special duty of looking sympathetically into the needs and condition of the colored sufferers, and working under the general directions of the dictator or other officer in charge.

It would prevent a great deal of suffering and avoid much American scandal if the co-operation of intelligent and honest colored citizens could be had on all such occasions where the interests of the Negro masses are so dearly concerned.

Conditions in the southern part of the United States make this necessary. There may come a day when color will not have to be thought of on such occasions and in the midst of such disasters. But that day has not yet come.

When labor is "conscripted" there it will be mostly Negro labor. There will be great injustice and much scandal unless there is sympathetic official contact of the Government authorities with the local colored leaders and people. The white leaders appointed will doubtless use the local colored men, but as such men of color selected personally and locally will have no authority and little influence beyond the wishes of the officers who appoint them, their use will be mainly an abuse of the rights and just interests of the colored sufferers.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM PICKENS.

MAY 2
Flood Stricken People Being Cared for by Red Cross.

There is possibly 9000 people being cared for at Wyoming Park. Of this number 8000 are negroes and 1000 white and 3200 of these are children under 12 years of age. The camp has been named "Camp Quekemeyer," a token to the memory of the lamented Maj. J. G. Quekemeyer, who died about 14 months ago.

The refugees from the flooded area are given every attention, properly nourished and seem as contented and happy as the situation warrants. The National Guard is in authority at the camp and Capt. J. T. Duggan and Lieut. Harry Dolton have perfected the discipline. Capt. Webb Brame, chaplain, looks well to the spiritual life of the camp and Sergt. Corey has charge of the clothing department for the American Legion.

This camp has the reputation of being the best in the state. It is sanitary and very little sickness prevails there. Every refugee is vaccinated as soon as they enter and Lieut. H. L. McCalip, a Yazoo City M. D., has the health department well organized. There are two hospitals wards—one for the whites and one for the colored. The Wyoming dance pavilion is being used for the whites.

The whole camp is being run under the supervision of the American Red Cross with Miss Jessie Boyd in charge. Volunteer helpers have gladly lent their time and it is a sight worth seeing the multitude being fed at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The feeding proposition is capably managed by Sergt. Joe Goldsmith of the Service Company.

Boy Scouts from Jackson, Canton, Vicksburg area, three for negroes, one for whites and one for the 135 Mexi-

can. They are named Camp Foothill, five of Yazoo City. Other camps are Camp Hays, Camp Louisiana, Camp Camp Leffore, Greenwood; Camp Bolivar, Cleveland, and Camp Humphreys, Grenville.

There are five separate camps in the Vickburg area, three for negroes, one for whites and one for the 135 Mexi-cans. They are named Camp Post Camp Hays, Camp Louisiana, Camp Cook and Camp Jaurez. The Natchez camp has been designated Camp Whitfield in memory of the late governor, and the Yazoo City camp has been named Camp Quekemeyer in memory of the former West Point commandant, a na-

those in charge of relief at that city offered them by which they could gain posted notices that no rations "would a livelihood for their families. It was be issued to Negro women and children also stated that Negro men employed unless there is a man in the family," at \$1 a day have the right to rations and that "no Negro men in Greenville if they have families. The Red Cross does make a discrimination between nor their families will be rationed unless the man join labor gangs or are men who have even a small income employed." The announcement was and the man who has absolutely no credited to W. A. Percy relief chair man of the committee in Greenville, and interpreted by the Defender's cor. and the man who has absolutely no affected it."

Chicago.
Mr. Reddy
Informs General Administrator.
Mr. Reddy, executive secretary of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross to whom the complaints were submitted, immediately took up the subject with the general administrator at St. Louis.

Mr. Reddy in a statement last night said the Negro colony of Chicago had been very generous in its contributions to relief funds, and the individuals were justified in their effort to ascertain that their offerings reached the proper destinations.

"The American Red Cross," he said, "makes no discriminations between meeting the needs of the colored and white people. The Red Cross is giving a substantial service to everyone, irrespective of color.

"In its efforts to deal intelligently with the colored people of the south, the Red Cross has enlisted the aid of all of the strong Negro organizations of the south, who are making inquiry into Red Cross methods and who are making suggestions for betterment of service. With all of the work being done by these colored organizations, there has not yet come to our organization any complaint of race discrimination.

Knows Own Requirements.
These southern Negro organizations have a better understanding of the requirements of southern Negro families than similar societies in other localities. The problem of earning a living in the south are not the same contents gone. In others, all house as elsewhere and the wage standards are different. Practically everything appertaining to the livelihood of a family is different. The fact that southern Negro organizations are co-operative of being used. Their live stock, in going with the Red Cross and have not most cases, all drowned. "Such a situation is bad enough, brought us complaints of race discrimination is the best indication of indeed, for the land holders, but what about the poor tenant farm-

"In regard to the statement printed that rations would not be given to Negroes, who have lost their all? And gro women and children unless these will make up at least 80 per cent of the several hundred thousand in the household, it is absolutely contrary to Red Cross work and flood sufferers, whose entire To refuse to give these people would earthly fortunes consisted mostly penalize widows with children, and, as of a few household effects: bedding, a matter of fact, widows with clothing, probably a few head dren are considered emergency cases of cattle, a few hogs, some poultry, and are given first consideration. and a mule or two.

Some Rations Are Limited.

"As to the statement that Negro men in Greenville or their families will not be rationed unless the men themselves? The land holders join labor gangs, it has always been the policy of the Red Cross to refuse full rations to people who have jobs

to be dependent upon 'borrowing money' with which to rehabilitate loans, but from whom is this 80 per cent of the sufferers to obtain

substantial, systematic assistance now, extended not by tardy, indifferent charity, but assistance promptly and generously extended by the systematic, methodical, business-like, strong arm of their powerful Government which owes them this sacred duty under the circumstances."

Negroes and Whites Treated Alike in All Rescue and Relief Work.

E. L. Farley.

Cotton Seed—Cotton Seed Products.

Jonesboro, Ark., May 30.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Week in and week out, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is so intelligently fighting the battles of the South, that we would appear ungrateful if an occasional word of appreciation be not sent you. At this particular moment I have in mind your refutation on the part of certain press of the North regarding neglect or unfair treatment of the negro race by the white man during the distressing overflow. Fortunately the number of papers in the North who take this attitude, is small. In their ignorance they should receive pity rather than condemnation.

6-9-27

During the several weeks we received refugees in camp here, I worked daily at the Red Cross headquarters, and testify to you that the negroes who were forced to get out of the St. Francis basin, received share and share alike in food and raiment with the white people who came out for the same reason.

Manufacturers Record
Baltimore, Md.

Out of my files I have taken carbon of a letter of May 12 addressed to John C. Claybrook, who is a negro planter enjoying the confidence and good will of the white planters in his section. The check I was disbursing from the corporation named, hundreds of miles from the overflowed section, was not the only one sent me for this purpose. In writing Claybrook, you will observe I stated * * * "in making this distribution it is with the idea of rendering help to all people regardless of race or nationality, as all have suffered alike."

The object of sending remittance to a number of sections in the country gave to European sufferers just after the war more than one hundred million dollars. Shall we do less in proportion for American citizens? If I remember correctly, this even in small denominations, was to encourage them in the purpose of giving you concrete evidence of the truthfulness of your statements when you deny the uncalled for attacks of our malefactors. For financial gifts; for expressions of sympathy and the desire to assist us in rendering the great Mississippi River impotent in the future, we of the South make appreciative acknowledgement of all that has come from the unbiased press and people of the North.

The Anglo Saxon, of which the South is largely made up, knows not final defeat. In proportion as the white man goes forward, will the negro advance.

E. L. FARLEY.

The letter to which Mr. Farley refers follows:

"John C. CLAYBROOK.
"Simsboro, Ark.
"Dear Sir:
"Hardwick-Eitter Co., Sherman, Texas, have sent me a check to be disbursed over the flooded area, and while you may not have a regularly organized relief association, I am sending you personally a check which you may use for any of your people who are in need. Many of them have no doubt been engaged in timber cutting, saw milling, etc. and with all work cut off, there is evidently need among some of them; and in making this distribution it is with the idea of render-

"Yours very truly,
"E. L. FARLEY."

"John C. CLAYBROOK.
"Simsboro, Ark.
"Dear Sir:
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FLOOD DISASTER IN SOUTH HITS NEGROES HARD

Thousands of Negroes Destitute and Homeless—Suffering Certain to Be Protracted Unless Liberal Help from Unaffected Sections Is Forthcoming

The reports from the stricken regions in Mississippi are strikingly bare as they relate to Negroes, but judging from brief references that have been seen in the lengthy reports which appear daily in the newspapers, Negroes form a very large percentage of the survivors.

The following news items in which the plight of Negroes is referred to are culled from the New York dailies: "GREENVILLE, Miss., April 24.—Another 1,000 refugees were taken from Greenville today to Vicksburg on the steamer *Jefferson*. Included in this number were 500 white women and children. This number will be replaced, however, by another thousand who are being brought here from Lake Lee, twelve miles south of here.

Six thousand Negroes are encamped on the levee and 4,000 white people are quartered in hotels and other buildings in this flooded city. Kitchens have been erected on the concrete wharf. Food enough for the whole population is reported en route to the city, and Red Cross officials stated that tents to house every one would be erected by tomorrow.

The plan now is to erect a tented city on the levee, which is twenty feet wide. The city will extend for a distance of three miles or more.

Of the 10,000 persons who are planning to remain here throughout the period of the flood, 6,000 are Negroes. It was evident to the authorities that many citizens were reluctant to leave their homes and business and preferred to take their chances in the flooded city.

Long lines of Negroes with their sleeves rolled up passed by health officers on the levee all day to receive typhoid serum. The serum was dropped on the roof of the courthouse from an

airplane believed to have come from Memphis or Jackson. Sandwiches also were possible they will be unable to do were dropped from planes during the day.

Negro Refugees Cheerful and Helpful

Negroes predominate among the refugees, and their placid optimism, the country will have to bear their despite the loss of all possessions, to part of the burden necessary when the gether with obedience and willingness time comes to solve it."

Rescue work in the northern flood Southern States. There may be a area is being pushed by the Coast chance to replant in some sections, Guard, which today ordered a relief such as the valley of the Arkansas party, consisting of the entire per-River, which just now is on a rampage sonnel at Louisville, to proceed to all the way from Fort Smith on the Cairo to aid in this task. More than Oklahoma line to the Mississippi, and 2,000 refugees have been taken out by the same is true in parts of Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Arkansas, but no matter what happens, a crop such as is grown under normal conditions will be, say those who know this country, impossible this year.

The agricultural loss may go as high as \$500,000,000, and there are some who estimate even higher. But this will not be the only loss of gigantic proportions due to the record breaking flood. The lumber industry, for instance, will suffer a loss running into the millions, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Memphis estimated, in a statement issued last night listing 124 large hardwood mills that have been flooded out of business and with more expected to go under before the flood is many more days old.

Menace of Epidemics

"Our greatest menace," says Director Baker this afternoon, "is typhoid fever, and the next more grave problem will be measles, scarlet fever and enteric disorders. We are already moving to meet this phase of the problem and the government is rushing all its available supply of typhoid serum to us. No time is to be lost in inoculating old and young in every part of the flood zone in which the danger of pestilence is apparent.

"America has never faced a more pathetic situation than the plight of these thousands upon thousands of little farmers. Without number, almost, they are men, and in some instances women, who have lost their mules, their hogs, their poultry and their cows, and this does not take into consideration their homes, their crops and their household effects.

"In instances that will probably total into the thousands it will be too late when the waters have receded for these

be grown. Here is a problem of grave national importance and the people in

the happier and more fortunate sections of

refugees, and their placid optimism,

the country will have to bear their

despite the loss of all possessions, to

part of the burden necessary when the

gether with obedience and willingness

time comes to solve it."

to help in the care of refugee camps. The cotton loss will go into the mil-

aided relief workers greatly, it was lions of dollars, as the flood zones in-

clude the very finest cotton in the

area is being pushed by the Coast

Guard, which today ordered a relief

such as the valley of the Arkansas

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APPEALS TO NEGROES

JACKSON, Miss., May 3.—Perly V. Howard, negro attorney of Mississippi, and Republican national committeeman from this state who is attached to the Department of Justice at Washington, makes an appeal to the negroes of his state, urging all who are not in the over-flowed districts to come to the relief of their brethren who are victims of "this awful catastrophe." Howard urges that they "give more liberally than you have ever given before," and says, "the magnanimity which the white people are showing of a ~~survivor~~ when the victims are seven to one colored, is the most salutary exhibition of inter-racial good will we have witnessed since the World War."

The line of hungry refugees moves with agonizing slowness for the anxious ones toward the rear, many of whom have stood in the column for several hours. After receiving food, the campers seek a brief rest upon the grass or upon the blankets, in their tents and return to the line for another creeping approach to the smoking pots.

ARMY OF HUNGRY NEGROES IS GIVEN FOOD AND SHELTER

Descendants of Slaves Being Cared For by Grandchildren of Combatants During Civil Strife

VICKSBURG, MISS., April 25.—(AP)—A ragged army camped today upon the heights above Vicksburg where another tattered host batted in 1863 to hold back Grant's besieging forces.

Where the weak remnant of Pemberton's defending troops batted down steel upon the federal soldiers in the valley or burrowed to escape the rain of gunboats and land batteries of the invaders, more than two thousand fugitives from the flood waters in the lowlands are receiving food and shelter from agencies of organized relief.

These destitute refugees are the descendants of the slaves for whose freedom the northern soldiers fought. Ministering unto them today are the grand children of combatants of both sides in the civil struggle of sixty-odd years ago.

Upon the headlands near Fort Hill, overlooking the water covered delta of the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers stretch, row on row of white and khaki tents which range in uneven lines because of the roughness of the location. This camp is in the northern part of the Vicksburg national park. About these tents bronze and gran-

ite markers tell of the glories won by heroes of North and South.

Hungry and Half Clothed

On the old battle ground the hungry negroes, men, women are drawn up in an ever ending line which passes through an ancient house now serving as a kitchen. In the kitchen, the refugees, clothed or half clothed in garments of every description, receive their portions of bread and army slum and pass out of the shack to eat their humble meal. Negro women, chosen from the refugee throngs, serve as cooks for the camp under the direction of officers and men of the Mississippi national guard. The food is provided by the American Red Cross and in part by local benevolent movements.

The line of hungry refugees moves with agonizing slowness for the anxious ones toward the rear, many of whom have stood in the column for several hours. After receiving food, the campers seek a brief rest upon the grass or upon the blankets, in their tents and return to the line for another creeping approach to the smoking pots.

Can Care for 20,000.

While these hundreds are standing

in line, and others lie in their emergency shelters, other hundreds are coming up the steep incline in noisy trucks which are loaded to capacity with their black cargo. Trains and boats are discharging this flotsam of the waters almost hourly along the river bank.

Medical men of the guard and of the state board of health move among the tents ministering to the refugees. A few cases of mumps have already developed, fever and other ailments incident. In another camp, about eight miles out on the Jackson road, nearly five hundred other negro refugees are sheltered and provisioned. A camp for white refugees was set up today in another part of the national park.

Authorities believe, 20,000 refugees can be cared for on the trench scarred ridges of the heights, but they do not expect this number will be reached. The five thousand mark was passed today as other hundreds entered the city. Several hundred continue to live in the trains which brought them.

MISSISSIPPIAN SENDS OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Jackson, Miss., May 30—(By the Associated Negro Press)—In an appeal to President Coolidge to call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of rehabilitating the flood sufferers of the Mississippi Valley, Atty. S. D. Redmond, delegate at large to the last Republican National Convention, wrote among other things the following:

"The situation in brief is this: Some several hundred thousand people are now beginning to look forward to their former homes in the flood ridden areas, only to find in many instances their houses even washed away, and all the contents gone. In others, all house furnishings water-soaked and ruined, and the furnishings in the way of fabrics, rotten, wholly incapable of being used. Their live stock, in most cases, all drowned.

"Such a situation is bad enough, indeed, for the land holders, but what about the poor tenant farmer, the share cropper and the renter who have lost their all? And these will make up at least 80% of the several hundred thousand flood sufferers, whose entire earthly fortunes consisted mostly of a few household effects: bedding, clothing, probably a

few head of cattle, a few hogs, some poultry, and a mule or two.

"Are all these American citizens to be dependent upon 'borrowing money' with which to rehabilitate themselves? The land holders should be granted most liberal loans, but from whom is this 80% of the sufferers to obtain a 'loan' without a dollar's worth of collateral?

"Is it that this more than a quarter of a million American citizens of the richest nation on the face of the earth must rest solely upon the cold wings of charity?

"If I remember correctly, this country gave to European sufferers just after the war more than one hundred million dollars. Shall we do less in proportion for American citizens?

"If it is not the duty of a government to come to the rescue of its citizens in times like these, when should the Government come to a citizen's rescue?

"My humble idea of government is that it is but a big foster parent, with many children. And when the children harvest a big crop the parent also reaps a great harvest. But when the children meet with disaster and pestilence and misfortune comes upon them, when all is lost, what parent would not unlock its great store-house of grain and replenish its children.

"What the people need is real substantial, systematic assistance now, extended not by tardy, indifferent charity, but assistance promptly and generously extended by the systematic, methodical business-like, strong arm of their powerful government which owes them this sacred duty under the circumstances.

NAMING OF NEGRO ON FLOOD BOARD CAUSES PROTEST

Jackson, Miss., June 9.—(P)—A telegram protesting appointment of S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro lawyer, as a member of the flood rehabilitation commission, was sent today by Governor Dennis Murphree to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.

"It is rumored here," the telegram read, "that S. D. Redmond will be appointed on the flood rehabilitation committee. As governor of Mississippi I protest against this appointment. It will tend to nullify the good work you have already done in this state."

L. J. Folsom, assistant flood relief dictator, said over long-distance telephone from Greenwood, Miss., that

Redmond would represent negro organizations out of the state in rehabilitation work among negroes in flooded areas.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WITH DRAWN BAYONETS CONSCRIPT REFUGEES FOR RELIEF WORK

By J. WINSTON HARRINGTON
(Staff Correspondent)

Vicksburg, Miss., May 20.—(Special)—With drawn bayonets, white national guardmen are this week invading refugee camps here mobilizing thousands of men, women and children of our Race who must return to their devastated homes and do reconstruction work. The flood waters of the mighty Mississippi in the northern part of the state and in some parts of Louisiana are gradually receding and farmers are anxious to return to their homes and get spring crops in shape.

Mobilize Refugees

With the aid of Governor Murphree and Adj't Gen. Curtis T. Greene of the National guard, the farmers and southern planters driven here by the flood waters are experiencing little difficulty in mobilizing the refugees. In each camp the men, women and children are wearing tags which bear the name of the individual and the plantation or town from which he came.

Refugees from towns not under water now have been placed in separate guarded camps awaiting shipment to their homes late next week on government steamboats, it is said.

One National guard official in an interview this week said that the refugees were being guarded closely because the whites feared they would be taken to the North by labor agents.

"We need 'em here until after the reconstruction work has been completed," he said. "I am not sure whether we'll let 'em get away then. You know we rule things down this way."

Refugees Still on Levee

To add to the horror of the debacle, the food which has been given refugees of our Race by various relief agencies will be charged to them, so frantically in an effort to locate that there is very little chance of the bodies of the missing.

Many men and women earning money this spring, this is being done, it is said, for them to make the journey to the "promised land."

In Greenville, Miss., refugees are still confined on the levee. No refugees of our Race are allowed passage on the steamboats which continue to bring whites here. They are being held, it is said, to assist in getting the town into shape after the water has passed.

Doctors and relief workers of our group are working frantically day and night in the "Jim Crow" camps

to check a wide spread of diseases. Mumps, measles, malaria and chickenpox have been raging, but seem to be well under control this week.

Churches and various relief organizations of our group are continuing to aid the refugees. In many cases the food and clothing is confiscated by the whites.

Refugees from small towns of Mississippi continue to tell tales of how the deadly water moccasin snakes, driven from their usual haunts by the encroaching flood waters, are killing hundreds of refugees marooned in their houses, on levees and in trees. The condition of these thousands of ragged, hungry and homeless men, women and children here is pitiful.

Fifty-Two Dead in Tornado

Little Rock, Ark., May 20.—Fifty-two persons, five of whom are members of our Race were killed and 300 others are confined to hospitals as a result of a tornado which struck with devastating force in Union county Wednesday and swept northeast through sections of seven other counties.

The victims of our group are Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Holloway, Mrs. Lucy Compton and Allen Vaughn of Dallas county and Mrs. Bernice Mitchell, 40 years of age, of Cleveland county.

Many victims of the tornado are thought to have been buried in ruins of the buildings. Men from El Dorado and Smackover are working frantically in an effort to locate the bodies of the missing.

Ten Refugees Drown

Melville, La., May 20.—A raging torrent of muddy flood waters Tuesday in six hours completely inundated Melville, a town of 1,000 inhabitants on the west bank of the Atchafalaya river, under eight to 10 feet of water.

Within half an hour after the water had risen to a way 1,000 feet of the levee, this town was under from five to 30 feet of water. Screams of panic-stricken persons trapped by the torrent, shots from national guardsmen's rifles and revolvers, screeching of the fire whistle and river boats created pandemonium.

Fifteen persons were drowned during the first few moments, according to witnesses. Ten are members of our Race.

Convicts Work on Levee

Baton Rouge, La., May 20.—Working practically unguarded, 600 convicts from Louisiana's state penitentiary are toiling heroically on the levees to save Louisiana's fertile farms from the tremendous flow of flood waters rushing down the Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers.

Because the guards are needed also to work on the levees, the convicts have established their own sentinel system.

There are several detachments at work on the levees. One hundred are at Torras, 140 at Donaldsonville, 140 at Simmesport and 20-odd along the Atchafalaya river, all working in places threatened by the flood where a sudden crevasse would endanger their lives.

INDEPENDENT

DEMOCRAT

MAY 21 1927

NEGRO RELIEF FUND DRIVE TO BE CLOSED TODAY

Committees have Met with Good Response, Colored People Shown their Generosity and Liberality

The drive for funds for the American Red Cross Flood Relief funds which is being conducted in this city among the negroes will be brought to a close this afternoon when the committees that are making the canvass make their last report and turn in their collections.

Mrs. A. W. Dumas of this city has been in charge of this drive and yesterday stated that she was well pleased with the success with which the canvass was meeting through this city and county. She stated that on every hand the committee were being greeted friendly and the people were giving generously.

The amount which has been collected has been steadily mounting higher and higher assuring the success of the drive. There are still some however that have not yet given their part to aid the flood sufferers of the great Mississippi Valley.

A large number of these people have asked the committees to call today to secure their donation. It is thought that there will be a fair amount of money secured which will greatly swell the fund in this way.

All those who have not given so far are urged to see some members of the committee or Mrs. Dumas and make their donation to this worthy cause as after this afternoon all canvassing will cease.

Heroism and service are not confined to the white race.

NEWS

N. Y. WORLD

JUN 8 1927

As the Waters Recede

As the horror of the flood abates in the Mississippi valley, with the passing of the crest to the Gulf of Mexico, the horrors which must be faced by homeward-turning refugees call for attention.

A description of the situation tells of Negroes pushing seeds into the ground with bare toes where the water is still some inches deep; of farmers ploughing in the wet mud before the summer sun bakes it into brick-like hardness; of families moving back into the upper stories of their houses while the lower part are still filled with slowly sinking water; of stagnant pools producing unprecedented swarms of mosquitoes; of the rank odor of decaying animal and vegetable matter; of the areas where the water obviously will linger too long for the planting and harvesting of any crop at all.

Disease has been remarkably kept in check in the refugee camps. Can it still be held back when people scatter again to their soggy, mud-coated farms and homes?

It is well for the millions of Americans in regions wholly untouched by the flood to think of these things. Building new and higher levees is a vital problem, but is only one of several vital problems. The task of restoring the region back of the levees to productivity and habitability is tremendous and immediate.

Think it over! And then send some more money to help along that work.

JUN 14 1927

Heroism Shown by Negroes An Epic of Southern Flood

Man Boats and Grope About on Dark Waters to Save Lives of Others—Thirty-Seven Trapped in Shack Refuse Rescue by Craft Carrying Food to Sufferers

By HARRIS DICKSON

THE NEGRO AND THE FLOOD

Inquisitive Northerners ask: "How do your Negroes meet this emergency?"

Answer—"They don't."

The emergency of our flood made a lot of trouble; and no sane colored person ever meets trouble. None of them plans to meet a trouble. They start out hunting for happiness and meet plenty of that, head on. But if a Negro comes in contact with trouble, it's only because he gets bumped into a rear-end collision.

"Bad luck overtook me," is his standard explanation.

The most childlike and self-evident of blacks is far too subtle for a white intelligence to fathom. We see what he does but are unable to trace his mental processes or to comprehend why he did it. At times he's an emotional creature; at times dazed and stolid. We never know what he's going to do. Like a mule cavorting down the road, with tail in the air, he's likely to bolt in at the first gate that stands open.

Saw Rare Heroism

Mr. Gordon Reese, rector of Holy Trinity Church in Vicksburg, is a Northerner, has served with fighting forces in India and knows somewhat of men. After setting out from Vicksburg as one of the first rescue parties and doing his bit, a rough bit, he brings back the report of more actual heroism than he saw among the British or Canadians.

The gallantry of a soldier under fire, exalted and spurred on by the enthusiasm of shouting mad comrades, may be vastly different from the behavior of the same man who finds himself drowning in an overflowed forest. No music. No glory. Strangling death.

After the crevasse at Mounds Landing, Miss., nine Delta counties went under water. A yellow, rushing deluge smothered them, from four to fifteen feet deep. The population took to trees, to roof tops, to bridges; took to anything and weren't fastidious about their perch. There they were, stranded, without foot, and must be brought to Vicksburg.

willing obedience, thousands of Negroes could never have been loaded on small craft, in the most dangerous situations, and nearly unmanageable because of terrific currents.

Yet this well-nigh impossible feat was accomplished without a single casualty. Captains, pilots and life-savers uniformly praised the conduct of the blacks.

This deluge poured down upon Mississippi with the suddenness of a tropical hurricane. Nobody was prepared to combat it. Nevertheless, after the first day of flurry, the evacuation of an enormous area was most systematically carried through, while no man had legal authority to give an order and none were legally bound to obey. This complete success was due in part to the admirable behavior of our Negroes.

Confidence in White People

It was also due to another fact. These Negroes knew that the white people were coming to get them out. White folks always got them out. Exactly how it was to be managed, that was the white folks' business, and Negroes didn't bother their heads.

Many individual Negroes operated small boats and risked their lives three times per minute. It's no job for a scary person to paddle his light craft across such treacherous currents, maneuvering through a maelstrom of drift-logs, getting tangled in wire fences, dodging the hangman's vines that loop from tree to tree. Stroke for stroke with the bravest whites, these gallant blacks did that, not only by day but in the blindest midnight.

All around them the darkness shuddered at the howling of frantic dogs, at the bellow of splashing cattle, at the cry of human creatures in distress. With stout black hands and steady hearts dozens of Negroes helped bring out those people; and every white man who saw them bears ungrudging witness to their courage.

But, oh, the incongruous farce! One colored person sits on a roof for four long days, cuddling his phonograph. Another saves only his gilded bird cage. Empty, no canary. A dignified black preacher is boosted aboard the barge, wearing a longtail coat with a flirtatious and undulant swing; a white tie, square-rimmed spectacles, a dilapidated silk hat. For hand luggage he totes a whisk broom, a common ordinary whisk broom; merely that and nothing more.

The situation of these Negroes seemed so extremely precarious, that Mr. Schlemmer, Captain of the Chuckle, told them, "Boys I'm loaded with food for starving people at The Bogue. But I'll throw it off and take you aboard. Or, I'll deliver these rations and come back for you to-morrow."

To-morrow, a long, vague distance in the future, when that ravenous river was climbing every instant. Already the Negroes had been stranded for three days, subsisting on cold stuff out of cans. Nevertheless one black fellow promptly answered, "No, suh, Cap. You better jest travel long wid dat grub. Us kin wait here." There was no dissent, no growling, and the like an arid Gibraltar of security.

Overboard goes the broom.

His hat goes with it. So the parson drapes a red bandana around his head for more distinguished clerical effect.

After voyaging all night the Vicksburg hills take shape at dawn, rockin' dat grub. Us kin wait here." There was no dissent, no growling, and the like an arid Gibraltar of security.

Eager for the Dust

This was not an isolated case but a common one. Among an unorganized crowd of blacks a few white rescuers said to a young Negro who had found no difficulty in preserving or-bein' wading in water for three days. Except for this lack of panic and "Look yonder. What are you going to do when you get on top of that hill?"

"Who? Me?" the boy grinned with teeth like a whitewashed picket fence. "Who? Me? Well, suh, I sutt'nly aims to kick off dese wet shoes an' prance around wid bare foots in de dust."

They are nearly at port. The Lorders start a revival on the barge. Together this pair makes one complete preacher, because the yellow one can read but has no fluency, while the black one is a natural orator who doesn't know "b" from a bull's foot. "Brudder," the illiterate asks, "please give out my text."

Thereupon the yellow man reads a verse, a text that seems to fire the powder magazine. Scorching words burst forth like a volcano. Sparks fly. The black man is a wonder. Soon he gets his congregation going. They moan. They shuffle their feet. They cry out in ecstasy, giving thanks for barge in the middle of the Mississippi River.

A mulatto boy leaps up, begins to dance. Throws back his shoulders. His eyes roll in religious frenzy.

"He's got it! He's got it!" old women shriek. Look, people! Look! Sis Lindy's boy is comin' through." Every eye is glued upon the convert in his travail of "comin' through." Each black body, fat or slim, sways back and forth in unison with his. They groan, a weird uncanny jungle chanting, until suddenly one voice rises like a rocket above all the others.

"Oh, dey throwed old Dan'l in de Hon's den."

"All night long!"

Hundreds join in, swelling its barbaric rhythm.

"Oh dey throwed ole Dan'l in de Hon's den."

"All night long! All night long! Soon nex' mornin' dey turnt him out again."

But who's goin' to dee-liver po' me! Who's goin' to dee-liver po' me!

Getting religion, and groaning as they get it, four hundred Negroes on that barge as it ties up at Vicksburg. Then the refugees trudge ashore to register for rations.

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JUN 13 1927

NEGRO GALLANTRY PROVED IN FLOOD

Their Brave Obedience in Face of Peril Great Help in Rescue Work, Says Harris Dickson—Trustful Dependence on White Folks' Relief Plans and Complete Lack of Panic Made Savings of Thousands Possible.

By HARRIS DICKSON

Celebrated writer here dramatizes the Mississippi flood in all its horrors and tragic suffering, following a tour through the stricken region for The Times and the North American Newspaper Alliance.

THE NEGRO AND THE FLOOD

INQUISITIVE northerners ask, "How do your Negroes meet this emergency?"

Answer, "They don't."

The emergency of our flood made a lot of trouble; and no sane person ever meets a trouble. None of them plan to meet a trouble. They start out hunting for happiness, and meet plenty of that, head-on. But is a Negro comes in contact with trouble, it's only because he gets bumped into a rear-end collision.

"Bad luck overtook me," is his standard explanation.

The most child-like and self-evident of blacks is far too subtle for a white intelligence to fathom. We see what he does, but are unable to trace his mental processes, or to comprehend why he did it. At times he's an emotional creature; at times dazed and stolid. We never know what he's going to do. Like a mule cavorting down the road with tail in the air, he's likely to bolt in at the first gate that stands open.

However, omitting the why; Mr. Gordon Reese, rector of Holy Trinity church in Vicksburg, is a northerner, has served with fighting forces in India, and knows somewhat of men. After setting out from Vicksburg as one of the first

rescue parties, and doing his bit, a rough bit, he brings back the report of more actual heroism than he saw among the British or Canadians.

The gallantry of a soldier under fire, exalted and spurred on by the enthusiasm of shouting-mad comrades, may be vastly different from the behavior of the same man who finds himself drowning in an overflowed forest. No music. No glory. Strangling death.

A RUSHING, YELLOW DELUGE

After the crevasse at Mounds Landing, Mississippi, nine Delta counties went under water. A rushing yellow deluge smothered them, from four to fifteen deep. The population took to trees, to rooftops, bridges; took to anything and weren't fastidious about their perch. There they were, stranded, without food, and must be brought to Vicksburg.

V stands for Vicksburg. Imagine a capital V, its right branch the Yazoo river, its left the Mississippi. Mounds Landing Crevasse occurred near the top of the left fork. In the triangle lies a low country, a labyrinth of bayous, small streams, jungles, and the richest farm lands on earth.

V stands for Vicksburg. Vicksburg stands at the base of the V. That V is a funnel. Everything pours out at Vicksburg. The overflow water must come here, so must the people. Secure upon its lofty hills, high water can't touch Vicksburg, although its inhabitants cuss scandalous about high whiskey.

When tidings of disaster reached us, every Vicksburger that could

grab a craft got ready to go. The gasboat "Chuckle" which carried Mr. Reese, went plowing up stream, towing a bargeload of provisions. The Sunflower River, tributary of

the Yazoo, was rising rapidly.

On a railroad embankment stood a small section house, two or three feet under water, the embankment itself being wholly submerged. Here they discovered thirty-seven negroes, all men, jammed into that narrow space, without the faintest notion how they were to get away, or how much higher the overflow would mount.

The situation of these negroes seemed so extremely precarious that Mr. Schlemmer, captain of the "Chuckle," told them, "Boys, I'm loaded with food starving people at The Bogue. But I'll throw it off and take you aboard. Or, I'll deliver these rations and come back for you tomorrow."

SACRIFICE OWN SAFETY

Tomorrow, a long vague distance in the future, when that ravenous river was climbing every instant. Already the negroes had been stranded for three days, subsisting on cold stuff out of cans. Nevertheless one black fellow promptly answered, "No suh, cap. You better jest travel long wid dat grub. Us kin wait here." There was no dissent, no growling, and the "Chuckle" left them.

This was not an isolated case, but a common one. Among an unorganized crowd of blacks, a few white rescuers found no difficulty in preserving order. Except for this lack of panic and willing obedience, thousands of Negroes could never have been loaded on small craft, in the most dangerous situations, and nearly unmanageable because of terrific currents. Yet, this well-night impossible feat was accomplished without a single casualty. Captains, pilots and life-savers uniformly praised the conduct of the blacks.

This deluge poured down upon Mississippi with the suddenness of a tropical hurricane. Nobody was prepared to combat it. Nevertheless, after the first day of flurry, the evacuation of an enormous area was most systematically carried through, while no man had legal authority to give an order, and none were legally bound to obey. This complete success was due in part to the admirable behavior of our Negroes.

It was also due to another fact; those Negroes knew that the white

people were coming to get them out. Whitefolks always got them out. Exactly how it was to be managed, that was the white-folks' business, and Negroes didn't bother their heads.

Many individual negroes operated small boats, and risked their lives three times per minute. It's no job for a scary person to paddle his light craft across such treacherous currents, maneuvering through a maelstrom of drift-logs, getting tangled in wire fences, dodging the hangman's vines that loop from tree to tree. Stroke for stroke with the bravest whites, these gallant blacks did that, not only by day but in the blindest midnight.

All around them the darkness shuddered at the howling of frantic dogs, at the bellow of splashing cattle, at the cry of human creatures in distress. With stout black hands and steady hearts dozens of negroes helped bring out those people; and every white man who saw them bears ungrudging witness to their courage.

But oh the incongruous farce! One colored person sits on a roof for four long days, cuddling his phonograph. Another saves only his gilded bird cage. Empty, no canary. A dignified black preacher is boosted aboard the barge, wearing a longtail coat with a flirtatious and undulant swing. A white tie. Square-rimmed spectacles, a dilapidated silk hat. For hand luggage he totes a whisk broom, a common ordinary whisk broom, merely that and nothing more.

THE PARSON'S WHISKBROOM

Now! Safe! Midstream and headed for Vicksburg, their barge packed tighter than a sardine can. A white rescuer notices the whisk broom, and smilingly suggests, "Parson, you won't get dusty on this trip."

The bewildered parson blipped over his spees as he contemplated a frothy waste of water, "No, sir.

Reckin' I won't need dis."

Overboard goes the broom. His hat goes with it. So the parson drapes a red bandana around his head for more distinguished clerical effect.

After voyaging all night, the Vicksburg hills take shape at dawn, rock-ribbed and rising from the inundation like an arid Gibraltar of security.

"Look yonder, boy," one of the rescuers said to a young negro who'd been wading in water for

three days. "Look yonder. What are you going to do when you get on top of that hill?"

"Who? Me?" the boy grinned with teeth like a white-washed picket fence, "Who? Me? Well suh, I sutt'nly aims to kick off dese wet shoes an' prance around wid bare foots in de dust."

They are nearly at port. The Lord has delivered them. Two Negro preachers start a revival on the barge. Together this pair make one complete preacher, because the yellow one can read, but has no fluency, while the black one is a natural born orator, who doesn't know B from bull's foot.

"Brudder," the illiterate asks, "please give out my text."

Thereupon the yellow man reads a verse, a text that seems to fire the powder magazine. Scorching words burst forth like a volcano. Sparks fly. The black man is a wonder. Soon he gets his congregation going. They moan. They shuffle their feet. They cry out in ecstasy, giving thanks for their deliverance—all on a crowded barge in the middle of the Mississippi river.

A mulatto boy leaps up. Begins to dance. Throws back his shoulders. His eyes roll in religious frenzy.

"He's got it! He's got it!" old women shriek. "Look people! Look! Sis Lindy's boy is comin' through." Every eye is glued upon the convert in his travail of comin' through. Each black body, fat or slim, sways back and forth in unison with his. They groan, a weird uncanny jungle chanting, until suddenly one voice rises like a rocket above all the others.

"Oh dey throwed ole Dan'l in de lion's den.

All night long!"

Hundreds join in, swelling its barbaric rhythm:

"Oh dey throwed ole Dan'l in de lion's den.

All nigh long! All night long! Soon nex' mornin' dey turnt him out again.

But who's goin' to dee-liver po' me! Who's goin' to dee-liver po' me!"

Getting religion, and groaning as they get it, four hundred negroes on that barge as it ties up at Vicksburg. Then the refugees trudge ashore to register for rations.

MEAL TICKETS AND MEDICINE

What means this turmoil in the Negro flood camp? A riot? Insurrection? Are the blacks mobbing that small sedan which is

jammed in the crowd and cannot budge? A mass of Negro women buzz around it—heads, bobbing heads.

As I glance through the car's rear window, it appears that the sedan itself is also packed with heads, as if a miscellaneous petting party were jumbled together on the back seat.

I rush to the scene, elbowing my way, and find no riot, merely a carload of hat for distribution among the flood's destitute. The negro women are scuffling to get them—to get anything free. This motley consignment of headgear comes from every direction, the rummage of many a closet, all sorts and condition of hats, mostly tin-cup, shovel-scoop shape, with foolish little brims, dumped haphazard into a sedan.

At the wheel sits a smiling lady, left arm uplifted to ward off a toppling avalanche of hats that threatens to bury her, while her right hand passes them out to bare-headed clamorers.

Concentration camp may be even more punctual than New York City at producing its sporadic crowd. Further along we see another traffic jam, orderly, and far less enthusiastic, which files through an open tent that has no sides. This line of solemn negroes do not behave so hilariously at what they get. They get vaccinated, get inoculated for the smallpox and typhoid. At a clean white table sits the surgeon, immaculately arrayed in white. Before him lies a variety of sharp needles, with bulbs and tubes and implements of torture, at sight of which the victims bat their skittish eyes.

NEGRO BABIES STARVING.
Milk Donations Made Following Survey in Delta.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., July 23.—Following the death of nine negro babies in the delta section of Yazoo County from starvation and the relief program instituted by the American Legion Auxiliary, the survey made by their committees indicates that 100 babies were in a starving condition due to the lack of milk.

Already more than 50 cases of malnutrition, caused by four of the country's biggest powdered milk manufacturers, has arrived and auxiliary committees, working in co-operation with local committees in the flood section of the county, are distributing the milk where it is needed and advising as to the use of the in the refugee centres on account of powdered milk. The health depart-

ment is rendering much valuable cooperation in this connection, it is stated.

The part of the county where the milk seems to be most needed is around Louise and Bayland and it is at these points that relief work is being pushed at this time. No new deaths have been reported since the relief program got underway. Prior to the arrival of milk, it is said, that negro babies were being fed on molasses as a substitute for milk which was unobtainable.

NEW YORK EVE. WORLD

SHOOT LOOTERS ON SIGHT, ORDER IN FLOOD AREAS

Louisiana National Guard Sent to Protect Homes of Refugees

NEW ORLEANS, May 27 (A. P.)—Further rise of the flood waters from the McCrea crevasse cut off the town of Morganza late last night. Trains over the Texas and Pacific have been discontinued past New Roads, the parish seat of Pointe Coupee Parish.

At Lafayette, relief authorities announced the drowning of two Negroes. Water was reported as spreading rapidly at Martinville and Breaux Bridge, although a few residents remained in each town.

Residents of the Bayou Vermilion section were further alarmed to-day as the water reached higher levels. Coulee mine, which connects with the Bayou, was rising rapidly and residents of Arbolado living close to the Coulee said that the water already was in their barns and garages.

ORDERED TO SHOOT LOOTERS

Col. James E. Edmonds, in charge of National Guard units at Lafayette, announced that National Guardsmen would be sent out into the flooded areas of this section with orders to shoot to kill any persons found looting homes or other evacuated buildings. Some unrest has been reported looting reports reaching the refugees.

Secretary Hoover and his party left New Orleans last night for the Acadian country and expected to visit the refugee camps at Lafayette and Opelousas before returning here to-night. His present journey is for the purpose of coordinating and consolidating the supply systems.

Flood Relief Director John M. Parker t-day issued an order forbidding the sale of livestock owned by refugees except through authorized marketing agencies. His order was given to stop any attempt at profiteering.

He also ordered that no refugees should be hired by labor agencies unless the employment was approved by the Red Cross.

PROTECTING PLANTERS

This step was taken to prevent the Negro farm hands or tenant farmers who owe heavy debts to the planters, from being induced to leave the region and not return to their inundated homes.

Danger to the levees on the east bank of the Mississippi below Old River probably has passed. Major Gen. Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Army Engineers, said to-day. The vast amount of water being diverted from the Mississippi through the Atchafalaya as well as the crevasses farther up the river was believed to have assured the safety of the levees along the East bank.

Gen. Jadwin is in the flood area supervising the work of the various flood bodies, including the Mississippi River Commission, the Spillway Board and the Reservoir Board, of which will make reports to him this summer.

TIMES WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUN 7 1927

Colored People Will Give Flood Benefit

A benefit performance for the Mississippi flood sufferers will be held in the Howard Theater to-night under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The entertainment will take the form of a midnight show and will be given under the direction of the management of the Howard and Lincoln theaters.

The development of a new film with which instantaneous photographs can be taken on cloudy days and at night indoors is claimed by a leading German camera making concern.

ENTERPRISE

Shoshone 270

MAY 27 1927

IDENTIFYING GOOD SAMARITANS

Deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice have been common during the terrible flood which has devastated a large area in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. A few instances of high courage and devotion to humanity have appeared in the dispatches, but in hundreds of cases the heroes will never be known beyond the scene of their activity.

One outstanding example is that of Samuel White, a negro of a New Orleans suburb, employed at the railroad stockyards. When 25 families were marooned in their homes by the flood and in imminent danger of drowning, White hastily built a crude raft and making trip after trip, rescued every one.

He found straw to make beds for them in boxcars, while his wife provided hot coffee and food for the storm-drenched unfortunates, providing for them thus for three days, until other relief appeared. They also assisted in nursing a family sick with measles.

This incident once more illustrates that fact that a black skin may cover a noble heart. To some of us it recalls the exploit of Tom Lee, another negro, who saved nearly two score men and women when a government steamer sank near Memphis a couple of years ago, taking them three or four at a time to safety in his small skiff.

It is well to remember that no race has a monopoly of courage or kindness, and that one can not identify a Good Samaritan by his complexion.

N. Y. WORLD

MAY 31 1927

THE TRAIL OF THE FLOOD

the flood crest rolls to the Gulf interest to regions farther north, where the residents returning to their homes are trying to take up their daily tasks. And what a picture of courage in the face of almost insuperable obstacles they present! Here are Negroes pushing seeds into the ground with their bare toes where the water is still some inches deep. Here are farmers ploughing in the wet mud before

it has a chance to bake in the summer sun to almost brick-like hardness. Here people are moving back into the upper story of houses still partly submerged.

Stagnant pools left by the receding flood are producing swarms of mosquitoes unprecedented in local history. The rank odor of decaying animal and vegetable matter greets the coming of the Month of Roses. Health has been admirably protected in the refugee camps; how it will be guarded when the people get home is another matter—well sometimes, perhaps; ill often, we fear. And the regions where the water will linger too long for any crop to be made—how will the people in such regions get through the year?

As yet we do not know. Mr. Hoover has asked for another \$2,000,000 for Red Cross use, the sum being fixed presumably by the chance of getting it rather than its sufficiency. This adds \$3 per refugee to sums already spent. In addition comparatively small loan funds are being raised within the flooded States and available only to residents of those States. There is not enough in sight to meet the needs. There is not nearly enough.

Mr. Hoover has emphasized the fact that the returning refugees do not wish charity. Of course they do not; their courage and initiative in the face of almost insuperable obstacles answer for that. They do need ready money which is not in sight. The levee work for their protection even against normal floods needs money that is not in sight. Congress can provide that money, and no other power can. To call Congress in special session is a debt we owe in common decency to the men and women who are toiling so bravely in the trail of the flood.

MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION FACES MENACE

Colored Flood Rehabilitation
Commission Investigate Complaints.

Jackson, Miss., August 2.—(By A. N. P.)—In a statement issued Monday, Dr. F. L. Underwood, State Health Officer, declared that the Mississippi Delta is threatened by a serious outbreak of pellagra, due chiefly to the lack of a sufficient milk supply.

At the time the Health Officer made his statement, there were several cases, but no deaths had been reported. The physician, however, said that unless the situation is remedied at once by a proper diet that dire results would follow. Already many cases of insanity have been caused by the ravages of the

disease.

In this section, as in all of the flood area, the majority of inhabitants are Negroes, who till the soil as far mowers, renters, tenant farmers, and as share-croppers, and are therefore the chief sufferers. These people lost most of their cows along with other property when the Mississippi River swept over its banks leaving in its wake destruction and death. Pellagra seems to attack poor whites more readily than Negroes but every precaution is being used and efforts made to provide an adequate milk supply by replacing the cows, which were swept away.

The Red Cross has arranged to have members of the Colored Flood Rehabilitation Commission of which Dr. R. R. Moton is chairman, investigate all the complaints arising from colored people, which involve discrimination or mistreatment in any way. In the investigations required in the several states, President Joseph S. Clark of Southern University, will have immediate charge of Louisiana, Dr. L. M. McCoy, President of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., and H. C. Ray, chief extension agent with headquarters at Little Rock for Arkansas. Every facility of the Red Cross and additional state workers are to be placed at the service of these state chiefs.

SAY RED CROSS DISCRIMINATES IN FLOOD RELIEF

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—The animosity of the leading Race persons of the South was aroused by the actions of Miss Cordelia Townsend, a New York woman who is a Red Cross worker in the Mississippi Flood Relief area, who charge her with discriminating against the Race.

Secretary Hoover has been asked by the Colored Advisory Flood Rehabilitation Commission to remove her. It is alleged that Miss Townsend has refused to permit Race flood workers to take in relief work in Melville, La., where she is stationed, and has grossly neglected suffering Race persons there.

NEGRO FLOOD VICTIMS ASK RED CROSS HELP

Washington, December 13. (AP)—Misinterpretation of the aims of the

Red Cross has resulted in inequality and discrimination in administering to the needs of negro flood sufferers in sections of the devastated area along the Mississippi, the colored advisory commission today informed Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Vice Chairman James L. Fieser, of the American Red Cross.

The commission reported that in many places the relief work has been carried out splendidly and with impartiality as to race, but added that there were sections in the flood area where the negroes were suffering because of local conditions.

Secretary Hoover and Fieser will revisit the flood territory late this week.

Negroes In Camp, Flogged

Was Held There by Guard and
Made to

WORK FOR NOTHING

One Woman Severely Beaten
for "Impudence"

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27. (PNS)—Whipping of Negroes with gun straps was admitted it is said by Captain F. L. Wright, of the Mississippi National Guard. Capt. Wright said that Negroes were slipping from a Flood "Relief".

The disgraceful treatment of Negro refugees was brought to light through the efforts of the A. A. C. P. in its expose of brutality to Negro flood sufferers in Red Cross Camps in the Mississippi flood region.

The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, says that the brutality was committed by Mississippi National Guardsmen, not directly by the Red Cross officials. The guardsmen were the police of the camps, the Red Cross furnished the supplies, paid the bills, issued passes to leave the camps, furnished transportation and decided matters of governmental policy. It is said that inequality along various lines began as soon as Negro refugees entered the camps.

"On numerous occasions," says the report, "Negroes were taken down the hill and loaded on trucks and sent on their days' labors." At first they were paid nothing later getting up to a dollar and a half a day.

Another national guard statement admits, but seeks to justify the possibly mortally shooting of a Negro. Several Negroes' statement tell of the beating of other men and women of the race most frightfully. It is told of how one colored woman was severely beaten by a guard for "impudence." Plantation scorpion was abetted by the Red Cross and the Negroes had to bear the brunt of the hardships in practically every instance.

HOOVER OUSTS WOMAN WORKER IN MISSISSIPPI

Red Cross Worker Com-
plained Of By Moton
Committee Fired

METHOD OF GIVING
OUT AID CHANGED

Landlords Sold Tenants
Food And Materials
Which Were Free

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cordelia Townsend, a New York white woman, director of Red Cross Work in Melville, La., has been removed.

The Mississippi Flood Relief Auxiliary Commission headed by Dr. R. R. Moton filed charges against Miss Townsend with Secretary Hoover last week.

Miss Townsend ignored colored refugees in giving out Red Cross supplies and refused to recognize authorized Red Cross workers sent to assist her by the Auxiliary.

Meeting With Hoover

The Auxiliary Commission met with Secretary Hoover last week. It described what it termed "bad spots" in relief work.

The Commission found landlords refusing rations and building supplies to their tenants altogether. Other landlords were found selling Red Cross supplies to tenants who should have received them free.

The Commission is also faced with the task of getting ignorant and backward delta tenants to apply for needed materials to rebuild their homes, or for stock and implements to do their farm work.

In some cases supplies have been exhausted by whites who outfitted themselves in fine style and "dared" colored folk to apply for aid.

Dishonest flood workers have been found who distributed supplies in such a way as to make political friends for themselves.

Want Colored Aids

In its recommendations the commission asked that colored Red Cross representatives be appointed in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana and that they be given authority to inspect local Red Cross records and

that a new order respecting distributions that supplies be given directly to tenants instead of landlords, be given.

Hoover To District

Secretary Hoover, Vice Chairman Fieser, and Assistant Bondy left for the flood district last Friday and will take up in detail the matters referred to them by the commission. Dr. Robert R. Moton, chairman of the commission, announced that it would remain active as long as relief was necessary and would see the district back on its feet.

Charleston, S. C. Post & Courier

JUN 22 1927

The Southern Negro's Freedom

Walter White, who is assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been traveling in the flooded region of the lower Mississippi valley and has contributed an article on "The Negro and the Flood," to The Nation, in which he says, not without a seeming tone of disappointment, that, "there was a greater measure of fairness in the administration of flood relief so far as negroes were concerned than reports had given grounds for expecting. Inevitably, there were numerous minimum causes for complaint by colored refugees, but on the whole negroes were being given food, clothing, shelter and medical attention little different from that given to whites. . . . The Red Cross, with commendable diligence, had seen to it that negroes should have an essentially fair deal."

To informed Southern people, the intimation that negroes in times of disaster are not kindly treated in the South without the intervention of a detached agency, such as the Red Cross, is pathetically amusing. Any of us know here that, despite exceptional mistreatments, the colored people have had abundant kindness and generosity whenever they have been in trouble. They have it from the living generation of whites, as they have had it from immemorial times.

The secretary of the colored people's society discovers that the negroes in the inundated districts are denied freedom of movement. He hears "of negroes eluding guards placed around their negro camps and escaping to shift for themselves, choosing to forego food, shelter, clothing and medical attention rather than go back to virtual slavery on the plantations from which the

No one wishes to expel the negro from the South or to deny him justice, but no white Southern employer is wise or righteous if says, "particularly in the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, where these sharecroppers and tenant farmers are negroes, it is rare for negroes to obtain fair settlement from their landlords. They live in a stateless in South Carolina. Here, negroes go of virtual peonage, and the flood situation and come as they will, and that is as it has been used to strengthen their chains, should be. That, in the main is twaddle. Elsewhere in the coastal region of this State a new and

he speaks of one area in which reside 173,000 persons, of whom 80 per cent are negroes. To accept a statement that the 20 per cent of whites, in a period of universal distress for that region, when everyone is distracted, hold in restraint 80 per cent of the population is an assertion that will prove too much for the credulity of even the most infatuated friends of the negroes in the North. If, as White says, "some 2,000,000 negroes have left the South," in the recent years of migration, it passes the absurd to assert that great bodies of them can be held against their will in the South anywhere.

Nor is it to be assumed that the negro population, more than the whites, behaves angelically at a time when general destruction is present. The writer was an eye witness of a conflagration in a Southern city that rendered 10,000 people homeless. Abundant supplies to the hungry came promptly from all parts of the country, especially from New York City. The negroes went to work after they had been denied food until tickets received from authorities who took control in the emergency were presented by them to show that they were not vagrants. Had they been left in idleness to subsist on charity, what would have happened within a week to the stricken community one does not like to contemplate.

Yet there is something in what this man White says whether or not it is true of present conditions in the lower Mississippi valley. Southern white people would as well understand now as later that when negroes wish to leave the South it is their privilege to leave. That the 2,000,000 have scattered in the Northern States has done the South no hurt, and if another 2,000,000 shall, in the next five or ten years, leave the Southern districts, where they are congested, it will be more of a shifting of a burden than an economic loss.

One outstanding example is that of Samuel White, a negro of a New Orleans suburb, employed at the railroad stockyard. When 25 families were marooned in their homes by the flood and in imminent danger of drowning. White hastily built a crude raft and made trip after trip, rescued every one.

day is dawning. Hydro-electric power is coming to be everywhere distributed. Fac-box cars, while his wife provided hot coffee tories and other small industries will multi-and food for the storm-drenched unfortu- tely. The requirement is for labor of moremates, providing for them thus for three skill and initiative than the negroes have days, until other relief appeared. They also

Our lands are suitable for the raising of assisted in nursing a family sick with livestock, and not, so far, has the negromeasles. proved himself a capable herdsman. Ex- This incident once more illustrates that ceptional negroes are provident and success-fact that a black skin may cover a noble ful farmers, but the average must have the heart. To some of us it recalls the exploit constant supervision of a white man, and of Tom Lee, an other negro, who saved only in those years especially unfavorable nearly two score men and women when a to the boll weevils are negroes working with-government steamer sank near Memphis a out direction other than failures.

couple of years ago, taking them three or four at a time to safety in his small skiff.

The South should relieve itself of every shadow of suspicion in its treatment of the negro as a toiler. The white North is beginning to take a share of "the white man's burden." Let it take more. Let every discontented colored man get out. They can get out. Transportation is cheap and quick. In respects, the North is a better land for negroes, or for some of them, than the South is, and all of them who aspire to the blessings they are told are in that promised land had better seek them.

For the well disposed and well conducted Southern negroes, there are still millions of them, who would remain in the South, there remain a home in a friendly country and plenty of white friends.

Fort Myers
Fla. Times

JUN 13 1927

NEGRO SAMARITANS

Deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice have been common during the terrible flood which has devastated a large area in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. A few instances of high courage and devotion to humanity have appeared in the dispatches, but in hundreds of cases the heroes will never be known beyond the scene of their activity.

One outstanding example is that of Samuel White, a negro of a New Orleans suburb, employed at the railroad stockyard. When 25 families were marooned in their homes by the flood and in imminent danger of drowning. White hastily built a crude raft and made trip after trip, rescued every one.

He found straw to make beds for them in coming to be everywhere distributed. Fac-box cars, while his wife provided hot coffee tories and other small industries will multi-and food for the storm-drenched unfortu- tely. The requirement is for labor of moremates, providing for them thus for three skill and initiative than the negroes have days, until other relief appeared. They also

Our lands are suitable for the raising of assisted in nursing a family sick with livestock, and not, so far, has the negromeasles. proved himself a capable herdsman. Ex- This incident once more illustrates that ceptional negroes are provident and success-fact that a black skin may cover a noble ful farmers, but the average must have the heart. To some of us it recalls the exploit constant supervision of a white man, and of Tom Lee, an other negro, who saved only in those years especially unfavorable nearly two score men and women when a to the boll weevils are negroes working with-government steamer sank near Memphis a out direction other than failures.

couple of years ago, taking them three or four at a time to safety in his small skiff.

It is well to remember that no race has a monopoly of courage or kindness, and that, one can not identify a Good Samaritan by his complexion.—Key West Citizen

TIMES
SCRANTON, PA.

JUN 14 1927

Gallantry of Negro Is Shown During Flood In Mississippi Towns

Trustful Dependence On White Folks' Relief Plans and Complete Lack of Panic Made Saving of Thousands Possible. Many Humorous Situations.

By HARRIS DICKSON

Celebrated writer, author of "The Ravanelles," "Old Reliable" Stories, etc., here dramatizes the Mississippi flood in all its horror and tragic suffering, following a tour through the stricken region. This is the ninth of a series of articles written for The Times and the North American Newspaper Alliance.

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The Negro and the Flood. Inquisitive northerners ask, "How do your negroes meet this emergency?"

Answer, "They don't."

The emergency of our flood made a lot of trouble; and no sane colored person ever meets a trouble. None of them plan to meet a trouble. They start out hunting for happiness, and

meet plenty of that, headon. But if river was climbing every instant. Al- a negro comes in contact with ready the negroes had been stranded trouble, it's only because he gets for three days, subsisting on cold stuff bumped into a rear-end collision. out of cans. Nevertheless one black effect.

"Bad luck overtook me," is his fellow promptly answered: "No, suh, standard explanation. Cap. You better jest travel long wid dat grub. Us kin wait here."

The most childlike and self-evident dat grub. Us kin wait here." There of blacks is far too subtle for a was no dissent, no growling, and the white intelligence to fathom. We see Chuckle left them. what he does, but are unable to trace. This was not an isolated case, but his mental processes, or to comprehend why he did it. At times he's sized crowd of blacks, a few white res- an emotional creature; at times dazed cuts found no difficulty in preserv- and stolid. We never know what he's ing order. Except for this lack of going to do. Like a mule cavoring panic and willing obedience, thou- down the road with tail in the air, sands of negroes could never have he's likely to bolt in at the first gate been loaded on small craft, in the that stands open. most dangerous situations, and nearly

However, omitting the why; Gordon Reese, rector of Holy Trinity church in Vicksburg, is a northerner, has served with fighting forces in India, and knows somewhat of men. After setting out from Vicksburg life-savers uniformly praised the con- duct of the blacks.

This deluge poured down upon Mis- sissippi with the suddenness of a tropical hurricane. Nobody was prepared to combat it. Nevertheless, British or Canadians.

The gallantry of a soldier under fire, exalted and spurred on by the enthusiasm of shouting-mad com- rades, may be vastly different from no man had legal authority to give an order, and none were legally bound to finds himself drowning in an over-flowed forest. No music. No glory, in part to the admirable behavior of our negroes.

After the crevasse at Mounds Landing, Mississippi, nine delta counties. Those negroes knew that the white went under water. A rushing yellow people were coming to get them out, deluge smothered them from four to fifteen feet deep. The population exactly how it was to be managed, took to trees, to rooftops, bridges; that was the white folks' business, took to anything and weren't fastidious about their perch. There they Many individual negroes operated were, stranded, without food, and small boats, and risked their lives must be brought to Vicksburg. three times per minute. It's no job

V stands for Vicksburg. Imagine for a scary person to paddle his light craft across such treacherous currents, maneuvering through a maelstrom of drift-logs, getting tangled near the top of the left fork. In wire fences, dodging the hangs, the triangle lies a low country, a man's vines that loop from tree to labyrinth of bayous, small streams, tree. Stroke for stroke with the jungles, and the richest farm lands bravest whites, these gallant blacks on earth. V stands for Vicksburg did that, not only by day but in the Vicksburg stands at the base of the blindest midnight. That V is a funnel. Everything All around them the darkness shudders out at Vicksburg. The over-dered at the howling of frantic dogs, flow water must come here, so must at the bellow of splashing cattle, at the people. Secure upon its lofty the cry of human creatures in dis- hills, high water can't touch Vicksburg, although its inhabitants cuss steady hearts dozens of negroes scandalously about high whiskey. helped bring out those people; and

When tidings of disaster reached every white man who saw them us, every Vicksburger that could grab bears ungrudging witness to their a craft got ready to go. The gasboat courage. Chuckle, which carried Mr. Reese, But oh the incongruous farce! Went plowing up stream, towing a colored person sits on a roof for four barge load of provisions. The Sunflower river, tributary of the Yazoo, Another saves only his gilded cage. Empty, no canary. A digni-

On a railroad embankment stood a tied black preacher is boosted aboard small section house, two or three feet the barge, wearing a longtail coat under water, the embankment itself with a flirtatious and undulant swing being wholly submerged. Here they A white tie. Square-rimmed spec- discovered thirty-seven negroes, all tacles, a dilapidated silk hat. For men, jammed into that narrow space, hand luggage he totes a whiskbroom without the faintest notion how they a common ordinary whiskbroom were to get away, or how much higher merely that and nothing more. the overflow would mount.

The Parson's Whiskbroom

The situation of these negroes seemed so extremely precarious, that Now: Safe! Midstream and head- ed for Vicksburg, their barge packed Mr. Schlemmer, captain of the ed for Vicksburg, their barge packed Chuckle, told them, "Boys, I'm loaded tighter than a sardine can. A white with food for starving people at The rescuer notices the whiskbroom and Bogue. But I'll throw it off and take smilingly suggests. "Parson, you won't get dusty on you aboard. Or, I'll deliver these rations and come back for you tomorrow this trip."

The bewildered parson blinked over his specs as he contemplated a frothy waste of water. "No sir, I won't need dis."

Sacrifice Own Safety.

Tomorrow, a long, vague distance in the future, when that ravenous

Overboard goes the broom. His hat goes with it. So the parson drapes a red bandana around his head for more distinguished clerical effect.

After voyaging all night, the Vicksburg hills take shape at dawn, rock-ribbed and rising from the inundation like and arid Gibraltar of security.

"Look yonder, boy," one of the rescuers said to a young negro who'd been wading in water for three days. "Look yonder. What are you going to do when you get on top of that hill?"

"Who? Me?" the boy grinned with teeth like a white-washed picket fence. "Who? Me?" Well suh, I suit'nly aims to kick off dese wet shoes an' prance around wid bare foots in de dust."

They are nearly at port. The Lord has delivered them. Two negro preachers start a revival on the barge. Together this pair make one complete preacher, because the yellow one can read, but has no fluency, while the black one is a natural born orator, who doesn't know E from bull's foot.

"Brudder," the illiterate asks "please give out my text."

Thereupon the yellow man reads a verse, a text that seems to fire the powder magazine. Scorching words burst forth like a volcano. Sparks fly. The black man is a wonder. Soon he gets his congregation going. They moan. They shuffle their feet. They cry out in ecstasy, giving thanks for their deliverance—all on a crowded barge in the middle of the Mississippi river.

A multato boy leaps up. Begins to dance. Throws back his shoulders. His eyes roll in religious frenzy.

"He's got it! He's got it!" old women shriek. "Look people! Look! Sis Lindy's boy is comin' through." Every eye is glued upon the convert in his travail of "comin' through." Each black body, fat or slim, sways back and forth in unison with his. They groan, a weird uncanny jungle chanting, until suddenly one voice rises like a rocket above all the others.

"Oh dey throwed ole Dan'l in de lion's den,

All night long! Hundreds join in, swelling its barbaric rhythm.

Oh dey throwed ole Dan'l in de lion's den,

All night long! All night long! Soon nex' morin dey turn him out again.

But who's goin' to dee-liver po' me!

Who's goin' to dee-liver po' me!

Getting religion, and groaning as they get it, 400 negroes on that barge as it ties up at Vicksburg. Then the refugees trudge ashore to register for rations.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *Observer*

JUN 17 1927

FLOOD S NEGRO

Brave Obedience in Face of

Muddy Peril Great Aid to Rescue Work.

Harris Dickson, noted author who is dramatizing the flood for The Observer and allied newspapers, will have another heart-touching story in Sunday's Observer.

BY HARRIS DICKSON.

(Copyright 1927 in all countries by North American Newspaper Alliance.)

INQUISITIVE northerners ask, "How do your negroes meet this emergency?"

Answer, "They don't."

The emergency of our flood made a lot of trouble; and no sane colored mount. The situation of these negroes person ever meets a trouble. None of them plan to meet a trouble. They seemed so extremely precarious, that start out hunting for happiness, and Mr. Schlemmer, Captain of the meet plenty of that, head on. But "Chuckle," told them, "boys I'm if a negro comes in contact with food for starving people at the Bogue. But I'll throw it off and take you aboard. Or, I'll deliver these rations and come back for you tomorrow."

SACRIFICE OWN SAFETY.

The most childlike and self-evident of blacks is far too subtle for a white intelligence to fathom. We see what he does, but are unable to trace his mental processes, or to comprehend why he did it. At times he's an emotional creature; at times dazed and stolid. We never know what he's going to do. Like a mule cavoring down the road with tail in the air, he's likely to bolt in at the first gate that stands open.

However, omitting the why; Mr. Gordon Reese, rector of Holy Trinity church in Vicksburg, is a northerner, has served with fighting forces in India, and knows somewhat of men. After setting out from Vicksburg as one of the first rescue parties, and doing his bit, a rough bit, he brings back the report of more actual heroism than he saw among the British or Canadians.

The gallantry of a soldier under fire, exalted and spurred on by the enthusiasm of shouting-mad comrades, may be vastly different from the behavior of the same man who finds himself drowning in an over-flowed forest. No music. No glory. Strangling death.

YELLOW DELUGE.

After the crevasse at Mounds Landing, Mississippi, nine Delta counties went under water. A rushing yellow deluge smothered them, from four to fifteen feet deep. The population took to trees, to rooftops, bridges; took to anything and weren't fastidious about their perch. There they were, stranded, without food, and must be brought to Vicksburg.

V. stands for Vicksburg. Imagine a capital V, its right branch the Yazoo river, its left the Mississippi. Mounds Landing crevasse occurred near the top of the left fork. In the triangle lies a low country, a labyrinth of bayous, small streams, jungles, and the richest farm lands on earth. V stands for Vicksburg. That V is a funnel. Everything pours out at Vicksburg. The overflow water must come here, so

must the people. Secure upon its lofty hills, high water can't touch Vicksburg, although its inhabitants cuss scandalous about high whiskey. **BLIND TRUST.**

When tidings of disaster reached us, every Vicksburger that could grab a craft got ready to go. The gasboat "Chuckle" which carried Mr. Reese, went plowing up stream, towing a barge load of provisions. The Sunflower river, tributary of the Yazoo, was rising rapidly.

On a railroad embankment stood a small section house, two or three feet under water, the embankment itself being wholly submerged. Here they discovered thirty-seven negroes, all men, jammed into that narrow space, without the faintest notion how they were to get away, or how much higher the overflow would

be. The situation of these negroes person ever meets a trouble. They seemed so extremely precarious, that start out hunting for happiness, and Mr. Schlemmer, Captain of the meet plenty of that, head on. But "Chuckle," told them, "boys I'm if a negro comes in contact with food for starving people at the Bogue. But I'll throw it off and take you aboard. Or, I'll deliver these rations and come back for you tomorrow."

SACRIFICE OWN SAFETY.

Tomorrow, a long, vague distance in the future, when that ravenous river was climbing every instant. Already the negroes had been stranded for three days, subsisting on cold stuff out of cans. Nevertheless one black fellow promptly answered, "No suh, Cap. You better jest travel long wid dat grub. Us kin wait here."

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NONE PREPARED.

This deluge poured down upon Mississippi with the suddenness of a tropical hurricane. Nobody was prepared to combat it. Nevertheless, after the first day of flurry, the evacuation of an enormous area was most systematically carried through, while no man had legal authority to give an order, and none were legally bound to obey. This complete success was due in part to the admirable behavior of our negroes.

It was also due to another fact; those negroes knew that the white people were coming to get them out. White folks always got them out. Exactly how it was to be managed, that was the white folks business, and negroes didn't bother their heads.

BLACKS HELP.

Many individual negroes operated small boats, and risked their lives three times per minute. It's no job for a scary person to paddle his light craft across such treacherous currents, maneuvering through a maelstrom of drift-logs, getting tangled in wire fences, dodging the hangs

Social Conditions. Improvement of -1927 II

Mississippi.

man's vines that loop from tree to tree. Stroke for stroke with the bravest whites, these gallant blacks did that, not only by day but in the blindest midnight.

All around them the darkness shuddered at the howling of frantic dogs, at the yellow of splashing water, the cowering creatures in distress. With their black hands and steady hearts dozens of negroes helped bring out less people; and every white man who saw them bears ungrudging witness to their courage.

But, oh! The incongruous farce! One colored person sits on a roof four long days, cuddling his phonograph. Another saves only his gilded bird cage. Empty, no canary. A dignified black preacher is boosted aboard the barge, wearing a tail coat with a flirtatious and undulant swing. A white tie. Square-rimmed spectacles, a dilapidated silk hat. For hand luggage he totes a whisk broom, a common ordinary whisk broom, merely that and nothing more.

PARSON'S WHISKBROOM.

Now! Safe! Midstream and head ed for Vicksburg, their barge packed tighter than a sardine can. A white rescuer notices the whisk broom, and smilingly suggests:

"Parson, you won't get dusty on this trip."

The bewildered parson blinked over his spaces as he contemplated a frothy waste of water, "no sir. Reckonin' I won't need dis."

Overboard goes the broom. His hat goes with it. So the parson draped a red bandana around his head to meet plenty of that, head on. But if a Negro comes in contact with trouble, it's only because he gets bumped into a rear-end collision.

After voyaging all night, the Vicksburg hills take shape at dawn unbroken like an arid Gibraltar of standard explanation.

DANCE IN DUST.

"Look yonder, boy," one of them, Mississippi, nine delta counties rescuers said to a young negro who went under water. A rushing yellow been wading in water for three days smothered them, from four to "Look yonder. What are you going fifteen feet deep. The population took to do when you get on top of that hill?"

"Who? Me?" the boy grinned with their perch. There they were, stranded, teeth like a white-washed picket fence, "who? me? Well suh, I suh Vicksburg.

On a railroad embankment stood a small section house, two or three feet under water, the embankment itself being wholly submerged. Here they dis- covered thirty-seven Negroes, all men, both their heads.

They are nearly at port. The Lord has delivered them. Two negro preachers start a revival on the barge. Together this pair make one complete preacher, because the yellow one can read, but has no fluency while the black one is a natural born orator, who doesn't know E.

"Brudder," the illiterate asks, "please give out my text."

Thereupon the yellow man reads a verse, a text that seems to fire the powder magazine. Scorching words burst forth like a volcano. Sparks fly. The black man is a wonder. Soon he gets his congregation going. They moan. They shuffle their feet. They cry out in ecstasy, giving thanks for their deliverance —all on a crowded barge in the middle of the Mississippi river.

A mulatto boy leaps up. Begins to dance. Throws back his shoul-

ders. His eyes roll in religious frenzy.

CROWD MOANS.

"He's got it! He's got it!" old women shriek. "Look people! Look! Sis Lindy's boy is comin' through."

Gallantry of Negroes Passed Test of Flood

TIMES

HARTFORD, CONN.

Simple Faith and Thankfulness to God Also Apparent —Women Show Heroic Characters.

JUN 14 1927 BY HARRIS DICKSON

Celebrated writer, author of "The Ravanals," "Old Reliable" Stories, etc. Here dramatizes the Mississippi flood in all its horror and tragic suffering, following a tour through the stricken region. This is the ninth of a series of articles written for THE HARTFORD TIMES and the North American Newspaper Alliance.)

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Inquisitive northerners ask, "How do your Negroes meet this emergency?"

Answer, "They don't."

The emergency of our flood made a lot of trouble; and no sane colored person ever meets a trouble. None of them plan to meet a trouble. They start out hunting for happiness and meet plenty of that, head on. But if a Negro comes in contact with trouble, it's only because he gets bumped into a rear-end collision.

"Bad luck overtook me," is his "no growling, and the "Chuckle" left in that mass of packed humanity, little them.

This deluge poured down upon Mississippi with the suddenness of a tropical hurricane. Nobody was prepared to combat it. Nevertheless, after the first day of fury, the evacuation of an enormous area was most systematically carried through, while no man had left.

Because of these unexpected additions to the census, it is said that when Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.—signed by Henry M. Baker, the general director of relief. It is a good and frank letter, encouraging in its disclosures. But it con-

tinued, "Here! Send me a nurse. Quick! I can't handle my wheel in the night taints one naive, and of course honest, sentence to which

anything and weren't fastidious about collision. It was also due to another fact: Those

Negroes knew that the white people were

fence, "who? me? Well suh, I suh

t'ly aims to kick off dese wet shoe

On a railroad embankment stood a small section house, two or three feet always got them out. Exactly how

an' prance around wid bare foot in

under water, the embankment itself

it was to be managed, that was the

white folks' business, and Negroes didn't

(in other words, the Red Cross is going to compel Negro men to work for white people for one dollar or less per day, while this advantage is held over these workers); Negroes and only Negroes are to be conscripted to unload and haul and carry all the provisions for everybody—etc., etc.

In other words, the flood and the Red Cross are to be used to reduce Negro wages and make them in every way more dependent upon the favors of their "good white folks." And yet this is better than the "normal condition."

Evidently the "normal condition" is plain hell!

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR BETRAYS SOUTH'S "FAIRNESS" TO NEGRO

By WM. PICKENS.

Will the national government back down before such barbarous attitudes? Dr. S. D. Redmond, of Jackson, whom He did not mean to do that, of the administration was appointing on course. He simply sent the national this commission, is as competent as government a telegram, "as governor any white physician of Mississippi, of Mississippi," protesting against and is better known than any of them the appointment of one Negro doctor—and will doubtless be much fairer on the Flood Rehabilitation Commit-tee, altho Negroes make up 85 per cent of those to be "rehabilitated."

* * *

That one brief telegram from the governor of Mississippi exposes the South's unfitness to be "let alone" in its dealing with the Negro better than any northern or Negro "radical" could ever have exposed it in a volume on the subject. This attitude of Governor Dennis Murphree (we do not know where he got his name, but he certainly knows how to expose the weakness of his position) exemplifies the best reason why Negroes should be placed on all the commissions that are to handle this flood situation and the rehabilitation. The

best meanings of a foolish man's words are not drawn from their syntactical construction, but from their other implications. Think this over: Answer—"They don't." Negroes will do about all the hard, forced, conscripted labor of this rehabilitation: they must slave and sicken and die at it. They constitute 85 per cent of the sufferers and doubtless 99 per cent of the suffering—and yet no colored man or colored physician must have any hand in the matter or any influence on their treatment. They must be left to the mercy of such degenerate attitudes as that shown by this governor.

* * *

We did our best to bring this situation to the attention of President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover and the Red Cross even before it happened, by our ordinary reasoning and common sense; but for having made the situation so clear that even a way-faring fool could understand it, commend us to Dennis Murphree, "governor of Mississippi."

Saw Rare Heroism

Mr. Gordon Reese, rector of Holy Trinity Church in Vicksburg, is a Northerner, has served with fighting forces in India and knows somewhat of men. After setting out from Vicksburg as one of the first rescue parties and doing his bit, a rough bit, he brings back the report of more actual

of provisions. The Sunflower River, found no difficulty in preserving or tributary of the Yazoo, was rising fast. Except for this lack of panic and "Who? Me? Well, suh, I sutt'nly rapidly.

Wave Rescues One

On a railroad embankment stood a small section house, two or three feet under water; the embankment itself being wholly submerged. Here they discovered thirty-seven Negroes, all was accomplished without a single men, jammed into that narrow space, casualty. Captains, pilots and life-savers uniformly praised the conduct were to get away, or how much higher the overflow would mount.

The situation of these Negroes seemed so extremely precarious, that Mr. Schlemmer, Captain of the Chuckle, told them, "Boys I'm loaded with food for starving people at The Bogue. But I'll throw it off and take you aboard. Or, I'll deliver these rations and come back for you to-morrow."

To-morrow, a long, vague distance in the future, when that ravenous river was climbing every instant. Al-

eady the Negroes had been stranded or three days, subsisting on cold stuff out of cans. Nevertheless one black fellow promptly answered, "No, suh, people were coming to get them out. Cap. You better jest travel long wid white folks always got them out. Ex-dat grub. Us kin wait here." Thereactly how it was to be managed, that was no dissent, no growling, and the was the white folks' business, and Ne-Chuckle left them.

This was not an isolated case but a common one. Among an unorganized crowd of blacks a few white rescuers

Confidence in White People
Many individual Negroes operated small boats and risked their lives three times per minute. It's no job for a scary person to paddle his light craft across such treacherous currents, manoeuvring through a maelstrom of drift-logs, getting tangled in wire fences, dodging the hangman's vines that loop from tree to tree. Stroke for stroke with the bravest whites, these gallant blacks did that, not only by day but in the blindest midnight.

All around them the darkness shuddered at the howling of frantic dogs, at the bellow of splashing cattle, at the cry of human creatures in distress. With stout black hands and steady hearts dozens of Negroes helped bring out those people; and every white man who saw them bears ungrudging witness to their courage.

But, oh, the incongruous farce! One colored person sits on a roof for four long days, cuddling his phonograph. Another saves only his gilded bird cage. Empty, no canary. A dignified black preacher is boosted aboard the barge wearing a longtail coat with a flirtatious and undulant swing; a white tie square-rimmed spectacles, a dilapidated silk hat. For hand luggage he totes a whisk broom, a common ordinary whisk broom; merely that and nothing more.

Now! Safe! Midstream and headed for Vicksburg, their barge packed tighter than a sardine can. A white rescuer notices the whisk broom, and smilingly suggests:

"Parson, you won't get dusty on this capital V, its right branch the Yazoo River, its left the Mississippi. Mounds Landing crevasse occurred near the top waste of water. "No, sir! Reckin' I low country, a labyrinth of bayous. Overboard goes the broom. His hat goes with it. So the parson drapes a farm lands on earth. V stands for red bandana around his head for more distinguished clerical effect.

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Eager for the Dust

"Look yonder, boy," one of the rescuers said to a young Negro who had been wading in water for three days. When tidings of disaster reached us, every Vicksburger that could grab a craft got ready to go. The gasboat "Look yonder. What are you going to Chuckle, which carried Mr. Reese, went when you get on top of that hill?" plowing up stream, towing a barge load "Who? Me?" the boy grinned with

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They are nearly at port. The Lord has delivered them. Two Negro preachers start a revival on the barge. Together this pair makes one complete preacher, because the yellow one can read but has no fluency, while the black one is a natural orator who doesn't know "b" from a bull's foot.

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"Oh, dey throwed old Dan'l in de lion's den."

All night long!" Hundreds join in, swelling its barbaric rhythm.

"Oh dey throwed ole Dan'l in de lion's den."

All night long! All night long! Soon nex' mornin' dey turnt him out again.

But who's goin' to dee-liver po' me! Who's goin' to dee-liver po' me!

Getting religion, and groaning as they get it, four hundred Negroes on hat barge as it ties up at Vicksburg. Ben the refugees trudge ashore to register for rations.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of 1927

URBAN LEAGUE ANN'L REPORT

Executive Secretary Gives Summary Of Work During 1926. Member Of Community Council And Fund. Affiliated With National Urban League.

The organization of the St. Louis Urban League during the past year has undergone some changes, the most important of which are changes in the Executive Secretary, President, several changes in the Board and many fundamental changes in the office organization and management.

The year has been an average year as far as the colored citizens in St. Louis are concerned. Few if any significant changes have taken place in the local business or religious life of the Negro in St. Louis. The Negro population has been steadily, but more slowly, increasing than in previous years. The dense Negro population in the commercial area

East of Jefferson Avenue is giving way before the advance of factories, business and commercial houses and large city improvements such as the widening of Olive Street. Although the population is continually shifting, the only district that shows signs of very rapid expansion is the Garfield District which has greatly outgrown the limits approved by the Real Estate Exchange.

The housing situation among Negroes in St. Louis is highly unsatisfactory. Many houses built a generation ago now occupied by Negroes give outward evidence of being substantial but mere hulks for which inordinate rents are paid. There is little escape from the situation because the organization of white real estate dealers will not rent to Negroes a vacant house outside of certain segregated districts. When a Negro buys and desires to live on his property he runs a risk of court injunctions, the threat of which encourages lawless thinking if not acts on the part of white neighbors. The increase of the Negro population in these districts is in part being accommodated by remodeling of many of these old houses and the building of some extremely creditable apartments and flats, many by Negroes.

Expansion of these segregated districts is going on in a Northwestward direction. Growth, of course, will

continue in spite of Improvement Association agreements. But to produce steady returns from property occupied and for business depending upon these residents, the mass of Negroes must have more regular and

in such neighborhoods. The worker reports 274 meetings among these groups with a total attendance of 3144. At these meetings held usually in the homes of their members, all of the various efforts to improve home life and ideals were made. During the spring an Exhibit of sewing and art work was held. The latter part of August each club ~~conducted~~ newcomers having children in their neighborhoods and urged upon them the necessity of prompt and regular school attendance.

During the summer three open air free movies were given in neighborhoods where there are no movie houses within many blocks which will admit Negroes.

During September and October canning was emphasized to the extent that over 1,000 jars of foods stuffs were canned by these women and an exhibit held at League headquarters at which a program was rendered by food experts and prizes awarded.

The worker reports 1244 visits to homes in the interest of neighborhood improvement and 6 meetings addressed.

The Industrial Department is the recognized center for Negro employment in St. Louis. There is practically no commercial competition in this field. During the latter part of the year some changes in policy and methods will make it easier to study and render better service to the youth between 16 and 21 years of age who form a considerable portion of those "looking for work."

Our records show a total of 16,165 persons who applied for work during 1926, against 6296 calls for workers. About 35% of these calls were for job and day's work which have taken up a considerable part of the time of workers in checking placements and registrations, hence limiting the time of secretaries for opening industrial opportunities for Negroes. A three weeks' check of phone calls showed an average of 107 calls per day. There is, however, a great necessity for handling this emergency work which serves daily, workers of the Provident Association, Red Cross, Travelers Aid and similar organizations aside from representing a large part of the kind of work open to Negroes. On the other hand, many Negroes used to doing nothing but job work, make no effort to do anything else. For example, a man who complained that he was not given the proper show by the Employment Secretary was shown by his record in the

Missouri

Negroes in St. Louis and how our program relates itself to these problems.

With some changes in personnel, equipment, plans and methods which consumed a great part of the League's lependable employment. The mass of St. Louis Negroes are notoriously under-employed.

Arrangements have been made to take over the control of The Day Nursery located at 522 South Jefferson Avenue. This will give more definite support to a very necessary service among Negroes.

Our Health Recreation and Inter-Racial Activities were largely confined to service on various committees of other organizations especially equipped to render a better service.

Our annual Health Education program was not carried out during the spring as usual. On the other hand the League directed its attention to the lack of hospital and other institutional facilities for adequately improving the general treatment of Negro cases.

The Educational Work of the League has been in part newspaper publicity of which there have been 88 articles in the Negro weeklies and 10 articles in the Daily papers; the promotion of an Annual Dramatic Production at the Odeon; compilation of data about all phases of Negro life and finding for this publicity opportunities through groups, periodical, etc.

Specific Work of the Urban League During 1926

In order to effectively acquaint the Negro public with how the Urban League actually functions and how they may use the League more fully, we have had stereopticon slides made and begun takes before some of our church groups.

Co-Operation has been continued with all the social agencies in the city and the good-will of significant groups has been fostered.

FINANCES

Total Receipts for 1926 \$17,053.68*
Total Expenses for 1926 16,956.55

Balance \$ 97.13 other similar troubles. 67 pulo cav-

During 1927 we hope to stimulate the demands for an adequate Negro treated while there were 534 extractions of temporary teeth and 220 extracted; care for a larger proportion tractions of permanent teeth. There of Tuberculosis cases; some arrangements to care for training of sub-ache reported as treated during the normal children; definite vocational training for our youth; increased of this work would run into many Day Nursery facilities; an extension thousands of dollars but is absolute- of our Dental Clinic service; a care-ly free to all children in our schools ful study of Negro homicides to de-who are fortunate in obtaining an ap- termine the real cause of the unusual pointment. Because those treated

disproportion of Negro murders; and each year represent only a portion of increased recreational facilities in the children needing this expert ser-

sections largely occupied by Negroes. vice, the League is seeking ways and The League practices the theory means of extending this service to of Inter-racial understanding in its another section of the city. management and committee work, The Neighborhood Department re- and during 1927 hopes to inform a ports a decided increase in the num- larger number of white and colored ber and activity of neighborhood people about the general problems of groups. Twenty-one different groups

have been active for longer or shorter periods during the year; four of which are permanently established and functioned even during the summer weather. The permanency of the other clubs reflected industrial conditions and the unsettled living conditions among most of the people time during the latter part of the year, we hope to accomplish a work during 1927 which will be in keeping with the excellent traditions established by the management in previous years.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE URBAN LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS

Edgar R. Rombauer, President

James L. Usher, 1st Vice President

Mrs. S. P. Stafford, 2nd Vice Pres.

E. D. Hamilton, Secretary

Dr. W. P. Curtis, Treasurer

Mrs. Louis J. Brooks, Mrs. Paige

Brown, George W. Buckner, Bishop

N. C. Cleaves, Miss L. R. Ernst, John

L. Green, Joseph P. Harris, Miss Sara

D. N. Kirby, Mrs. N. A. Mc-

Millan, Mrs. Scott Porter, Rev. Rus-

ssell Stafford, E. G. Steger, John B.

Strauch, V. C. Turner, John T. Clark,

Executive Secretary.

* Received from the Community Fund, \$16,702.13.

Garrison Cites

Negro Progress

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—Public opinion of the Negro must undergo a marked revision, Lloyd Garrison of New York, told the National Urban League in annual conference here last week. Garrison is a great-grandson of William Lloyd Garrison.

Although the present generation is but the third since slavery Garrison said, more than 700,000 Negroes own their homes. They operate seventy-three banks in this country, with \$100,000,000 in assets. They control several large insurance companies.

Negroes have led in the classes at Williams, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Yale, Garrison pointed out. The Negro number of under-graduates is seven times greater than five years ago.

DEC 5 1925

NEW APARTMENT, HOUSING NEGROES, COST \$90,000

Structure Financed by Principal of Sumner High School as Model of Homes His Race Desires.

BUILDING ALONG EFFICIENCY LINES

Contains Completed Furnished Three and Four-Room Apartments Renting at \$60 to \$75 a Month

A \$90,000 four-story apartment building for Negroes, along up-to-date efficiency lines, has been erected at 4223 Enright avenue by Frank L. Williams, principal of Sumner High School and the Teachers' College for Negroes, student of the housing problems and the uplift of his race.

The building has 21 three and four room apartments to rent at \$60 to \$75 a month. Within the month since completion, 15 of them have been rented without advertising. Williams, who owns several houses and flats for Negroes, declares he built it to demonstrate the type of home that members of his race would build for themselves if they were able to finance it.

"The housing situation for Negroes in St. Louis is no longer a shortage, but rather a problem of finding the sort of home they want," he said. "Many flats that have been built for them have been of flimsy construction, and hundreds of homes they took over from white people were old and in a deplorable condition.

Policy Toward Tenants.

"You cannot give any people a shabby home or a cheaply constructed one and expect them to keep it in first-class condition. My policy has been to look after the places I rent out as carefully as though I lived in them myself, and the reward I get in the conduct and care of my tenants is remarkable."

The state of the apartments visited by him and a reporter bore out his words. They were carefully furnished—not greatly different in that respect from many in the West End—and immaculately clean. The only litter observed in five apartments was a pile of letters shoved under the door by the postman in one where the tenant was absent.

Williams said that he was rather more careful of the type of tenants he selected than strict in his regulations, although he used the typical lease of the Real Estate Exchange "as a safeguard." He said he discouraged tenants who were more able to take care of a different type of home than to pay the rent for efficiency service.

Equipment of Apartments.

Light is the only additional expense to tenants besides the rent. Every room and bathroom has steam heat. Every kitchen is completely furnished, including a gas range, a modern enameled cabinet and an electric refrigerator. The apartment is equipped with an in-

Continued on Next Page

cinerator and a basement laundry for tenants who desire to do their own washing.

Rooms are slightly larger than in some efficiency apartments, because, Williams explained, "my tenants will not be used to the efficiency scheme of things and I must give them, more or less, what they are used to." A small dressing room adjoins each bathroom with a built-in pressing board in the door. All walls and floors, which are of concrete, are painted.

Williams, who has been in St. Louis 19 years, obtained his first funds for investment through life insurance policies which he paid up while he sent three children to college. He was instrumental in the building of a \$210,000 Y. M. C. A. for Negroes and a \$125,000 orphans' home at Goode and Kennerly avenues. He was an organizer, in 1915, of the first building and loan association for Negroes west of the Mississippi.

Hopes to Raise Standards.

"After the Negroes went into the court to prevent compulsory segregation," he related, "it became hard for them to obtain real estate loans. We got together with a small fund, made a few loans, and soon the situation opened up for us. Many Negroes are buying or building now and a great many

white men are building homes for Negroes. We couldn't build much ourselves, but I thought if we could just put up one apartment and show the white people who are building for us what we wanted, we would accomplish a great thing to raise our standards of living and affecting our future."

Williams financed the building through Waldheim, Platt & Co., with a \$47,500 first mortgage. Construction was by the William H. Smith-Nelson Company.

*Optimist
Fachrap - Mo.
JAN 27 1927*

MORE NEGRO SCHOOLS

It has been the desire for some time of Republican state officials and party leaders to make more adequate provision for education among the state's rapidly increasing colored population, also for better care of feeble minded negroes and those suffering from tuberculosis. With these ends in view measures will be submitted to the legislature, based partly on data obtained from the State Negro Industrial Commission.

It will be shown that the death rate among negroes in this state is more than 3 per cent higher from tuberculosis alone than among whites. An effort will be made to provide a separate reformatory for negro boys. Nearly 1,000 negro children are without school facilities of any kind, according to Robert S. Cobb, secretary of the Negro Industrial Commission. Increased facilities will also be sought for the proper care of over 2,000 mentally deficient negroes who are not now housed in institutions.

REPUBLICAN

*Caruthersville -
JAN 27 1927 Mo.*

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maining 2 per cent includes subscriptions of people who have moved from the city, who are now deceased and are out of business; but it also includes approximately \$2,200 in pledges of Negro subscribers who have ignored requests for payment.

This \$2,200 is about one-seventh of the entire uncollected 1925 accounts, although the amount pledged by colored people in that campaign was less than 1-100th of the total subscribed.

The charities chest is making a liberal allotment annually to the Negro welfare organizations. The current year's grant to the Federation of Colored Charities is \$36,500, and to the Wheatley ward, \$4,000, which has been paid promptly on a monthly payment basis.

The only income the charities chest has is derived from the payment of subscriptions. Unless subscriptions are paid promptly, payment to the fifty organizations participating in the fund cannot be made promptly.

URBAN LEAGUE OPENS TWO PLAYGROUNDS HERE

The Urban League has opened two vacant lot playgrounds for the summer to help care for the 16,000 Negro children on vacation. On a vacant lot on Morgan street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets and on Eighteenth and Gratiot qualified playground supervisors have been put in charge and simple equipment has been installed to give the children protection in the play. Miss Inez Pigques has been placed in charge of the Morgan street playground and Miss Mary Jones of the Gratiot street playground.

NEGROES BEHIND WITH CHARITY FUND — \$2,800

*Kansas City Call
List of Delinquents Totals
552; Also Owe \$2,200
on 1925 Pledges
JAN 27 1927*

Negro subscribers numbering 552 to the Charities Fund are now delinquent in the payment of their current year's pledges, made in the campaign of last fall. The amount totals almost \$2,800 and represents more than 90 per cent of the total amount subscribed by the Negro division on a payment basis, the remainder of the subscriptions having been paid in cash at the time of the campaign, or within four weeks thereafter, through deductions from pay-roll with the subscribers' assent.

Sixty-nine teachers are in this class and have made no payments on their subscriptions since the campaign.

A lodge pledged a substantial sum, \$100, paid one-fourth at the campaign and has made no payment since, although he has received a statement on the first of each month.

An attorney pledged \$15, paid \$5 at the campaign, and has paid no attention to statements since that time.

These pledges are payable 10 per cent at the time of the campaign and the remainder in three equal payments on February 1, April 1 and June 1.

The non-payment of current year's pledges on the part of Negro subscribers is a repetition of previous years' experience. Of the whole amount pledged in the 1925 campaign by everybody, more than 98 per cent has been collected. The re-

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

THE SCHOOL FOR MAIDS

Give Negroes work, and they can solve their own problem of health, housing, education and all else. It is because the more profitable kinds of work are closed against us, that we make slow progress. Yet here and there signs of a better future appear. One such is the continued success of the School for Maids conducted by Mrs. Velv Williams.

The School for Maids trains workers employed in domestic service, and has come to be esteemed so highly that its finished students are preferred by the better housekeepers. Both employees and employers are gainers thereby. Both are debtors to Mrs. Williams for this work which she inaugurated many years ago and has carried on ever since.

Apart from the money value of the training, and the certainty of employment which re-trained workers have, the work of the School for Maids is noteworthy for bringing together white and black people in a cooperative effort. The employer genuinely concerned about his own affairs finds it a short cut to his desires to be interested in the Negro worker whom he employs. The worker on the other hand finds it to be to his own advantage, to be of maximum skill. This is as the world should be. No man can live to himself and only for himself. Especially in a country like America where the rule of the people is the underlying principle of government, every man is helped by the rise of his fellow. The Williams school by providing a point of contact between the races is doing incalculable good for Kansas City, as well as serving the special need for which it was founded.

OTHER PAPERS SAY

A DEMAND FOR BETTER HOUSING [Kansas City Star]

For several years attention has been directed to the bad housing conditions in Kansas City and to the direct relation between them and an unsatisfactory living in public health. These conditions are found only in limited parts of the city, but they are a matter of concern, or should be, to the whole community. Workers from the insanitary and disease breeding dwellings go into homes, into places

of business and ~~recreation~~ sidewalks and street cars in every part of the city.

One of the acute conditions in Kansas City is the high prevalence of tuberculosis among Negroes. The death rate of the Race from this disease is more than four times that among the white people, and the rate has been mounting in Kansas City. The urgent demand for prompt dealing with this condition, not as a race, but as a community health problem, is shown in a recent study of the question by Dr. William J. Thompkins, Negro physician and worker in the city health department. This study shows on the one hand the bad

housing conditions that permit the disease to flourish; on the other hand the need of hospital facilities and a responsible inspection of cases to allow segregation and adequate treatment of victims.

It is an intolerable situation that there are scores of houses, in a few instances solid blocks of them, in which there have been from one to ten tuberculosis cases in recent years. Many of these houses, it is shown, have not been painted in 10 to 15 years. Insanitary conditions of various kinds are in evidence about the dwellings. In many instances conditions are in direct violation of city ordinances designed for protection of the public health. Recently there has been some correction of the conditions, but there needs to be much more. Their continuance will become an increasing menace to the city.

This condition, which has involved practically no hospital facilities for this type of cases, soon will be remedied in large part. This phase of the question ought to be adequately dealt with as plans are worked out for enlarging the city's hospital accommodations. But prevention is even more important than treatment and possible cure. Bad housing is at the root of much of the trouble. It ought to have attention wherever it is found.

LEADER OF URBAN LEAGUE PICTURES NEGRO PROGRESS

St. Louis, April 1.—(P)—Public opinion of the negro, in the light of the latter's accomplishments, must undergo a marked revision, Lloyd Garrison, of New York, one of the white officers of the National Urban League, told the Leadership Conference here today. Garrison is a great-grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist.

Although the present generation of negroes is but the third since slavery, Garrison said, more than 700,000 own their own homes. Next in rate, 73 percent, is Atlanta, Georgia, with assets of \$100,000,000 and control several large insurance companies. Negro newspapers and periodicals, he said, have a weekly circulation of 2,000,000.

Commenting on the intellectual advancement of the negro, Garrison mentioned composers, ballad writers, poets and novelists and said that there are 10,000 negro college graduates in America and that the number of undergraduates

now in colleges is seven times larger than five years ago. He told how negroes had led in their classes at Williams, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Vassar.

Missouri.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

In eastern cities people of moderate means buy their housing on a cooperative plan, each family buying a part of an apartment. The idea is one which can be used to help out Negroes in Kansas City. We now rent in apartment houses and pay a profit to the owner. That proves we can buy what we conditions are found only in limited rent, and let the profit finally pay out the parts of the city; but they are a matter of concern, or should be, to the whole community.

There is neither law nor common sense in the insistence that Negroes be confined within a proscribed district and barred from all others.

But while contending for our every right, we need to make every move that will be for the safeguarding of our health. We must have sanitary housing or we die. Therefore instead of waiting for public opinion to change so that we may find healthy surroundings anywhere and everywhere, we can co-operate to provide ourselves better housing where our presence is accepted without question.

Small wages will not buy high priced frontage. Neither will they build fireproof houses. But we can build apartments, groups choosing both their own personnel and the housing they prefer. We can build these now though we cannot afford single houses on the same land.

No man can read the future, but we predict that when Negroes in Kansas City sit down in counsel, and come forth with a plan for housing themselves, approved by experience as are cooperative apartments, we will be met with easier financing on the part of men who have money to lend. The start can be made by any half dozen families who have confidence in themselves and in each other, with the money each could afford to pay if he bought a single house of the value of his share of a cooperative home.

STAR
KANSAS CITY, MO

JUN 6 1927
A DEMAND FOR BETTER HOUSING. For several years attention has been directed to the bad housing conditions in Kansas City and to the direct relation between them and an unsatisfactory living in public health. It is true these conditions are found only in limited parts of the city; but they are a matter of concern, or should be, to the whole community. Workers from the insanitary and disease breeding dwellings go into homes, into places of business and use the sidewalks and street cars in every part of the city.

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EAST SIDERS RENEW BATTLE ON NEGROES

E. Central Betterment League
Takes Up Task Started by
Greenwood Association

Using the recently started movement for more park space on the East side of the city as an excuse, the East-Central Betterment League, a white improvement association, has officially renewed the fight to get Negroes out of the district known as Round Top.

The league met Monday night at Summe hall, Twenty-seventh street and Jackson avenue and discussed plans of the campaign.

"Need a Park"

As usual, the excuse was that a park was needed. It happens also, as it has happened before, that the very land needed for a park is the land on which Negroes are living.

It seems that the land between Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets and Jackson and Cleveland avenues is ideal for a park. This land is owned or being bought by Negroes. The Negro settlement has existed for thirty years there. A school, the Booker Washington, serves the district. Negro children have grown to manhood there and have started their little ones to the Booker Washington school.

Not Bashful About Purpose

The East-Central Betterment league is not a bit bashful about stating the purpose for which it wishes this land condemned. It wants those Negro residents kicked out of the neighborhood and soon.

A statement in the daily papers Tuesday said the league had concerned itself only with this one project "which is an attempt to remove Negro residents from the neighborhood and form a race barrier."

It will be recalled that the Linwood association, out south, attempted to get the park board to do the identical thing the east side people wish—and failed.

This move is merely the renewal of an old fight by whites to take the homes of Negroes in these blocks. The agitation previously was carried on by

the old Greenwood Improvement association.

Although it was planned to request the park board to condemn the land at its meeting yesterday, the request had to be postponed because the board did not meet.

St. Louis Negroes Face Big Problem Rebuilding Homes

The Houston Informer is in receipt of a letter from Jas. T. Bush, president of the Jas. T. Bush and Company, of St. Louis, Mo., an institution which Mr. Bush says has financed more than 50 per cent of the Negro homes in St. Louis.

In his letter Mr. Bush says that "\$2,500,000 will be needed to rebuild the homes of Negroes in St. Louis, that were destroyed by the tornado which laid waste a large section of our city a few days ago. Our company, the Jas. T. Bush and Co., Inc., is undertaking the task of building a new and better Negro St. Louis. It takes money to do it. We have no stock to sell you—only a clean-cut proposition. We give security on the Negro homes and return every dollar with 6 per cent."

Quoting again from Mr. Bush's letter, "This job must be done; we want to do it with Negro money. Let us for once in our history do our job ourselves. We are appealing to the lodges, churches and individuals, who have \$100 or more on which they are receiving less than 6 per cent. This is a rare opportunity to render a real service to the Race and at the same time make a good investment. The emergency exists now; we must act quickly."

Anyone wishing to respond to this appeal from this company is asked to communicate with Jas. T. Bush and Co., Inc., 2605 Market Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. J. W. Gray Appointed To Child Welfare Work

Dr. Jack Ward Gray, with offices at 4320 Easton Avenue, has recently been appointed to the medical staff of the Municipal Child Welfare Clinics at the Franklin Ave. and the N. Seventh Street Clinics. The work consists of the supervision of from twenty-five to one hundred babies each week.

Dr. Gray is a native of Virginia. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Washington, D. C. Later he was graduated from Dartmouth College Hanover, N. H. and the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. He came to St. Louis in 1924 and served three years on the Interne Staff of City Hospital No. 2.

MAKES ALL HUMAN AKIN

The old saying: "One touch of the Divine hand makes all human akin" got pretty well under way in St. Louis following the terrible storm which visited the city last week. There was a kind of feeling prevailing among men that the hand of Jehovah had touched the city, and evidences of kinship immediately began to show itself in no unmistakable terms.

The Deaconess Hospital, an exclusive private hospital for whites, located at West Belle and Sarah, forgot for the time being color prejudice and saw only human beings helpless before God and the wounded black and white received treatment or aid alike. The Baptist Sanitarium, another private white hospital, located at Taylor and West Belle, just outside of the stricken area opened its doors for service to humanity, and black as well as white suffering from the effects of the terrible storm found succor at the hands of the physicians and nurses at this institution.

But The Police Department.

In fact, all the good citizens of St. Louis seemed to get into the spirit of the occasion, except the Police Department, headed by Allen C. Orrick, Henry Kortjohn, Jr., Arthur J. Freund and Dr. Frank L. Magoon. The Red Cross—Not a single complaint has been reported at the Argus office against that organization. But, loud have been the songs of praises coming from those it served—white and colored workers side by side, labored far into the night and in the rain, seeing a duty to humanity in this hour of sore distress. The American Legion in response for help, called out the boys and the "buddies" of ten years ago; both black and white were seen working together in a common cause. The Scout Master called the Boy Scouts, and the black and white youths were seen directing traffic side by side, giving first aid and helping generally wherever their services were needed. Not a word of complaint was heard, because some of the contingents, who were helping in the hour of distress were colored, on the part of those who were white. But the common-cause-spirit prevailed.

The spirit of the people generally was of such that the burdens and the cares, which naturally followed in the wake of the storm were made lighter. In fact, it was thought for a while that everything was going well until the Police Department came in pushing forward that hydra-headed monster—RACE PREJUDICE, and in its call for five hundred and fifty extra men took advantage of an occasion like this to heap insult upon injury by declaring that no colored were fit for this service. We are reminded here of that good Samaritan woman, (and she was white) who, after four days working among the colored people, moving two hundred and fifty families to comfortable places, stated that the colored people were cheerful and of good humor,

A. Baker is classed by some of us as a "good Republican." At the bottom of it all may be seen the Honorable Mr. Sam A. Baker, Missouri's littlest governor. Back of Baker is the Republican party of the State of Missouri. Yet, there are those among us who are so short-sighted that we can see no wrong in the "good Republican."

In the bitterness of our souls, even in the face of this great injustice of the Police Board with the general practice of mistreatment of the rankest sort toward the colored people of this city. And while we know that they in an arbitrary, haughty spirit say to us, "you are unfit" yet deep down in our own consciousness we know that we are men, just as they are, and we resent in the same spirit that they impose upon us, the daily dangling of the red flag of race prejudice in our faces.

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It will be recalled that the Linwood association, out south, attempted to get the park board to do the identical thing the east side people wish—and failed.

This move is merely the renewal of an old fight by whites to take the homes of Negroes in these blocks. The agitation previously was carried on by

the old Greenwood Improvement association. Although it was planned to request the park board to condemn the land at its meeting yesterday, the request had to be postponed because the board did not meet.

St. Louis Negroes

Face Big Problem Rebuilding Homes

The Houston Informer is in receipt of a letter from Jas. T. Bush, president of the Jas. T. Bush and Company, of St. Louis, Mo., an institution which Mr. Bush says has financed more than 50 per cent of the Negro homes in St. Louis.

In his letter Mr. Bush says that "\$2,500,000 will be needed to rebuild the homes of Negroes in St. Louis, which were destroyed by the tornado which laid waste a large section of our city a few days ago. Our company, the Jas. T. Bush and Co., Inc., is undertaking the task of building a new and better Negro St. Louis.

It takes money to do it. We have no stock to sell you—only a clean-cut proposition. We give security on the Negro homes and return every dollar with 6 per cent.

Quoting again from Mr. Bush's letter, "This job must be done, we want to do it with Negro money. Let us for once in our history do our job ourselves. We are appealing to the lodges, churches and individuals, who have \$100 or more on which they are receiving less than 6 per cent. This is a rare opportunity to render a real service to the Race and at the same time make a good investment. The emergency exists now; we must act quickly."

Anyone wishing to respond to this appeal from this company is asked to communicate with Jas. T. Bush and Co., Inc., 2605 Market Pl., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. J. W. Gray Appointed To Child Welfare Work

Dr. Jack Ward Gray, with offices at 4320 Easton Avenue, has recently been appointed to the medical staff of the Municipal Child Welfare Clinic, on the Franklin Ave. and the N. 47th Street (Linwhite) who, after four days working among the colored people, removing two hundred and fifty families to comfortable places, stated that the colored people were cheerful and of good humor.

He received his matriculation in the public school of Washington, D. C. Later he was graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. and the College of Medicine of the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. He came to St. Louis in 1924 and served three years at No. 2, Intern Staff of City Hospital.

MAKES ALL HUMAN AKIN

The old saying: "One touch of the Divine hand makes all human akin" got pretty well under way in St. Louis following the terrible storm which visited the city last week. There was a kind of feeling prevailing among men that the hand of Jehovah had touched the city, and evidences of kinship immediately began to show itself in no unmistakable terms.

The Deaconess Hospital, an exclusive private hospital for whites, located at West Belle and Sarah, forgot for the time being color prejudice and saw only human beings helpless before God and the wounded black and white received treatment or aid alike. The Baptist Sanitarium, another private white hospital, located at Taylor and West Belle, just outside of the stricken area opened its doors for service to humanity, and black as well as white suffering from the effects of the terrible storm found succor at the hands of the physicians and nurses at this institution.

But The Police Department.

In fact, all the good citizens of St. Louis seemed to get into the spirit of the occasion, except the Police Department, headed by Allen C. Orrick, Henry Kortjohn, Jr., Arthur J. Freund and Dr. Frank L. Magooon. The Red Cross—Not a single complaint has been reported at the Argus office against that organization. But, loud have been the songs of praises coming from those it served—white and colored workers side by side, labored far into the night and in the rain, seeing a duty to humanity in this hour of sore distress. The American Legion in response for help, called out the boys and the "buddies" of ten years ago; both black and white were seen working together in a common cause. The Scout Master called the Boy Scouts, and the black and white youths were seen directing traffic side by side, giving first aid and helping generally wherever their services were needed. Not a word of complaint was heard, because some of the contingents, who were helping in the hour of distress were colored, on the part of those who were white. But the common-cause-spirit prevailed.

The spirit of the people generally was of such that the burdens and the cares, which naturally followed in the wake of the storm were made lighter. In fact, it was thought for a while that everything was going well until the Police Department came in pushing forward that hydra-headed monster—RACE PREJUDICE, and in its call for five hundred and fifty extra men took advantage of an occasion like this to heap insult upon injury by declaring that no colored were fit for this service. We are reminded here of that good Samaritan woman, (and she was white) who, after four days working among the colored people, removing two hundred and fifty families to comfortable places,

stated that the colored people were cheerful and of good humor, even in the face of the great loss they had sustained in this instance reminds us of the action of the Police Board in this instance as a "good Republican."

At the bottom of it all may be seen the Honorable Mr. Sam A. Baker, Missouri's littlest governor. Back of Baker is the Republican party of the State of Missouri. Yet, there are those amongst us who are so short-sighted that we can see no wrong in the "good Republican."

In the bitterness of our souls, even in the face of this great crisis, we charge the Police Board with the general practice of injustice of the rankest sort toward the colored people of this city. And while we know that they in an arbitrary, haughty spirit say to us, "you are unfit" yet deep down in our own consciousness we know that we are men, just as they are, and we resent in the same spirit that they impose upon us, the daily dangling of the red flag of race prejudice in our faces.

—
John Louis, Mo.
Surely Governor Baker made a perfect score (yet he calls himself a Christian) when he picked Allen C. Orrick, Henry Kortjohn, Arthur Freund and Dr. Frank Magooon if he was looking for men dyed in the wool of race prejudice. And, too, Sam

ST. LOUIS URBAN LEAGUE CO.
OPERATES WITH RED CROSS
IN DISASTER REHABILI-
TATION

By JESSE O. THOMAS

Few people who live outside of St. Louis and who have not had a chance to visit this "gate city of the West" since the recent five-minute tornado visited it, can fully appreciate the extent of damage done in such a short time. The damage done Negroes alone is estimated at \$2,000,000. According to a check-up made by the St. Louis Urban League, there was a total of 200 Negro homes which were either flattened completely to the ground or were badly damaged that they will have to be torn down. Sixty-five percent of these were either owned or being purchased by Negroes.

The St. Louis Red Cross Chapter is the central rehabilitation agency through which all other social welfare organizations, religious institutions, business enterprises and public-spirited citizens are working. In addition to the 200 homes wrecked in the colored community, there were approximately 500 more homes seriously damaged. It is estimated that the cost of repairs of these homes will range from one to ten thousand dollars. There were many marked miraculous escapes during the storm. The West Belle Street School was almost completely destroyed where 800 children were housed, only one was killed and none seriously injured.

John Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, placed his entire staff at the disposal of the Red Cross to assist in getting the injured in the hospitals and secure houses where homeless people might be temporarily housed. The Red Cross has taken over some twelve or fourteen case-workers from the different colored organizations, to join with the fifty white case-workers in this program of rehabilitation. Some 1,500 families were moved without cost to them-

selves by the Red Cross. Many of the big firms in the city contributed the use of their trucks. Clothing and furniture have poured into the Red Cross headquarters from every source. The Red Cross is undertaking to restore each family where the loss is complete and the property owners having a very small equity in the property. They are also restoring those who had small businesses back on a basis of their pre-tornado condition.

The way St. Louis has responded to the appeal of the Red Cross, on the basis of the needs, has been remarkable. Approximately \$1,000,000 was raised in six days. Not a cent has been asked from outside resources.

The inter-racial aspect of this disaster has been most encouraging. The white and colored citizens have contributed toward a common treasury, toward general relief. The social workers of the two groups have worked together making investigations and directed relief in a spirit most commendable and enheartening. There have been contacts established and acquaintances formed by important members of the two groups, which are calculated to generate a type of bi-racial sympathy and interest heretofore unknown.

COMMUNITY FUND DRIVE LAUNCHED

200 Workers In Colored Di-
vision After a Goal of
\$12,000. School To Help
This Year

The colored division of the Community Fund campaign, under the leadership of Prof. Frank L. Wil-

liams, launched its drive for a \$12,000 goal in a meeting at the Pine St. Y. M. C. A. at which 178 workers were present. More than \$1100 was subscribed at the meeting.

Competent Leaders Chosen.

Mr. John T. Clark is secretary of the division. There are four regional directors in the East and West district of which Grand boulevard is the dividing line. Mrs. T. J. Nevins, Northeast section; Dr. Edw. L. Grant, Southeast Section; Mr. James W. Myers, Northwest section; Mr. Geo. W. Buchman, Southwest section. There are five teams of ten workers in each section. Members of the auditing committee are Messrs. F. Stone, J. McLemore, A. Lindsay, and Gardner. The subscription supervising committee is composed of Messrs. D. W. Bowles, H. K. Craft and J. E. Sawyer.

Mrs. Chloe Russell is in charge of the work in the county division.

Many Will Give Help.

The amount collected by the colored division does not represent all of the money given by colored citizens as all colored citizens who are working for firms make contributions. This year the colored postal employees have arranged to make their contributions through the colored committee. The public schools will be allowed to take part in the campaign for the first time and the colored schools will make their contributions through the colored division.

Received \$58,000 Last Year.

There are five colored agents participating in the Community fund. They are (1) Peoples Hospital; (2) Colored Old Folk's Home; (3) Colored Orphans' Home; (4) Y. W. C. A.; (5) Y. M. C. A.; (6) Urban League. Last year a total of \$58,000 was received by the colored agencies.

For information concerning the campaign call the colored division headquarters at the Pine St. Y. M. C. A.

Charities Chairman

Thanks All Workers

Though the Community Chest has not been filled and realizing that there are some of our group who have not pledged, we are anxious that you have a part in this movement and urge those who have perhaps not been reached to call the committee at the Chamber of Commerce and make your contribution, and those who can, to increase their pledges in order that the

work may be carried on. We also want it known that our group has not been slackers in this great civic undertaking, for under the trying circumstances our Committee is happy to report three hundred dollars more this year than in previous years since the organization of the chest. This was due to the splendid team work of the women and men under the leadership of Mrs. Mabel Clayborne and Dr. Wm. Love, chairmen of these divisions respectively. 11-11-27

Again I want to thank the general public for its liberal spirit, the chairman of each division, the captains and workers for their cooperation, the chairman of every department, the speakers who were so kind in spreading the propaganda, the ministers and churches and all other gatherings who permitted these speakers an opportunity to tell the story which in my judgment had much to do with their success.

I am sure we are all happy to know that we have done our bit to make others happy and comfortable.

Yours very truly,
A. F. WILSON,
General Chairman.

THE CHARITY DRIVE

Charity calls. The 1927 drive begins next week, to get funds for the community's needy during the coming year. The planners of the campaign have asked the Negroes of Kansas City to raise \$13,500. There are 35,000 of us in this city, half of whom are gainfully employed. On the basis of the average wage, which is \$18 per week for our men and \$10 per week for our women, if we each give one day's pay, our total contribution to charity will be over \$40,000, or three times what is asked of us.

In the past speakers in the charity drive among Negroes have emphasized the larger percentage of our group who are helped by the various charitable agencies. We have been asked to give, because it is our own who get. We have not answered the call with one day's pay. It is to our shame that we have not even paid what we have pledged. We can excuse ourselves in a degree by saying much of what Negro workers give is part of the firm's total, who are 100 per cent givers to charity. But we cannot explain away the failure of many to pay what they promise, whose pledges are made

Sues to Compel Missouri to Pay Appropriation

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 23.—Robert S. Cobb, executive secretary of the Missouri Negro industrial commission, through his attorney, Freeman L. Martin, has filed mandamus proceedings against the state auditor, L. D. Thomas, to compel him to pay claims out of the Missouri Negro industrial commission's appropriation of \$10,000. The 54th general assembly passed the appropriation bill, which was signed by Governor S. A. Baker. A member of the state senate, doubting the validity of the statute creating the commission, ordered the state attorney general to hold up the payment of the appropriation from the state treasury until a test of the statute could be made. The decision rendered on the statute by the state supreme court will affect the Negro citizens of the state.

in their own name, their own voluntary act. We cannot escape well deserved scorn when non-payers are among us, welchers whose voices were heard in the charity drive, urging others to give. We cannot hold up our heads in the community when Negroes give dimes whose salaries are known to justify the gift of dollars.

It is a fact that the city's one tenth, the Negroes, are the most served by the charity cause we have money and are willing to share it with others. Giving because we get fund. But if it were not, we should measure up to the mark and give to the cause, because we do duty, because we love mankind, be- is an idea too selfish to live by. Giving as the expression of a strong man's attitude toward his fellows is the high standard which should lead every one of us to set aside one day's pay for the community ~~charity~~.

EUGENE K. JONES IS RE-ELECTED

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 18.— Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League was re-elected to the executive committee of the National Conference of Social Work today after southern delegates had attempted to prevail upon northern delegates to oust him. Jones received the second largest number of votes and there was much applause as the minority group will share fully his name was read. He was the first colored person elected to the committee and has just completed his three year term of office. He is elected for three years.

The conference is engaged in a bitter fight over the place of meeting next year. Southern delegates are attempting to carry the conference to Memphis, Tenn. Northern delegates are opposed to that place because of the attitude toward colored delegates who have always received very cordial treatment wherever the conference has been held. Last year Chattanooga made a strong bid but pressure was brought to bear by colored delegates and consequently Des Moines was the winner. The conference has not met in the south for over twenty-five years and this argument is being used by the southerners.

Jones will be one of the Chicago speakers at a Monster Mass Meeting at Wendell Phillips High School to-night (Wednesday) at 8:15. Bishop A. J. Carey of the civil service commission will be the other speaker. The meeting is under the auspices of the Chicago Urban League and arrangements were made for Jones' appearance while in this city.

Attend Conference on Social Work

Annual Meeting Held in Des Moines, Iowa

Eugene Kinckle Jones, R. J. Elzy, James H. Hubert, Charles S. Johnson and T. Arnold Hill, all of the Urban League, attended the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Des Moines, Ia., last week.

Mr. Jones, who has served for three years on the executive committee, was re-elected for another three years.

Over 3,000 workers from all over the country attended this conference in the auditorium of the Shrine Temple. Morning and afternoon hours were devoted to section meetings, with many informal discussion groups, luncheons and dinners. The sections, twelve in number, were concerned with children, health delinquents, the family, industry, mental hygiene, the immigrant, educational publicity and other special subjects.

The next conference will be held in Memphis, Tenn. After a prolonged discussion and a promise received the second largest number of votes and there was much applause as the minority group will share fully his name was read. He was the first in the privileges of the conference, colored person elected to the committee it was voted to go there.

MEMPHIS JIM CROW ALARMS WORKERS

Telegram from A. N. P.

DES MOINES, Iowa—(ANP) Special conference on flood relief at national conference on social work. Negro and white social workers, executives and prominent social workers from 40 cities voted to offer the services of colored social workers thru National Urban League to Red Cross for organizing Negro flood sufferers for relief and for family rehabilitation.

It was decided that T. Arnold Hill and Jesse O. Thomas cover that area for necessary immediate facts regarding needs. Eugene Kinckle Jones is re-elected for three years as member of the executive board of National conference of social workers.

Conference very much divided in sentiment on proposal to meet in Memphis next year.

50 colored delegates from 30 cities at conference here. Leading hotels thrown open to all.

NATIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS' MEET ATTRACTS 35 DELEGATES

Des Moines, Iowa, May 20.—The fact that systematic social service has attracted a large number of the college bred men and women of our group was evidenced by the fact that there were in attendance at the 54th annual session of the National Social Workers' conference last week, 35 Race delegates, representing almost as many different states and many different colleges. Perhaps the most outstanding of these were Miss Dorothy Guinn of Denver, Col., Radcliffe college graduate, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and the only Race officer of the conference.

Sunday afternoon between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, all of these delegates were guests at a mass meeting at St. Paul's A. M. E. church, at which Rev. Dr. George W. Robinson of the Corinthian Baptist church presided and Rev. Dr. T. L. Scott, pastor of the church, delivered a brief address of welcome. The following were introduced: Eugene Jones and Charles Johnson of the National Urban League, New York; J. S. Clark, executive of the St. Louis, Mo., Urban League; L. M. Shaw of the department of crime prevention of the Columbus, Ohio, police department; N. B. Allen, Columbus, Ohio, Urban League; Mrs. Eva G. Monroe, founder and superintendent of the girls' home, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie E. Taylor, social worker, Columbus, Ga.; Miss Ethel Ray, associate head resident Phyllis Wheatley settlement, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Maurice Moss, Urban League executive, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Elizabeth Bruce, girls' advisory bureau, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. G. W. Camp, social worker, St. Paul, Minn.; Robert J. Elzy, Urban League executive, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Benjamin Tanner Johnson, Urban League executive, Canton, O.; Miss Thyra Edwards, probation officer, board of guardians, Gary, Ind.; Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary National Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Mildred Griffin, social worker, Wichita, Kan.; S. B. Danley, Jr., Urban League executive, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. M. L. Rhone, director settlement house, South Omaha; Miss Dorothy Guinn, secretary Phyllis Wheatley Y. M. C. A., Denver, Col.; Mrs. Lulu Maxwell, welfare worker, Minneapolis, Minn.; James H. Hubert, executive New York City Urban League; Mrs. Kelley, social worker, St. Louis; Gorden H. Kitchen, secretary Crocker St. Y. M. C. A., Des Moines; Miss Regina Crawford, secretary Blue Triangle Y. W. C. A., Des Moines; James Robinson, executive secretary Civic Welfare Association, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Grace Hutton, Associated Charities, Omaha; William R. Conners, Urban League executive, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Effie M. Watkins, probation officer, juvenile court, Des Moines; Mrs. Jessye E. McClain, vis-

itor, family social service, Des Moines, and Mrs. S. Joe Brown of Des Moines, chairman of the board of trustees, Iowa Federation Students' Home, Iowa City.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—Eugene Kinckle Jones, R. J. Elzy, James H. Hubert, Charles S. Johnson and T. Arnold Hill, all of the Urban League, attended the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work in Des Moines, Ia., last week. Mr. Jones, who has served for three years on the executive committee, was re-elected for another three years.

New York

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

Address of Jesse O. Thomas, Field Secretary of the National Urban League, 16th Annual Session, St. Louis, Mo., March 30, 1927

There is a paradoxical situation that one must appreciate in order to consider the social service needs of the South, with any degree of accuracy and sympathetic understanding. In the first place there is no such thing any more as a Solid South in terms of race relations. In fact, one is reasonably safe in stating that there is no solid political sub-division larger than a municipality; for indeed sometimes communities within ten, twenty or thirty miles of each other may present an entirely different approach to many of the welfare needs of the Negro as well as the white population. In the State of Texas and the city of San Antonio is perhaps the only state south of Washington and east of St. Louis where the Negro teachers receive the same salary as white teachers on the basis of qualifications and positions occupied. Another city within 25 miles of San Antonio one finds quite a different salary schedule as it affects the two groups. In a small degree one could recite variations in community programs in other states in the South as descriptive of what is done in one city as compared to what is done in another within the same state. What may seem to be entirely contradictory of the above is also true. The whole South so far as organized action or collective influence are concerned seems agreed that there shall be some measure of inequality imposed on the Negro population. It is modified in its administration in proportion to the difference in temperament of the administrators. With this set down as fundamental, we turn quickly to suggested limitations of the subject under consideration we shall attempt to discuss. It must be understood that the two groups in the South live for the most part in separate worlds. It is possible for a member of one group to live a lifetime and become a prominent member of his group life and be practically unknown in the other world or vice versa. It is possible for a member of one group to be repudiated and totally disregarded in his world; and at the same time be accepted as a leader and representative of public opinion of his group; in the other world.

The first and basic Social Service need of the South is enfranchisement of its Negro population.

The disfranchisement measures while not responsible for all of the ills of the Negro of the South, nevertheless are the causes of various forms of injustice and inequality.

I would say the second Social Service need of the South is a change in mental attitude of the white population toward the Negro and a larger appreciation of the Negro's responsibility in building programs to meet his own social needs, where ever and to the extent that he's neither hindered or molested by the white community in so doing. I refer here especially to the better trained Negroes and those more economically secured in their social order. What is needed in organization to encourage sympathetic mass action in the creating and supporting of agencies and enterprise calculated to improve their condition generally where the white man need not necessarily be considered.

There are many Social Service needs of the South affecting the Negro primarily, a program for which must originate in the group itself and can be well-nigh satisfied without any influence or co-operation from the other group. In other words, if the Negro should satisfy all of the Social Service needs that are purely intra-racial in character, a large proportion would be used toward the reduction of the Social Service needs now apparent.

The mental attitude of the white world toward the Negro must be so changed as to eliminate the double economic standard and erase the economic deadlines in industry. The Negro is paid one wage for performing a task for which the white wage-earner is paid a larger wage. His accumulated efficiency and productive understanding of his job or position does not serve as a guarantee for promotion to a better paying or more commanding position in industry. In most southern communities his status is fixed in industry except where he is employed by a member of his own race. Whatever his training or ability may be, for a generation he may remain in one and the same position, without any considerable change in character of work done or in salary paid.

Another great barrier in the pathway of the

Negro's progress is lack of opportunity for health have Negro city physicians to treat the poor and indigent members of the group South of St. Louis

and Washington, D. C. there are no municipal hospitals where Negro doctors may get experience as internes, with the exception of Tuskegee Institute, Negro physicians are not permitted to general practice in municipal hospitals or share in the clinical demonstrations and laboratory experiments, as a means of keeping abreast with the changing methods of diagnosing and treating various diseases.

The Negro suffers on account of the unequal distribution of funds in the matter of education. In many of the rural sections, schools are opened and closed according to the need for Negro children to work on the farms and plantations. Sometimes a six month school period is divided into three parts. In the cities double and triple sessions rob the Negro child of normal educational advantages. Poor salaries make it difficult to secure well-trained teachers. In many cities there are different courses of study for Negro schools from what is taught in the white schools. The lack of Negro supervisors is also very pronounced in most cities and towns.

The Negro still is deprived very largely of justice in the courts. Very few Negro jurors are selected and have a chance to pass on the guilt or innocence of members of their group as well as members of other groups. The Negro suffers from lack of police protection. The wholesale arrest of Negroes without warrants on the part of unscrupulous officers is still a part of the experience of colored people in many of our cities. This emphasizes the need of Negro policemen and police-women. According to the limited amount of information we have gathered from cities that have Negro policemen, the percentage of crime is materially reduced and the danger of race friction growing out of the condition mentioned above is minimized.

The constant reminders of "Separateness" by designation of "Colored" serves as a night-mare

to the Negroes and emphasizes an artificial superiority in the mind of the white man. As long as there are "Colored elevators," Colored compartments on railroad trains," "Colored sections on street cars," it is going to be difficult to get the rank and file of members of either group to consider the Negro as a real "full grown man." The Negro finds himself as he moves around in the streets, in buildings, exercising consuming fear and anxiety, lest he should go beyond the "color line," the line of demarcation. The white man is equally as conscious of this color bar, beyond which the Negro is not supposed to pass. This attitude of the white man is manifested in not only limiting the Negro to certain parts of the city, certain parts of trains and street cars, certain special elevators in office buildings on which he may ride; also in the matter of loading off on the Negro second rate material and equipment for his development. A Negro may move into a house after a white man moves or in a section the white man has deserted. It is regarded as unwise for the Negro to develop his own sub-division where Negroes have not lived, or move into communities that have not been recognized as Negro communities. Many of the Negro school buildings are equipped with the discarded equipment of the white schools. Very often when a bond issue carries for the purpose of building school houses, new buildings are built for white people and the old school buildings formerly occupied by white people become the Negro's part of the bond issue.

The lack of respect of Negro personality always looms up as a ghost in the forefront of interracial discussions. Negroes are still expected to assume the paternal attitude and the white man the patronizing approach.

Some bright spots on a dark subject are indicated through the constant increase of appropriations toward Negro education in all of the Southern States. The bi-racial discussions and interracial conferences contribute toward a more tolerant attitude on the part of each group. A more courageous and dispassionate discussion of the Negro's case by members of the group, together with a more open-minded attitude on the part of a growing number of white people, give promise of a better day. Contacts made and programs initiated and promoted by social workers are creating a new psychology and mental behavior in many parts of the South. A more liberal space given in the daily newspapers in discussing matters of constructive value with reference to Negroes is another sign of the general change that is taking place in the white world. Added to this is the call of world brotherhood forecast a new social order below the "Smith and Wesson Line."

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE RECEIVED BY ST. LOUISANS

Delegates From Every Section Of The Country Present At The Seventeenth Annual Session. Many Outstanding Events Held

The seventeenth annual session of the National Urban League convened in St. Louis Tuesday as guest of the Urban League of St. Louis, of which Mr. John T. Clark is executive secretary.

The program of the meeting was as follows:

Conference subject, "Readjustment of Social Program in the Light of Research." Morning session, Peoples Finance Building, Jefferson and Market streets.

Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Social service Needs on the Pacific Coast.

Presiding, Harry K. Craft, Executive Secretary of Pine Street Y. M. C. A.

Observations in Cities of the Far West—T. Arnold Hill, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League.

A Study—The Negro in Industry in Los Angeles—Charles S. Johnson, Director, Department of Research and Investigations, National Urban League.

Discussion—Samuel B. Danley, Jr., Executive Secretary, Springfield (Illinois) Urban League, formerly Probation Officer, Los Angeles Juvenile Court.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p. m.—Peoples Building, Jefferson and Market streets.

Wednesday, 2:00 p. m.—Social Service Needs in the South.

Presiding, Dr. George B. Mangold, Executive Secretary of Church Federation of St. Louis.

Health Needs in Atlanta, Ga.—Alonzo C. Thayer, Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League.

The "Lung Block" in Baltimore, Md.—R. Maurice Moss, Executive Secretary, Baltimore Urban League.

Discussion—Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Secretary, National Urban

League, Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. B. E. Mays, Executive Secretary Tampa Urban League.

Evening Session, Central Baptist Church, Ewing and Washington Aves. Wednesday, 8:00 p. m.—Race Relations.

Presiding, James L. Usher, Chairman of Executive Committee of St. Louis Urban League.

Social Work—Common Denominator of Community Life—Howard R. Knight, General Secretary National Conference of Social Work.

John Hope, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

John W. Davis, President, W. Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va.

Bo'ton Smith, Chairman of International Racial Com. of Boy Scouts of America, Memphis, Tenn.

Thursday, March 31

Morning Session, Peoples Finance Building, Jefferson and Market streets.

Conference subject: "Readjustment of Social Programs in the Light of Research."

Thursday, 10 a. m., The Negro Family.

Presiding, Elwood Street, Director of Community Fund of St. Louis.

1. Health of the Negro Family in Chicago, Ill., H. L. Harris, M. D., Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, Ill.

2. Is the Negro Family a Unique Sociological Unit? E. Franklin Frazier, Director Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.

3. How Case Work Fits into the Needs of the Negro, Mrs. Gladys Carion Gray, Superintendent Biddle District St. Louis Provident Association.

To be discussed in connection with The Northern Family.

Miss Ethel McGhee, Social Worker, Englewood, N. J.

The Southern Family—

Miss Ada Woolfolk, Executive Secretary, Family Welfare Society, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Mary Miller Mays, Case Worker, Tampa, Fla.

The Transitional Family—Robert J. Elzy, Executive Secretary, Brooklyn Urban League, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Afternoon Sessions, Peoples Finance Building, Jefferson and Market streets.

Thursday, 2 p. m.—Scientific Approach to Problems of the Negro. Presiding, Dr. Frank J. Bruno, Washington University.

Relation of Biological Experiments to Sociology of the Negro, Professor Ellsworth Faris, University of Chicago.

A Survey of Surveys of the Negro, Charles S. Johnson, Director, Department of Research and Investigations, National Urban League.

Discussion—Forrester B. Washington, Executive Secretary, Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Evening Session, Sheldon Memorial, 3646 Washington Boulevard.

Thursday, 8 p. m.: The Urban League Movement.

Presiding, Mr. Michael Eckstein, President of Urban League of Springfield, Ill.

Cooperation in the Work, Lloyd Garrison, Treasurer, National Urban League.

The National Program, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, National Urban League.

A Local Program—A. L. Foster, Executive Secretary, Chicago Urban League.

Countee Cullen

The Negro and the Courts—Judge Albert George, of the Municipal Court, Chicago, Ill.

Constructive Use of the Police Power—N. E. French, Chief of Police, Columbus, Ohio.

Friday, April 1st

Conference subject: "Readjustment of Social Programs in the Light of Research."

Morning session, Peoples Finance Building, Jefferson and Market Sts.

Friday, 10 a. m.—Industry.

Presiding, Dr. J. E. Dibble, Vice President, Kansas City Urban League, Kansas City, Mo.

What Types of Workers Shall be Placed?—Samuel A. Allen, Executive Secretary, Boston Urban League.

How Can We Improve on These Types?—Andrew J. Allison, Executive Secretary Committee on Work for Colored People, Hartford, Conn.

Is the Negro's Industrial Opportunity Expanding?—D. S. Yarbrough, Industrial Secretary, Brooklyn Urban League, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Improvement of Placement Service—William R. Conners, Executive Secretary, Negro Welfare Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Discussion—J. M. Ragland—Executive Secretary, Louisville Urban League, Louisville, Ky.

Afternoon session, People Finance Building, Jefferson and Market streets.

Friday, 2 p. m.—Industry.

Presiding: Dr. W. P. Curtis, treasurer of Urban League of St. Louis.

Advertising Negro Labor—Ira DeA. Reid, Industrial Secretary, New York

Market for Negro Labor—T. Arnold Hill, Director Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League.

Discussion—John T. Clark, Executive Secretary, St. Louis Urban League.

Evening session, Lane Tabernacle Church, Newstead and Enright Aves.

Friday, 8 p. m.—Industry.

Presiding: Mr. Edgar Rombauer, President of Urban League of St. Louis.

Negro Industrial Expansion in Detroit—John C. Dancy, Executive Secretary, Detroit Urban League.

Training Methods—Prof. J. R. E. Lee, president Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.

The Negro and Trade Unions—A. Randolph, general organizer of Sleeping Car Porters Brotherhood of the Messenger Magazine.

Industrial Expansion in De-

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE RECEIVED

OMAHA HAS BRANCH OF URBAN LEAGUE

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 16.—The latest addition to the organized forces of the National Urban League of New York, is a branch in Omaha, which was formed Nov. 1, according to T. Arnold Hill, director of the League's department of industrial relations, who has just returned from organizing the branch; there are between ten and fifteen thousand of our Race in Omaha. They work in the packing houses, in the street paving gangs for the city, in the shops, on the trains and around the stations of the railroads, in the clubs and hotels as waiters and for various other concerns, chiefly in unskilled occupations. Two chemists are employed—one by the Union Pacific railroad and another by the American Smelting and Refining Company. They are regarded as especially prepared for their tasks. The Badger Body company employs a Race superintendent and several young women have more than ordinary jobs.

But exceptions of this kind are rare. There is very little dissatisfaction and one of the main features of the league will be to acquaint employers with the varied performances of the Race in other cities with the hope of getting them generally employed throughout Omaha.

C. A. Cushman, general manager of Swift and Company's Omaha plant, and Dr. J. H. Hutten, are vice presidents of the Omaha League and Dr. Craig Morris is secretary. Other members of the board which is composed of nine members, with two others to be added are: Mrs. J. H. Kulakofsky, Col. T. A. Leisen, Walter T. Page, Mrs. Casper Ostut, Sr., Dr. D. W. Gooden, Mrs. M. Rhone, M. L. Hunter, Nathaniel Hunter, Rev. John H. Grant, A. B. Scruggs, J. A. Williams and Ford E. Hovey.

LEDGER
NEWARK, N. J.

FEB 6 1927

**Welfare Society
of Negroes Name
Officers Feb. 14**

The annual meeting of the Welfare Federation of the Oranges and Maplewood will be held Monday, Feb. 14, in the Federation headquarters, Metcalf Building Orange. Six directors will be elected. Charles D. Folsom, of New York, will be the only speaker, having chosen for his subject, "The Relation of Hospitals to the Community."

Prior to the meeting, the members of the Metcalf Memorial Association will be guests of Col. Austin Colgate at his home in Center street, Orange. A successor to the late Thomas A. Davis, a former trustee and counsel of the association, will be elected.

Officers are: President, Hendon Chubb; vice presidents, Charles F. Rand and Jesse Metcalf; secretary, Ernest A. Smith; treasurer, Oscar Schoenherr; trustees, Farnham Yardley, Paul Starrett and Colonel Colgate.

**Englewood Negroes
Have "Better Homes
Week" Demonstration**

Englewood, N. J.—As a part of the national campaign for better homes, Negroes of this city staged a "Better Homes Week" from April 24 to May 1. The program included the display of a model home, located in the Englewood Heights Manor section, which was decorated by a committee of ladies, including the following: Mesdames Mae Harris, Willie Williamson, Minnie Lee, Isabelle Carter, Charles B. Hinton, Maud Linda Gordon, A. D. Wright, W. Williamson, Pearl Jenkins, Catherine Cruse, McLeod, Dan Taylor and Misses Carolina B. Chapin and Ethel McGee.

5-7-27
New York
The opening program Sunday afternoon April 24, was witnessed by a large gathering of white and colored citizens. The Rev. T. J. B. Harris delivered the invocation, and addresses were made by James Ford of Washington, D. C., head of the national better homes

movement; Mrs. Minnie Lippman, chairman of the Bergen County better homes movement; Charles B. Hinton, chairman of the local better homes committee; and Miss Ethel McGee of the Social Federation of Englewood.

The model home was erected and furnished with a view to help people plan homes tastefully and economically. More than three hundred people visited it during the week.

**JOURNAL
JERSEY CITY, N. J.**

MAY 26 1927

**DAY NURSERY
FOR NEGROES
TO OPEN JUNE 1**

Plans Ready for New Institution on Forest Street.

(Reprinted from Final Edition yesterday)
At a special meeting of the officers and members of the advisory board of the People's Charity League held recently in the home of Dr. J. Francis Johnson, the following were selected as members of the board of trustees of the Day Nursery for the use of the colored mothers in Jersey City:

Dr. Lena F. Edwards, chairman of board; Mrs. Missouri Slater, chairman of house committee; Mrs. Bernice Dorson, chairman investigating committee; Mrs. Mary Hendricks, chairman entertainment committee; Mrs. Julia Nesbit, vice-chairman entertainment committee; Mrs. Lulu Edwards, chairman finance committee; Dr. J. Francis Johnson, chairman medical board; Mr. R. J. Norrell, chairman advisory board; Mr. John M. Slater, chairman publicity committee; Mrs. Anna Bryant, Mrs. Margie Davis, Mrs. Nobel Watson, chairman citizens' committee.

This meeting was called by the president, Mrs. Lulu Edwards, primarily for completing final arrangements for the opening of the Day Nursery. This nursery has been asked for by the colored people for some time in order to have a convenient and proper place where mothers might take their children when they are working. It is planned to have a physician visit the rooms each day to confer with the matron in the care of the children.

The following members of the Charitable League were appointed to the various committees for the nursery: Mrs. Bertha Branch, Mrs. Leah V. Johnson, Mrs. George Bates, Mrs. James Vassar, Mrs. Alice E. Byrd, Mrs. Maud H. Cole, Mrs. Minnie Carpenter, Mrs. Mary Nelson, Mrs. Elizabeth Tor-

rence, Miss Elizabeth Marsh, Mrs. Jennie Bluford, Miss Gladys Brown, Miss Elsie Buff, Mrs. Rebecca J. Couch, Mrs. Rosa Jefferson, Mrs. William B. Johnson, Rev. Mrs. Florence Randolph, Mrs. Anna Boswell, Mrs. Emma Jones and Mrs. M. Curry, Mrs. F. M. Roundtree, Mrs. Lucy Marshall, Mr. Moses Goodson, Mr. Elmore Anderson, Mr. James Bullock, Mr. R. J. Norrell, Mr. James Branch, Mr. Thomas Stokes, Mrs. G. A. Liggins and Mr. Robert Osborne.

The Day Nursery will open at 272 Forest Street on Wednesday, June 1, at 8 p. m., with appropriate exercises. There will also be a shower in the afternoon starting at 2 p. m. to help to equip the nursery. The things most needed are plates, spoons, cups, bibs, crib spreads, sheets, oil cloth, high chair, ice box, gas stove, bread box, pitcher, towels, wash cloths, screens, pails, floor mops, knives and forks, double boiler, and a small desk. It is hoped that the public will help in furnishing the nursery. There will be a comic moving picture photo play featuring Charlie Chaplin in the "Floor Walker," which will be given Thursday, May 26, at 8:30 p. m. in the Ideal Hall, 492 Jackson Avenue, for the benefit of the nursery.

**NEWS
NEWARK, N. J.**

SEP 30 1927

**Community Center for
Colored Seeks Support**

About \$2,500 for the support of the Friendly Neighborhood House, a colored community center at 206 West Kinney street, is being sought by officers of the organization, of which Judge John C. Howe, one of the founders, is president. This amount, it was said today, is necessary to carry on the welfare work for the balance of the year.

Collections are being made by Judge Howe and Mrs. Stella B. Wright, director of activities. Louis Stoiber of 723 DeGraw avenue, active for half a century in welfare and social work, has interested himself in the work and has pledged to give \$500 if the balance of \$2,000 is raised.

The Friendly Neighborhood House was organized early this year and is the only colored community house in the city, Mr. Stoiber explained. It occupies one store and all activities are crowded. Children whose parents work take their lunches there and remain there after school until called for. A Girl Scout troop, boys and girls' clubs, mothers' club and singing, cooking and sewing groups have been formed.

Eventually the erection of a building looked for.

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1927

North Carolina.

Oxley, At University of N. C. Outlines Plan For Study of Negro Child Welfare

Physical and Social Conditions Of Juveniles, Their Advantages and Disadvantages Will Be Determined By The State.

Special to Journal and Guide

Chapel Hill, N. C.—Speaking for the third consecutive year before the Summer Institute of Public Welfare held at the University of North Carolina, Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the Division of Negro Work, North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare presented a resume of the results obtained in the field of Negro welfare during the last three years and outlined plans for an exhaustive study of Crime among Negroes and an inquiry in the interest of Negro Child Welfare in North Carolina.

Mr. Oxley said that the Child Welfare Study would include delinquent, dependent, defective and neglected children. The aim will be to make a careful case work study of each individual child and see how the court and institution have really functioned for the child. The study will include, going into the home to find out the conditions there, the kind of community the child lives in, how he has spent his leisure time, whether or not the Compulsory School Attendance and Child Labor Laws function satisfactorily for Negro children. Wherever possible, the child will be given a physical and mental examination. Housing conditions will be considered.

It is hoped that this information will show how the Juvenile Courts, Welfare Officers and Social Workers are handling the problem of the mal-adjusted and under-privileged Negro child; how these individuals are hampered for lack of proper, correctional, institutional facilities. It will show to Harlem" and is receiving much favorable advance comment as to its excellence. Mr. McKay is widely known for his volume of verse published in 1922, "Harlem Shadows". Perhaps his best known poem is his widely quoted "If We Must Die".



LT. LAWRENCE A. OXLEY, director of the Division of Negro Work, North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Negro Social Workers Named

THE Division of Negro Work, North Carolina State Board of Charities, has started a new and more extensive state-wide social welfare program. Announcement is made by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the appointment of C. Clean Carrington and A. Marie Crawford as members of the staff of the Division of Negro Work. Mr. Carrington, a graduate of Howard University and the New York School of Social Work, will give special study to Negro crime and Negro child welfare in North Carolina. Miss Crawford will be assistant to Lieutenant Oxley and have charge of case-records.

Salisbury, N. C., Post

JUL 21 1927

Negro Welfare Work Gets Boost

Chapel Hill, July 21.—A comprehensive study of conditions surrounding Negro children, and a study of crime among negroes will be two of the main projects to be carried out by the division of Negro work of the state board of charities and public welfare, Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division told the group attending the eighth annual public welfare institute here last night.

"In carrying out a state-wide program of public welfare for Negroes, we must recognize it as a task which calls for all one has of intelligence, patience and Christian charity," he said.

Although the Negroes form only about 30 percent of the population of the state, the death rate from tuberculosis is 65 percent and the ratio per 100,000 population of death from tuberculosis is nearly 92 as compared with 72 for the white. The infant mortality rate among Negroes is high and the ratio of illegitimate births among Negroes is shown to be 12 to one as compared to the illegitimacy among white people.

SUN

JUN 1 1927

OUR WELFARE WORK

Once again we would like to editorially endorse the concert to be given Sunday afternoon by a picked chorus of singers from the negro churches of New Bern.

This concert will be a very entertaining one and in addition will be for a good cause, namely, the upkeep of a welfare department among the negroes of New Bern.

There will be no admission charged, but a free will offering will be taken to raise the funds to carry on the work.

There is no question but that this work is needed in New Bern, even worse than among the white people and none of us would like to see that work stopped, so it appears to us as being highly necessary that funds be furnished to keep up this welfare program among the colored people.

As we have said before and wish to reiterate now, the cooks, nurses and wash-women of the white people of New Bern are the colored people of New Bern, and it is just as necessary that these people keep up the highest standards of living as the white people, and we know that our good folk see the necessity of seeing that this welfare work is continued.

The SUN-JOURNAL is glad to give endorsement and publicity to this movement and it is incumbent on the people to give of their time and substance to this undertaking too.

Remember Sunday afternoon at the Masonic theatre at 4:30

P. M.
Goldsboro, N. C. News

MAY 1 1927

THE NEGROES DRIVE FOR FUNDS

Goldsboro negro citizens will on Monday conduct a campaign for cash donations with which to continue the social service work among members of their race in the city. The independent spirit which the race shows in this matter should be commanded, and it is to be hoped that their drive for funds will be highly successful. The work which the social agencies are doing among

the sick and the destitute of the city is very needful.

NEGRO SOCIAL WORKERS NAMED

Raleigh, N. C., July 1.—The Division of Negro Work, North Carolina State Board of Charities started a new and more extensive state-wide social welfare program. Announcement is made by Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, director, of the appointment of C. G. Carrington and Miss A. Marie Crawford as members of the staff of the division of Negro work.

Mr. Carrington, a native of Richmond, Virginia, is a graduate of Howard University and New York School of Social Work, and prior to his appointment, served as boys' workers, Children's Temporary Home, School, 135th Street Branch Y. M. C. A., New York City, and special worker at the Washington, D. C. Mr. Carrington will give special study to two important research projects, Negro Crime and Negro Child Welfare in North Carolina.

Miss Crawford is a native of South Carolina and a product of the South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C., and since leaving Orangeburg, has made her home in Charlotte, N. C. In her new duties with the Division, Miss Crawford will be assistant to Mr. Oxley and have charge of case records.

The division of Negro work was created January 1, 1925, with Mr. Oxley as director. The results coming out of the activities and program of the Division, particularly in the field of organizing social forces in small Negro communities, have attracted the attention of many state departments of public welfare. Two important research projects are to be carried out under the Negro division. One of these relates to crime among Negroes, and the other is an inquiry into conditions in North Carolina as they affect the welfare of the Negro child. The purpose of these studies is to show the whole strength and weakness of the Public Welfare program in North Carolina as it relates to Negroes, and give fundamental facts on which to strengthen and improve a program already begun.

A state-wide program of Negro welfare started about three years ago as an experiment, has become an established part of North Carolina's progressive state-wide program. A beginning has been made, the surface of social ills and human mal-adjustments has only been "scratched" but the results obtained thus far promise increasing returns in better family life-understanding race relations-justice in the courts, and a better chance and larger opportunity for the Negro child.

Asheville, N. C. Times

CALL NEGRO MEETING ON CIVIC BETTERMENT

Negro residents are asked to meet at the negro Y. M. C. A. building at 8 o'clock Monday night for a discussion of a civil betterment program. The meeting is being sponsored by the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, according to announcement by P. K. Fonville, president, and M. H. Spencer, secretary.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer

JUN 1 1927

RECEIVE \$3,000 FOR STUDY NEGRO CHILDREN

State Plans To Meet Rosenwald's Offer of \$5,000 By Raising Same Amount

Nearly \$3,000 in cash and pledges has been received by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, to meet the \$5,000 given by Julius Rosenwald for a study of dependent, defective and neglected Negro children, provided the State meets the gift with an equal amount, according to an article in the current issue of the "Public Welfare Progress," the official publication of the State Board.

The response so far has been generous, the bulletin states, and any amount will be acceptable. Checks should be made payable to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

With \$10,000 a comprehensive and systematic study can be made, officials state.

\$30,000.00 FOR NEGRO WELFARE

\$5,000 To Child Study;
\$25,000 For "Y" Gift
Of Rosenwald

FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Special to the Journal and Guide
Winston-Salem, N. C., June 14—Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, has offered to give \$25,000 toward the erection of a colored Y. M. C. A. in this city on condition that the Negroes themselves raise a like amount for the purchase of a site for the building.

Local white citizens have pledged to raise \$150,000 or more toward the colored Y. M. C. A. fund after the Negroes have acquired the building site.

A great mass meeting was held Sunday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. on Chestnut street with several out-of-town speakers taking part in the program. At this meeting the Fund campaign was launched to raise the \$25,000 by the colored citizens.

\$50,000 For Child Study

Raleigh, N. C., June 14—A special study of child welfare among Negroes of North Carolina by state workers is practically assured for the near future, due to the generosity of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who has offered to give \$5,000 on condition that a similar amount is raised by the State. Officials in charge of the administration of the fund anticipate no difficulty in matching the amount offered by Mr. Rosenwald.

It is interesting to note in connection with the announcement of this latest Rosenwald gift to North Caro-



line that there are in the State more than 600 "Rosenwald" rural schools for Negroes toward the erection of which Mr. Rosenwald contributed more than \$500,000, while the Negroes themselves subscribed \$500,000, and the remaining \$2,000,000, the total valuation of the buildings being \$3,000,000, was realized through public tax money and through individual subscriptions by white people.

North Carolina Does More

Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the division of Negro education of the State Department of Public Instruction, stated that Mr. Rosenwald had invested more money in North Carolina for Negro education than in any other State. "As a matter of fact," Mr. Newbold said, "between 18 and 20 per cent of the total 'Rosenwald Fund' has been invested in this State. This is because the State itself, through members of both the white and Negro races, and as a political unit, has taken keen interest in the advancement of the Negro race. A prominent Negro stated on the floor at a national conference in Washington recently that North Carolina had done more for the Negro's welfare than any other State."

PAY HOMAGE TO GREAT EDUCATOR

Tuskegee Students Lay Wreaths on Grave of Founder

Raleigh, N. C., July 15.—The division of Race work of the North Carolina state board of charities began on July 1 a more extensive state-wide social welfare program with the appointment of Glenn Carrington and Miss A. Marie Crawford as members of the staff, according to an announcement by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division.

Mr. Carrington, a native of Richmond, is a graduate of Howard University and New York School of Social Work, and prior to his present appointment served as boys' worker in the Y. M. C. A. branch Y. M. C. A., New York city, and special worker at the Children's Temporary Home school, Washington, D. C. He will give special study to two important research projects—Negro crime and Negro child welfare in North Carolina.

Organizes Social Forces

Miss Crawford is a native of South Carolina and a product of South Carolina State college, Orangeburg, who since leaving school has made her home in Charlotte, N. C. She will be assistant to Mr. Oxley and have charge of case records.

This division was created Jan. 1, 1925, with Mr. Oxley as director. Its work, particularly in the field of organizing social forces in small communities, has attracted the favorable attention of many state departments of public welfare.

Started as an experiment it has become an established and permanent part of North Carolina's progressive state-wide program. The results obtained thus far promise increasing returns in family life, better race relations, justice in the courts, and larger opportunity for the citizenship of the state.

Gives \$5,000 For Negro Welfare Work

A gift of \$5,000 to be used in making a study of child welfare among negroes has been made to the State board of charities and public welfare by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, as a result of his interest in the work which the board is doing. The offer was made voluntarily through Mr. N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in North Carolina, which has been grateful forwarded by the Rosenwald fund.

The study will take \$10,000 and Mr. Rosenwald's gift is to be matched by individuals and organizations in the state.

"We cannot afford to fail to meet Mr. Rosenwald half way," Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of public welfare, has said in appealing for funds. "The study would show the whole strength and weakness of our public welfare program in North Carolina as it relates to the negro, and give us fundamental facts on which to strengthen and improve a program already begun."

Helping Those Who Help Themselves

So much has been said and written lately concerning North Carolina's progress in good roads, education, interracial liberalism and intellectual freedom, that further encomiums on that State's rapid advancement would become rather tame were it not for the fact that its people have the happy faculty of discovering new defects in the social fabric toward which to meet their remedial energies. That State has received much deserved praise in recent years of the many advance steps it has taken along various lines, and now it is in a fair way of being lauded as another "first" by reason of the survey of the Board of Charities and Public Welfare, aided by a \$5,000 donation from Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, is about to project into Negro child welfare in the State.

The question is, how does North Carolina do it? Rosenwald gives \$5,000 for a study of Negro child welfare; \$25,000 toward a Negro Y. M. C. A. in Winston-Salem, the full cost to be around \$250,000 and the remainder to be provided by local colored and white citizens, all in a month's time. But the full record reads, Rosenwald

gives more for education in North Carolina than he does for any State in the South; 600 rural schools in the commonwealth bear his name. Why such an affinity between the Rosenwald philanthropy and North Carolina's ambitions? We are not peeved. It is really good news, even if Virginia must be content merely to read of the good doings in Tar Heel. But our query is easily answered in the Herculean reply, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." North Carolina does things for itself. The right sort of philanthropy is always conditioned upon what one does for himself, and by doing things for itself, the Old North State attracts the helpfulness of others.

In the same tone, it might be asked, how is it that the colored citizens of that State are generally able to get such generous support from their white neighbors for their projects—the white people giving as much as a \$100,000 for the new Negro hospital in Greensboro, and pledging \$150,000 for the proposed Winston-Salem colored Y. M. C. A., for instance. Much in the same way we answer, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." The Negroes in North Carolina are seeking to do things for themselves, hence the hearty cooperation of their white friends.

Like the idea or not, people have got to help themselves before they can expect the help of others.

MAY 1 1927

Welfare Work For Colored Children

Daily Record Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, May 13.—A study of child welfare among negroes in North Carolina will be made possible through the generosity of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, provided that his gift of \$5,000 may be matched by a similar amount within the State. Mr. Rosenwald has been interested in the work which the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has been doing among negroes, and has offered this sum to be used in making a study among negro children. An effort is being made by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of public welfare, to raise an additional \$5,000, so that this work may be carried out.

The purpose of the study will be to find out what becomes of defective, dependent and delinquent negro children in North Carolina. Some of these children are being cared for in various institutions. But since

the combined capacity of the Oxford Colored Orphanage, the Morrison Training School, the Efland School, and the Negro ward at the State Orthopedic Hospital is less than 500, the study will make it possible to determine where the other dependent, neglected and defective negro children and how they are being absorbed into the population of the State.

The study will be carried on in various sections of the State such as industrial centers, rural districts, places where migratory negroes are becoming quite a problem. It will include housing conditions, the physical and mental conditions of the child, his neighborhood environment. It will show how the laws on our statute books for the protection of all children apply to negro children. It will, in short, present as complete a picture of the dependent, delinquent and defective negro child as it is possible to get.

Through accurate information concerning the individual child, it will show where the State and the community are evading responsibility and will suggest more effective methods of treatment. By showing how much it costs society not to provide adequately for the dependent, the delinquent, and the defective, it will help existing institutions to gain normal capacity, and to function more successfully. It will provide authoritative information for agencies and individuals interested in better race relations.

An appeal is being made at once to attempt to raise \$5,000 in order to begin the study as soon as possible. Already the officials of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company have promised not less than \$5,000 and the North Carolina Federation of Women's Club has pledged \$100.

This Clegg, 1927

RALEIGH, N. C., May 13, 1927

State Will Study Negroes

(Special Dispatch)

RALEIGH, June 18.—Nearly \$3,000 in cash and pledges has been received by the state board of charities and public welfare, to meet the \$5,000 given by Julius Rosenwald for a study of dependent, defective and neglected negro children, provided the state meets the gift with an equal amount, according to an article in the current issue of

the "Public Welfare Progress," the official publication of the state board.

The response so far has been generous, the bulletin states, and any amount will be accepted. Checks should be made payable to the state board of charities and public welfare.

With \$10,000 a comprehensive and systematic study can be made, officials state.

North Carolina's State-Wide Welfare Program for Negroes

By LAWRENCE A. OXLEY

NORTH CAROLINA was the first state to attempt an active state-wide public welfare program for Negroes. Real progress in the social welfare of a people handicapped by bad tradition and environment and by a variety of social maladjustments has rewarded this pioneer effort. The social workers. These Negro workers are probation officers, family case-workers, public welfare assistants, and Public Welfare has endeavored for some years to provide community organizers. From January 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, a total of \$20,610 was paid to Negro workers in organized development until through the use of part of a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial from public funds, \$5,800 contributed by Negroes.

Survey Bureau of Work Among Negroes was set up on January 1, 1925. It was the hope of the state board that this Bureau to secure trained Negro social workers. Of the fourteen might yield results through its demonstration of possible now serving with city and county welfare departments, four services on which a state-wide program could be based. They have had four years of college work, and two of them have Bureau, headed by a Negro, is carried on in close touch with taken special courses in social work; six have had two years the work of other state bureaus and forms a part of the of college work, and three of these have completed special larger state program. A Negro Advisory Commission has social work courses; four are graduates of accredited high schools, and two of this group have taken a special course been created by the State Board.

From the beginning the idea has been stressed that well-in community organization. Ten are women, four men. fare work for Negroes, if it were to have constructive and The Bureau has held the first public welfare institute for permanent effect, could not be "put over" on them, but that Negro social workers in the State.

Negroes themselves must understand and share largely in A considerable part of the work of the Bureau has been the responsibility for solving their own problems. The pro-devoted to the study of crime among Negroes. Financial gram of the Bureau is therefore two-fold: the intelligent support is lacking to complete the study, but it is hoped study of Negro social problems in North Carolina, and the that the material already on hand may stimulate sufficient development of community activities through the stimula-interest so that the necessary funds may be secured. As action of self-help on the part of Negroes. The traffic in part of this general investigation, the Bureau is getting the liquor and narcotics, mental defectives, delinquent girls, lack life histories of thirty Negro men who during the last two of industrial training for Negro women and girls serving years have been convicted and sentenced to death. An en-sentences in a hundred county jails—each of these problems courageing indication that the Negro has been responding to touches the community life of the entire state and is a con- the opportunities provided for his general welfare has been tributing factor toward filling the state institutions and mak- discovered in this preliminary crime study. In December, ing the whole social structure a "house of trouble." One 1915, the population of the state prison at Raleigh showed cannot survey the human family in North Carolina, partic- 32 per cent of whites, 68 per cent of Negroes. At the end ularly the Negroes, without seeing the urgent need for of 1920 the ratio was 40 per cent white, 60 per cent Negro. remedial social work. But far more important is the cry- In 1925, after the period of the most intensive effort for ing need, apparent on every hand, for the Negro to be Negro education, the proportion was 62 per cent white, 38 per cent Negro. According to their proportion of the total in the solution of his own problems, a contributing factor population, the Negroes should have a ratio of about 25 in the progress of North Carolina. per cent of prison population.

Since so little had been accomplished in social work for Negroes it was realized that the first steps must be slow social problem confronting North Carolina Negroes. The and educational in character, and that one of the most im-state, unmindful of the social liability which is presented by portant services would be the gathering of facts. When the Negro delinquent—the prey of the unprincipled of both Bureau was established, three counties employed Negroes—has neglected its plain duty in this matter, and to-workers as part or full-time public welfare assistants. To-day in North Carolina cities and rural communities the eighteen counties are organized for Negro welfare work. maladjusted Negro girl is left free to wander from place to in nine of them are ten full-time Negro welfare assistants; place, leaving in her wake a trail of disease and human

suffering. Negro women of the state have tried over a period of years to arouse public opinion to the gravity of the problem. Finally, the North Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs bought three hundred acres of farmland at Efland and put up a modern frame building as a home for twenty girls. This has dormitory accommodations, reception hall and assembly room, living quarters for the matron, domestic science and sewing rooms kitchen, dining room, heating plant, toilet facilities and shower baths. The white women of the state under the leadership of Mrs. T. W. Bickett rallied to the support of this work and have given money and materials. The colored women have invested about \$30,000 in the project as a venture of faith, and are now seeking to have the state take over the school and maintain it. A bill to this end was defeated in the 1925 legislature but will be reintroduced in 1927 with the support of the Legislative Council of Women's Clubs. The building has already been furnished, a matron and teacher appointed, and twelve girls have been committed thus far by judges of juvenile courts.

For delinquent Negro boys the Morrison Training School was opened at Hoffman in January, 1925, thanks to an appropriation of \$25,000 by the legislature. Seventy-five boys are now there, receiving in addition to their classroom work training in farming, pig and poultry raising, and dairy. The school occupies a 300-acre farm. Negro Elks of the state have pledges \$5,000 toward the erection of an additional dormitory.

No account of Negro welfare in North Carolina would be complete without reference to the state program of public education for Negroes. In the five years 1921-1925 the state has spent from public tax funds, in round figures, about \$18,000,000 on Negro schools. N. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro Education in the state Department of Public Instruction, is an outstanding pioneer and authority in the field of Negro education, and to his vision and broad democratic spirit is due in large part the progress already recorded. (For an account of educational advance among the Negroes, and particularly of the part played by the Rosenwald Schools, see *The Survey*, Sept. 1, 1924.)

Through the gift of \$15,000 by Benjamin Duke, a ward for the treatment of crippled Negro children has been opened at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital. The Council of State recently authorized an emergency appropriation to maintain this ward until the 1927 legislature convenes. Negro children needing orthopedic treatment are received in all the clinics in the state, and those needing hospitalization are admitted to the ward at Gastonia in order of application. The Negro ward has twenty beds; about thirty children have been received and treated since it was opened in February of this year.

For the two years ending June 30, 1928, the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has set itself certain goals in Negro welfare:

Passage by the 1927 legislature of bill to take over the North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls as a state project.

The organization of social forces in twenty-five more Negro communities.

Placement of sixteen more trained Negro social workers as welfare assistants, case-workers, probation officers and community organizers.

Securing of an appropriation for the maintenance of the Negro ward at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital.

Completion of the study of crime among Negroes.

Securing of an appropriation to maintain the Bureau of Work Among Negroes.



SIX DOLLARS will buy the 600-odd pages in which the full reports of the Missouri Crime Survey are published, and serious students of the operation of public machinery for dealing with social offenders will read the book. But the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice has done well to publish, for free distribution in Missouri, a paper-covered pamphlet of 56 pages in which the findings are boiled down by Raymond Moley and the recommendations of the survey listed. Even in so brief a space the material runs a long gamut; from the verdict of a Missouri coroner that a man "while under the influence of whiskey or white mule just deliberately drowned himself" to the sober and disquieting fact that 46.8 per cent of the people paroled from the Missouri Reformatory fail to make good, as compared with 19.7 per cent of failures in New York and only 10.2 in Pennsylvania. Still further boiling down will be necessary for the widest circulation, and it might have been well to select some of the recommendations, which fill twelve pages here, for special emphasis and immediate concentration of effort.

DEFINING itself as "a cooperative, productive fellowship of students and leaders interested in research as applied to the problem of the Christian use of leisure time," the Educational Research Institute, which held its first annual meeting in Chicago last June, has published its papers and findings in a paper-bound multigraphed book which sells for one dollar at the headquarters of the Institute, 510 Wellington Avenue, Chicago. The accent falls on a long discussion of the church and the modern social dance. The members of the institute voted that in their opinion "the modern social dance should not be included in a church-centered recreation program," and appointed a committee of seven members to report in June, 1927, "a complete suggestive standard recreational program, for a year's activity, that will adequately meet the needs of the participants."

WITH its fondness for paradoxes, New York has treated the islands which lie between Manhattan and Long Island like backyards instead of like the beauty-spots they might be. Ward's, Welfare and Randall's Islands, totaling about 500 acres, are used for prisons and hospitals. The Committee on a Regional Plan for New York and Its Environs has recently called the attention of Mayor Walker's City Planning and Survey Committee to the unique part which these islands might play in the recreation of New York if they were used in whole or part for park purposes. They have to an unparalleled degree the "two great luxuries for all who live in and about New York," quiet and space. The New York Association of Grand Jurors has repeatedly urged the removal, for their own good, of the prisoners now housed on the islands, and the development of more remote islands at the entrance to Long Island Sound as correctional centers, and the Board of Esti-

mate and Apportionment is now considering part of this program. The Regional Plan, without committing itself to a definite recommendation, draws a picture of island playgrounds for adolescents and young New Yorkers which is hard to resist.

Raleigh, N.C., News & Observer

MAY 13 1927

ROSENWALD GIVES \$5,000 TO STATE

Will Be Met By \$5,000 In
State To Study Conditions
of Negro Children

An offer of \$5,000 has been made to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, to be used in making a study of child welfare among Negroes, as a result of his interest in the work which the board has been doing for Negroes, it was announced yesterday. The offer was made voluntarily through N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education in North Carolina, and is to be met dollar for dollar by individuals and organizations in the State.

The purpose of the study will be to find out what becomes of defective, dependent and delinquent Negro children in North Carolina. Some of these children are being cared for in various institutions, but since the combined capacity of the Oxford Colored Orphanage, the Morrison Training School, the Eiland School, and the Negro ward at the State Orthopedic Hospital is less than 500, the study will make it possible to determine where the other dependent, neglected and defective Negro children are, and how they are being absorbed into the population of the State.

An appeal is being made to attempt to raise \$5,000 in order to begin the study as soon as possible. Already the officials of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company have promised not less than \$500 and the North Carolina Federation of White Women's Clubs has pledged \$100.

"We cannot afford to fail to meet Mr. Rosenwald half way," says Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, who is making an appeal for funds. "The study would show the whole strength and weakness of our public welfare program in North Carolina as it relates to Negroes and give us fundamental facts on which to strengthen and improve a program already begun."

SUN

Durham, N.C.

1927

Negroes Approve Present Form Of City Government

Through a statement of the President of the Durham branch of the National Negro Business League it was revealed that a meeting recently held by that organization many commendations were made as to the fair administration of civic affairs as it relates to citizens of color under the city management form of government. The departments of Public Work and Public Safety have shown an interest in matters affecting the general interest in sections where colored citizens reside. It was expressed that many things had been left undone, yet that which has been accomplished could not be discounted. Sewage has been extended to a large number of homes and this work will be considerably increased this year. All paving petitions presented in regular form have been approved by the City Council and have been ordered paved. Several miles of new improved streets will be added to the Negro section. A new cemetery site has been purchased on the Fayetteville Road, and this cemetery will be under municipal supervision, also the old cemeteries now existing will be maintained. The increase in the number of police in the Negro sections is very gratifying and is very worthy of note.

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pressed in this meeting that the citizens of Durham as a whole ought to be congratulated for having as their city manager, R. W. Rigsby a man who is profoundly efficient in the city management form of government, who is in demand by other cities of the nation of a larger magnitude, but who continues to serve our city on a small salary. It was also brought out that the several departments are serving all the citizens in a very efficient and admirable manner. The message was given forth from this meeting urging upon all negro citizens who registered to report at the poll, Tuesday, the day of the election, to cast their ballot for those who have proven themselves as interested in their welfare.

Durham, N.C.

1927

\$5,000 OFFERED FOR STUDY OF NEGRO CHILD WELFARE

Purpose is to Find Out What Becomes of Defective, Dependent and Delinquent Negro Children in North Carolina.

An offer of \$5,000 has been made to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, to be used in making a study of child welfare among negroes, as a result of his interest in the work which the board has been doing for negroes. The offer was made voluntarily through N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in North Carolina, and is to be met dollar for dollar by individuals and organizations in the State, states the News and Observer.

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Better order and a larger degree of protection has been guaranteed through this police protection. A large number of fire hydrants serve to minimize the destruction of property by fire, thereby enabling a reduction in the cost of fire protection. The street lights which have been given to negro sections have greatly added to the protection of the citizens, their property, as well as added to the beauty of their sector. The marking off of the parking space on Fayetteville street in the Hayti section has given considerable relief to the traffic congestion and there are many other things that are worthy of being mentioned which have been accomplished. It was ex-

"We cannot afford to fail to meet Mr. Rosenwald half way," says Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of public welfare, who is making an appeal for funds. "The study would show the whole strength and weakness of our public welfare program in North Carolina as it relates to negroes and give us fundamental facts on which to strengthen and improve a program already begun."

Negro School Teachers Here 100 Per Cent For the Chest

Every Negro Teacher and Janitor in the City Schools Gives One Day's Pay to Community Chest—Director Lindeman

Makes Interesting Report to Committee.

Just prior to the meeting of the National bank for \$242.50, and I ask executive committee with the budget that you hand this to Mr. Lindeman and admissions committee of the man.

community chest last evening S. O. "Please tell him that we feel this Lindeman, director of the 1927 cam- contribution means more to us than paign, received a letter from Super- it does to the community chest. Intendant Archer of the public schools "In our effort to aid we do not reading as follows:

"An old Roman said, 'Bis dat qui any expense in collections, and that cito dat.' This translated in the is why we collected the pledges in language of the pale face people cash and why we are remitting with means "he gives twice who gives this letter.

"Our negro teachers have "If there is anything else that the principals and teachers of the negro

schools can do to aid in this cam- amounting to \$242.50. This is a con- paign, I am trusting that you will tribution of the negro teachers and let us know."

other employees of the negro schools. In reporting this susbscription to of Greensboro, representing one day's the executive committee, Mr. Lindeman pay from each member of his group man said: "There is probably no one

This group feels that it is a real thing that has so impressed me in privilege to make this contribution the progress of the campaign to date to the excellent work the chest is as has this subscription from the doing."

Accompanying Mr. Archer's letter not as yet made any appeal to our was a cashier's check and a letter school instructors in general is an from Professor W. B. Windsor, super- added reason for our feeling particu- vising principal of the negro schools larly grateful for this contribution. Professor Windsor wrote to Mr. "Mr. Archer quotes the old Roman Archer as follows:

as saying 'he gives twice who gives The principals, teachers, janitors, promptly, and I think we might well and other employees of the negro schools have been very will read 'he gives twice who gives much interested in the plan sug- promptly and gives thrice when his gested by the chairman of the com- gift is made in cash and all collec- munity chest campaign. tion expenses eliminated!'"

"We all like the idea of individual responsibility and a minimum of one day's pay as a contribution.

"I heard so much favorable com- ment on the plan that at a meeting of our teachers yesterday I presented the matter and each and every teacher willingly and gladly contributed and paid in cash an amount equal to one day's pay.

"I then spoke to the janitors and other employees and secured one day's pay from each.

"I am attaching to this letter a copy of Mr. Lindeman's report of progress made in the one minimum of

day's pay plan for this year's chest campaign and the great interest that is being aroused among employers and employees alike in a desire to see the chest campaign go over bigger than ever before.

Copies of the report made by Major Parker to the Community chest after a survey of the Greensboro field in March were distributed among members of the committees. The report contains valuable information gathered by Major Parker and which the Community chest officials feel will be of great service to them in work in Greensboro.

NEGRO WELFARE WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON,

The Negro Elks of North Carolina are raising funds to help erect a new dormitory at the Morrison Training School for delinquent Negro boys at Hoffman, an institution recently erected by the State. The North Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs an institution for delinquent Negro girls has been opened at Efland and efforts have been made to have this school also made a State project. (A bill making provision for the taking over of the school by the State has been introduced in the 1927 legislature.) Crippled colored children has also been active in opening at Efland a school for delinquent Negro girls, which a bill presented to the North Carolina Orthopedic hospital at Gastonia, made possible by an individual gift and an appropriation from

1927 State legislature proposes to turn into a State institution.

These facts are indicative of the spirit of self-help which the division are the organization of social forces in 25 additional Negro communities, and the placement of 16 additional trained Negro social workers as public welfare assistants, case workers, and probation officers.

TIMES RALEIGH, N. C.

FEB 10 1927

Lt. Oxley Will Tell Quakers Of State's Negro Welfare Plan

NORTH CAROLINA'S SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM FOR NEGROES

WASHINGTON,

Through a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockfeller Memorial fund the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare was enabled to establish a division of work among Negroes, which began function on January 1, 1923. The first meeting of the committees will probably be held next Thursday evening when the budgets will be further considered.

The committees heard with pleasure Mr. Lindeman's report of progress made in the one minimum of

to be successful, and has devoted much effort to training and placing Negro social workers. By June, 1926, 20 counties had been organized by the division and 13 Negro workers had been placed.

Greensboro, N. C. News

NEGROES RAISE FUND FOR WELFARE CAUSE

To Pay Y. W. C. A. Branch Secretary for Year; Seeking Chest Pledges.

Because of the slump in the collection of subscriptions made by negroes of the city to the community chest, W. N. Nelson, W. W. Donnell and W. J. Meares, called together a group of negroes yesterday and raised in cash and subscriptions a sufficient amount to pay the salary of the secretary of the negro branch of the Y. W. C. A. for the remainder of the chest year, it was announced last night.

Further determination on the part of the negroes to carry out their end of the bargain in so far as the chest is concerned is shown by the effort now being made to secure funds to pay the negro travelers' aid worker. In the meantime, Rev. R. T. Weatherby, chairman of the negro campaign committee, is asking that all negroes who subscribed to the community chest to pay all or part of their subscriptions at once or as early as possible.

Negro women of the city have just paid to R. G. Vaughn, treasurer of the Richardson Memorial hospital, the sum of \$1,300 in cash, this to apply toward the money to pay for the hospital which is being completed.

TIMES RALEIGH, N. C.

JAN 24 1927

LAWRENCE OXLEY WRITES ARTICLE ON NEGRO WORK

Director Of State's Negro Program Des- cribes Developments

Chosen as the nation's outstanding expert on welfare work among Southern negroes, Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the Negro Bureau of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, has accepted an invitation to speak before the American Friends Service Committee at the national meeting of Quakers in Washington next Friday.

Lt. Oxley has achieved a national reputation since he came to North Carolina several years ago. The rector of the Negro Bureau of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, appears in the January edition of the Southern Workman, a magazine devoted to inter-racial relations. Another article by the same author and on practically the same subject, appears in the current edition of the Survey.

Lt. Oxley's subject will be "North Carolina and the Negro."

Looking Towards the Sky



THE COLONIAL APARTMENTS, a regular skyscraper, located on Edgecombe avenue at 154th street, and said to be one of the finest apartment houses in all Harlem, is the latest addition to available housing for Negroes.

Fourteen-Story Fireproof Structure, Largest on Heights, Opens for Negroes

Harlem Real Estate Exchange Agents for Premises—

Comprises 500 Rooms in 118 Apartments, 142

Baths — Rents Lower

The largest modern and absolutely fireproof apartment house for Negroes in the world was opened recently at 409 to 417 Edgecombe avenue, the Colonial Apartments, a 14-story steel and red brick structure, containing 500 rooms, comprising 118 apartments of two, three, four, five and six rooms each, the six-room apartments having three baths, a pantry and servants' quarters. The value of the property is \$1,200,000. There is telephone switchboard service day and night.

The owners of the structure were practically forced to bid for Negro tenancy when the white residents began moving out because Negroes completely surrounded the building. The Colonial Apartments were opened to Negroes Dec. 1. The white tenants are rapidly vacating the house, but some of them have asked permission to remain, it is said.

Agents for the premises are the Harlem Real Estate Exchange, Inc., Lloyd R. Johnson, president, 2208 Seventh avenue, Estella Brown and Joseph Wilkerson, 167 West 146th street, are in charge of the renting office on the premises. Sidney LeCuir, white, who has been superintendent of the Colonial since it was built ten years ago, remains in charge. Except for Mr. LeCuir all the fifteen employees are Negroes, and their payroll is said to be \$1,000 per month. Extra help will be added soon, it is said.

High Rents Reduced

According to Mr. Johnson, the total rent reduction amounts to \$30,000 per year. The average rent per room has been reduced from \$27 to \$22 per month, he said; apartments for which the whites paid \$81 may now be had for \$75. "Rents for Negro tenants have been reduced to the lowest possible figure that will enable the owners to make a profit," said Mr. Johnson. When fully occupied the house will yield a gross income of \$11,113 per month or \$133,356 per annum, it is reported.

The scale of rents are as follows: (All two-room apartments have been rented.) Three rooms \$60 to \$75, with one bath; four rooms, \$80 to \$98, one bath and extra toilet; five rooms, \$100 to \$120, one bath and extra toilet; six rooms, \$122 to \$140, three baths, one of the bedrooms having a private entrance. Every room has a

show. The apartments may be leased and are not for sale.

There is a large, shelved and lighted closet in every room and in the hallway, and some of them have full length mirrors in the door. The floors are hardwood and parquet, with composition floors in the kitchens, all of which are well lighted and equipped with all-steel, porcelined iceboxes and double, glass-door dish closets. The kitchen windows are screened at the top permanently. And, of course, there is the gas range, double washtubs and other kitchen necessities.

The bathrooms are lined with smooth-faced tile and the tubs are built-in. Each bathroom has a large medicine closet with a mirror in the door.

The living rooms are separated from the dining rooms by French doors, which are more numerous in the six-room homes. Lighting fixtures are the latest type. Tenants are given 24-hour service, and hall boys are always available.

The Colonial always had a waiting list for tenants up to last summer, the superintendent said, and many prominent people were resided there. Miller Huggins and other ball players made their home there, he stated, along with a well-known district attorney and a millionaire of the U. S. Trucking Corporation.

Every room is an outside room and above the seventh floor one is afforded a fine view of the Bronx, Hell Gate, Harlem River, Yankee Stadium and the Polo Grounds and Colonial Park on the East; Washington Heights and the East River on the North; Jersey, the Palisades and the Hudson River on the West, and Harlem and low-

er Manhattan on the South. The tiled roof not only affords these pleasures of the eye, but offers a welcome escape from the heat in summer.

Everything Up-to-Date

One enters the Colonial through the large entrance on Edgecombe avenue into a spacious lobby of tiled floor and high ceiling, furnished with upholstered chairs and mahogany tables and bathed in soft lights. There are two passenger elevators and one service elevator and all merchandise is delivered through the basement and at the service door, which lets into the kitchen of each apartment, all of which have from two to three exit doors. There is a large foyer in all except the two-room apartments. There are four stairways and two fire towers, and a fire cannot spread from one apartment to another. There is also a U. S. mail chute on every floor.

The apartment rooms have paneled and stippled walls and are being freshly painted in cream, buff and Nile green.

Industrial Secretary Of N. Y. Urban League Says Need Is For Publicity Among Employers

Problem Is To Get Better Class Of Workers In Better Jobs, Then See That They Are Given Chance To Grow

(Editor's Note: In an effort to stimulate constructive thinking on vital problems affecting the Race today, The Courier is asking various leaders in their respective fields for expressions on the peculiar problems which they meet in their own work. For this reason we present in full an address delivered by Mr. Ira DeAugustine Reid, Industrial Secretary of the New York Urban League, before the National Urban League Conference in St. Louis recently. The subject of the address is "Advertising Negro Labor," and represents the avenue of approach to get better and higher trained colored workers in better and higher positions among white employers. Mr. Reid was born in Clifton Forge, Va., took an A. B. degree from Morehouse College, Atlanta, and M. A. from the University of Pittsburgh. He has taught school at the Douglas High at Huntington, W. Va., and at Texas College, Tyler, Tex. He did industrial research work for one year with the Pittsburgh Urban League and has been head of the industrial department of the New York Urban League two years. He recently won praise on Broadway for his acting in "The Fool's Errand," a play presented in the National Little Theatre tournament by the Negro Little Theatre of Harlem.)

BY IRA DE A. REID

NEW YORK, May 26.—The industrial work of the Urban League is a true embodiment of the organization's slogan: "Not Alms, But Opportunity." Thus our policy becomes that of securing jobs for Negroes which they have not been able to secure because of racial discriminations, and on securing the better types of position which admit to be an informational and educational advancement, that have been denied to them, because of their failure to qualify, or because of the policy of employers regarding the advancement of Negroes.

Many other problems align themselves with this one cause, such as those concerning organized labor double standards of wages, improvement in working conditions, adjustment, housing vocational guidance and matters of similar ilk. Therefore, we find ourselves meeting the employee and the trade unions on their own plane, since the problems have much in common. Our problem is not alone that of taking the end out of blind alleys for Negro workers, nor is it providing new opportunities for them. There remains the more deep-seated opinions of employers regarding Negro workers. For these persons there must be essential and have established, governments, state and

municipal have worked for the disabled, minors and handicapped.

Acting upon these bases the advertising of Negro labor may include every conscious manifestation of the effort which is likely to influence the will of the public toward securing a better understanding of the Negro worker. This would include education, propaganda in its favorable sense, promotion, advertising and even salesmanship.

Of paramount importance is the status of the agency that is advertising Negro labor. It is very necessary that the attention of the public should constantly be attracted to its service—to make known its purpose, policy, program and needs in order that the best work may be done. And not this alone, for the same agency must enlist confidence in itself, possess a certain amount of prestige, and create an active good-will. Publicity and educational work on Negro labor per se will not achieve these benefits; i. e., efficient service is essential, but not sufficient. The slogan: "The right goods will sell themselves"—is only partially true in respect to our problem. The inherited attitude of the public toward the Negro, rearranged prejudices, the complexities of modern life, etc., make a well-formed system of advertising absolutely necessary.

h ? eservice9 etain
Every Urban League has as its fundamental part of the industrial leg of the problem, the securing of better types of jobs for the better types of Negro workers. Aside from the needs that arise from day to day as that of the laborer, domestic worker, porter, and errand boys, there is need for work with a more advanced group, and even for improving the less advanced. No Industrial Department can afford to sit idly by and believe that the mere placement of large numbers of individuals is sufficient to endorse its program, as there are certain types of work ~~in~~ which Negroes are accepted without question. This we admit, and seek to secure the right type for the situation. But above all, our efforts should be to improve, and not merely sanction. The use of Negro labor is governed by the non-economic law of "Supply and Demand and Race." For this reason, the placement of Negro labor becomes a highly technical business if done correctly. It likewise demands secretaries who have the closest contacts with employers and workers alike. Hence, the publicity attached to our efforts to place the use of Negro labor before the employing public does play a very large part in our program.

One of the most useful methods in advertising Negro labor is through canvassing or soliciting. The interviewing of employers to impress upon them personally the worth of Negro labor—especially the skilled type—is a very important function. In our New York office, it is called "Field Work." Others may know it by "Salesmanship," "Job Soliciting," or "Procurement Work." It is our experience that when such employers are interviewed, it is advisable to see the man at the top, or such persons as will have a determining voice in

the selection of employees. Usually the employment of Negro workers is such a reversal of the existing order, that only his sanction is worth while. To such an employer, the field worker must make himself an asset and not a liability to the cause which he is representing. He must not beg for jobs, nor must he leave the impression that his organization is a relief one, dealing entirely with the less fortunate ones of our group. The employer is to be convinced of the value of a group of employees as a necessary part of his industrial or commercial agency. After all, the major requirement is that the representative know his product. Any person seeking to make openings for Negro workers should have either a mental or physical memorandum of the outstanding situations regarding Negro labor, both local and national. What are the chief occupations of Negro workers in your city and throughout the country? What has been the increase and decrease in industry within the last ten years? What are the outstanding industries in your city? How are Negroes distributed in these industries and other places?

More than 10,000 colored women are being employed as stenographers and bookkeepers. How many of these work in Milwaukee, Boston, Atlanta, etc? If you are asking an employer to use Negro clerks, mechanics, bookkeepers, cite to him other institutions similar in their appeal that employ such persons—or show him the advantage of being the one to prove that Negro workers are capable of performing functions similar to those in which white persons are employed, and as efficiently.

In the second place, it should be the aim of every office to secure as much news space as possible, regarding their work. How much cooperation have you secured through the local and daily papers in your city? Has there been any unique situation arising in connection with your work that would make a good news article? Do reporters from the Negro papers call at your office for information? Such publicity must have indirect value toward attracting attention to the work you are trying to do. May I cite a few things that the New York press deemed worthy of publication? We interviewed a large employer relative to the employment of colored help and secured jobs for fifteen men. This is in itself news. But it was necessary that we send down to these jobs at least thirty-five individuals before the required quota was filled. Why? Because they failed to pass the health examination. One of the local papers carried an additional article the following week entitled: "Physically Unfit Denied Good Jobs." At another time we were interested in finding out the number of economic misfits in New York, i. e. individuals who were unable to secure jobs for which they were trained and were employed in less skilled capacities. Through the courtesy of one of our papers we published an Opportunity Blank which we asked to be returned to this office. This blank asked the occupation of the person, and if such person was working on the job for which he was trained. If not, why not? It created quite a sensation. Many replies were received. When they were collected, they furnished an additional news article which was printed by the Negro paper and in turn mentioned in an article in one of the dailies. It is also possible for your office to be the outstanding agency for the release of current information on the labor market. New openings that have been made, lay-offs, or placements during the week, general industrial information.

It would be impossible to deal at length with the many other methods of putting over our product, but I shall mention a few more. The use of want ad columns of newspapers is sometimes very feasible procedure. I am of the opinion that Negro workers do not use the want-ad columns as much as they could. These pages are read to a great extent by employers. An insertion in these papers at irregular intervals throughout the year would be worth the slight expense incurred. One call from an employer who is interested in fostering the Negro enterprise and securing additional labor would be worth the amount expended.

Urban Leagues are in a very unique situation in the majority of cities in which they are located. They have the constant advantage of being able to voice the sentiments and needs of the people they represent. What is your approach industrially to these groups? Is your approach a positive or a negative one? Do you speak of the disadvantage that they suffer or the advantages that could be had by its being used to a greater extent? How much advantage do you take of the meetings you attend to speak on Negro labor? The medium of public address forms one of the best possible avenues toward effecting some solution to our problem. This can be done through the organized clubs of the city, as well as through special meetings that are called at your instance. 5-28-27

Printed matter may also be of value if it makes a presentable appearance. Flimsy advertising appears to be of no value, and worse than that, to be a liability. Our office has used form letters to a small extent within the last year, but has relied chiefly upon an employment bulletin at regular intervals which we send out to employers with a list of the available applicants at our office, stating their qualifications and amount of experience. Through this method we have been able to put before the employer in concise form, the type and number of persons we have available for his line of work. We have also issued pamphlets—one for the employer and one for the employee—samples of which are available here.

Campaigns are usually sporadic efforts at attacking the same problem. If, however, the campaign may be followed by intensive efforts in the same channels, the result may be far better than that expected. Aside from the efforts conducted by the Department of Industrial Relations in other cities, our office undertook an employment campaign for Harlem. You probably know that the 175,000 Negroes in Harlem have very little opportunity to work in the stores of that immediate neighborhood. For a long time it has been the cry of persons that something should be done. Seventy-five per cent of the money that Negroes in Harlem earn, is said to be spent with Harlem merchants. For this, they were given no opportunity to work in these stores in which they spent. With the assistance of representatives of other social and fraternal organizations in the community, we launched a campaign for the employment of Negro workers in these stores. In the beginning a survey was made of all the stores in the immediate neighborhood employing three or more workers. We found that 258 of the larger commercial enterprises employing three or more workers had only 163 Negroes, or less than 1-20 of the total number of employees. To them we appealed first through individual letters in which we enclosed literature on what the employer should know about Negro labor. These were followed by interviews. Memos and a made of

the replies of each employer and from time to time some representative of the Department called upon these employers, with the view of having him employ colored help. Publicity in this connection played a very important part. Colored newspapers rallied to our support and featured the effort with headlines. One of the dailies with a section devoted to Harlem carried an article on the effort. Ministers organized for the effort and announced it from their pulpits. The whole community was urged to join in the campaign to provide employment for Negro workers. From the publicity point of view its success is not to be doubted. Many valuable insights gained regarding employers' attitudes toward Negro workers gave us a more complete understanding of the problems we faced. Large numbers of employers took the matter quite seriously. At the first meeting of the Harlem Board of Trade and Commerce, to which body we had addressed a request for a hearing, many of the members brought their letters. It was discussed, pro and con, though tabled at two subsequent meetings. In this effort members of the Urban League Board co-operated in an effort to secure the privilege of speaking to this body. Though this campaign was held four months ago, it still brings results. Many have thought our approach wrong. Others did not agree with us, but nevertheless, we started a line of thinking which would not have been possible under ordinary conditions.

In conclusion, we feel that there is needed an intelligent work among employers as to the suitability of colored workers for certain kinds of work, many more kinds than have heretofore been acknowledged. If a Negro with a high school or college training is held down to the common laborer or porter job because of prejudices when he otherwise might be employed as an executive or in other more productive labor, both he and industry suffer an unnecessary economic loss. The educational work however, should not be limited to the employer. It is important to show workers that with the proper diligence in industry, they can fit themselves for places which will mean personal advancement and will help them to reach spheres of greater usefulness and responsibility.

NEW YORK URBAN LEAGUE HEAD MAKES IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE ON HOUSING

"Rent Parties" and Roomers Only Way High Rents Can Be Paid.

(Editor's Note: Mr. James H. Hubert, who in this article discusses housing in New York City and in Harlem in particular, is an authority on the subject. As executive secretary of the New York Urban League for the past eight years, he has been in close touch with the vital problems confronting the Negro there. Darwin R. James, chairman of the New York State Housing Board, recently asked him to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee to that Board. The committee on which Mr. Hubert will serve has for its president Douglas Elliman, president of the New York Real Estate Board.

BY JAMES H. HUBERT

NEW YORK, June 9.—Food, clothing and shelter have long been recognized as man's basic necessities. As he emerges from the hunting, the pastoral and the agricultural stage to an industrial life in Urban Centers, the task of finding a place in which to live without lowering his standards, becomes more and more absorbing in his intense struggle for existence. The first Tenement House bill which outlawed unventilated rooms was secured by social agencies of New York City. At that time from one-half to two-thirds of the rooms

were totally dark, securing light and ventilation only from adjoining rooms. In 1879, a bill was passed over the strenuous objection of the landlords, providing for the admission of light in every room in the tenement. The modern disposal of

waste, drainage and sanitary plumbing is traced to those unpopular crusaders for decent housing for we read the following: "The first crusaders for decent housing for and at all times the most prolific cause of disease was found to be the insalubrious condition of most of the tenement houses in New York and Brooklyn." After describing how these tenements were built but it is a far cry from the without any reference to health and days.

Of 2,500 children born alive, death claimed one-third before their first birthday. This infant death rate has dropped in fifty years from 333 per M. births to 61 per M. births. If that death rate had continued we would today have 45,000 deaths instead of the present 8,000.

Manhattan has 133 rear tenements and 32,201 old law tenements. Brooklyn has an even larger number of rear tenements and 32,201 old law tenements. Statistics show that

This was the condition of the New York's tenements sixty years ago. It was about this time that the welfare agencies opened their attack on the slums and began preaching housing reform.

How the Negro Fares

To what degree is the Negro affected by overcrowding, exorbitant rents and a lack of decent housing? On the whole New York's Negro has experienced little difficulty in securing houses as well constructed as those available to other groups. His special grievance has been not in the number or type of houses available, but in the exorbitant rents, not only out of all proportion to his income, but often from 50 to 100% higher than that paid by members of other races for similar accommodations.

We cannot hope to raise the standard of living higher than the foundation will permit. And this foundation is none other than the economic status, dependent upon the earning power of the head of the family.

In a study of 4,250 wage earners made by the New York Urban League, we find the heads of families earning an average of \$19.75 per week and paying a rental of \$41.14 per month—52% or more than one-half of the pay envelope for bare shelter.

You inquire how this discrepancy is met? The mother goes out to work, lodgers are taken in. Rent parties and a system in which rooms are let both to day and to night workers, are resorted to. Fifty per cent of families studied take lodgers. Seventy-five per cent of the members are forced to work away from home. In New York City, the number of colored women working away from home is seven times that of white women. Thirty-five per cent of these families are without baths. Many four-room apartments are better living conditions.

From 1910-1920 the Negro population of New York City was increased by 64,753. An analysis of the births and deaths for this period and in recent years indicate that this increase is due entirely to migration from the South and the West Indies; that the natural increases have been negative—the number of deaths exceeding the births.

Ten years ago Negro children of New York under one year were dying at the rate of 306 per thousand births. Almost three times the rate for white children. The report of the Board of Health for year ending 1926, gives a death rate of 122 per thousand births for Negro children against 65 per thousand for white. It is interesting to observe that the decrease for Negro children has been even more pronounced than that for whites.

In our campaign for an improved social order, too much emphasis cannot be placed on health education. The decline in death rate has corresponded rather closely with increased facilities. Ten years ago Harlem had no Visiting Nurse Service. The Urban League Center of Henry Street Settlement has gradually increased its staff from one to twenty-two visiting nurses. The Health Service and New York T. B. Association, has through its dental clinic, free physical examination and daily health campaigns, reached an increasing number. Along with our fight for improved housing and a more adequate wage must go education of the tenant—especially in the case of the unadjusted newcomer in Many four-room apartments are better living conditions.

Negro Districts

While deaths from communicable diseases, including T. B. and pneumonia have decreased, deaths by violence jumped 60 points in the last 25 years.

We are passing through a social revolution that is destined to modify social being in areas apart from the every aspect of life and affect every whites. About this, it is needless to member of the race.

When the war came we stopped serve."

building houses to beat the Germans. Our population is rapidly shifting from the farms to Urban Centers. The war left the housing shortage so acute that we now pay for one and two rooms what we once paid for a home adequate to house a family. And so we are dispensing with the family.

High rents and the inability to find apartments within reach of who share his sorrows—whether one's earnings are in large measure responsible for deferred marriage. Those couples who can afford rear children are almost completely out of the business and the cost of production is so high as to make it prohibitive to the majority of wage earners. The minimum maternity cost in the average city hospital comes to about \$150, when other expenses are added the cost of being born becomes one of the most expensive of financial investments.

Be it far from me to attempt to determine the destiny of any individual—to say nothing of a race. Men usually settle this question for

themselves, in spite of occasional disruptions—and the wonder is that there are so few.

The great task of the municipality and the state is to provide more, better and cheaper housing—that men may rear their families in decency and comfort.

There has been much discussion as to what are and what are not the supplies schools and subways. function of the state in respect to housing. There is always and everywhere a small willful group who talk about the state exceeding its authority.

European countries long ago recognized housing as a public utility, with subways, fuel and other necessities. In New Zealand and all the Australian Provinces government loans including building plans and all necessary advice are arranged for the worker at the nearest post-office. The system is free from red tape and real estate speculators.

It is not by accident that New Zealand has the lowest death rates, the lowest infant mortality rates, and the highest expectation of life of any nation in the world.

California had even repealed her state laws enforcing vaccination.

The London County Council is the chief landlord concerned with the housing of the working classes. It has cleared over 50 acres of slums and provided new flats for over 100,000 families.

New York has enacted Emergency Rent Laws for the protection of tenants against eviction and extortion. Three years ago a building corporation was influenced to undertake the construction of one and two-family houses in the suburbs to be sold to colored home-seekers on easy terms. Homes have been supplied for several thousand families. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is constructing model-garden apartments in Harlem to be sold to colored families on the co-operative plan.

I have been asked what Negroes themselves are doing about housing. It is estimated that 50 per cent of houses in what is commonly known as Negro Harlem are owned by Negroes. There are 18 houses owned by Negroes on the co-operative plan. About the only construction undertaken by

Today, with more than one-half of our population living in cities, the house is no longer an independent shelter. The provision of necessary facilities is compulsory. The city provides water, sewage disposal, property by Negroes in the last five years. The group now has over 165 recreational facilities—through parks, streets and roads—we are realizing that the house is no longer self-sufficient; it does not end at the building line. There is not a single function now exercised by the public authority that has not at one time provided by individuals. One by one they have been taken over under compulsion because the individual was not able to provide for himself. The municipality

now provides at cost all essentials of the house except the walls and roof. And it would seem that inasmuch as private enterprise cannot supply sufficient houses at a profit, to sell or rent at a price which two-thirds of the population can afford to pay—it is up to the public authority to supply even the wall and roof

man activities to make all life safer and happier. Men realize as never before the possibility of controlling their environment according to their needs and desires. This new knowledge must be more widely understood by men everywhere to the end that they may progress; that they may emerge from all the tangled miseries of the past into a new, radiant sunlit life. In our struggle for the Negro's realization of this ideal, the slogan of the League "Not Alms, but Opportunity" has increasing significance.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 4 1927

G. I. BURCH COMPILES CHARITY STATISTICS

Aid Society's Records Show Native Whites With Native Fathers in Minority of Needy.

WERE 13.8 PER CENT. IN YEAR

But Native Whites With Foreign Fathers Contributed Additional 15.3 Per Cent.

Native white persons with native fathers furnished only 13.8 per cent. of all the families assisted by the Charity Organization Society in the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, according to figures that have been obtained from the society by Guy Irving Burch of 610 West 115th Street.

Mr. Burch in a letter says he made inquiries concerning the statement in THE TIMES of June 20 to the effect that native-born white families and not impoverished foreigners were the chief concern of the society. Miss Helen Fisk, statistician of the society, wrote to him that the information given out was "to the effect that the number of native-born white families exceeded any other single group" in the year referred to for the first time. On Thursday Mr. Burch obtained a detailed analysis of the nationalities of the families assisted. His letter continued:

"As this analysis is of importance

to the problems of immigration and population and to the sciences of government and eugenics, we give the nationality of the families more in detail:

Nationality.	No. of Families.	Per Cent.
Italy	928	23.8
Native white, foreign father	594	15.3
Native white, native father	537	13.8
Ireland	334	8.6
Native colored	261	6.6

"The five groups above furnished 68.1 per cent. of the families. Other nationalities from Northwestern Europe furnished 3.9 per cent., and other nationalities from Southern and Eastern Europe furnished 13.6 per cent.

"From the above statistics we learn that the native white of native parents furnished only 13.8 per cent. of all the families assisted by the Charity Organization Society for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926. As the 'average number of children born' to native white mothers is three, compared with four born to foreign-born white mothers (Birth Statistics, 1921, Seventh Annual Report, Department of Commerce), the native white of native parents perhaps furnished even a lower per cent. of the total number of persons assisted by the Charity Organization Society."

NAME NEW URBAN LEAGUE SECRETARIES

Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Canton

And New York Get New Heads

THAYER, FROM ATLANTA, SENT TO PITTSBURGH

George Goodman, Lincoln Athlete Goes To Boy Scouts Work

NEW YORK—The National Urban League announces several new appointments to local Urban League staffs.

The newly organized Urban League of Buffalo, N. Y., has elected as its executive secretary, William L. Evans, who began his duties June 1st. Evans is a graduate of Fisk University, formerly taught in the Central High School, Louisville, Ky., and was for a number of years the industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban League. Evans has also had considerable experience in building construction in Indiana and Kentucky, having had training as a supervising architect.

Pittsburgh

The new secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League is Alonso C. Thayer, who also began his new duties on June 1st. He comes to the Pittsburgh Urban League from the position of Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League. Thayer also is a graduate of Fisk University and was at one time industrial secretary of the Chicago Urban League. Canton

Gerald E. Allen, who has just secured his Master's Degree from the University of Pittsburgh working on an Urban League "Fellowship," has been appointed executive secretary of the Canton (Ohio) Urban League. Mr. Allen is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, and has taken a year and a half of law at Duquesne University. He has had experience in the work of the Pittsburgh Urban League.

New York

George Goodman, a 1926-27 Urban League "Fellow" at the New York School of Social Work has received an appointment in an executive position in connection with the interracial work of the Boy Scouts of America. Goodman will probably begin his duties in Boy Scout activities in Harlem, New York, and will be subject to call for service in other sections of the country. Goodman is an honor graduate of Lincoln University, where he was a star football player and class orator. He has conducted playground work in Hartford, Conn., and boys' club work in Englewood, N. J.

JUN 19 1927

“House Rent Parties,” Now a Harlem Feature

High Rental Is One of the Causes of This Latest Form of Diversion in the Negro Belt

By Lester A. Walton

SYNCOPIATION from a player piano broke the midnight silence. The lord the right to demand more money enlivening strains were to the for rooms previously bringing \$15 and accompaniment of dancing feet. There over, some are seeking higher rents were intermittent exchanges of pleasantries, followed by choruses of guffaws.

Occupants of apartments in close proximity fully understood the significance of the occasion. A tenant was giving a “house rent party.”

Growing out of economic stress this form of nocturnal diversion has taken root in Harlem—that section known as the world’s largest Negro centre. Its correct and more dignified name is “parlor social,” but in the language of the street it is caustically referred to as a “house rent party.”

Different From Public Dance

Dissimilarity between the “house rent party” and the public dance is marked. The former is more intimate and exclusive. The patrons are fewer. Usually everybody knows everybody; if not personally, casually. The price of admission is 25 cents. But it is not the quarter of a dollar it costs to get in that puts a dent in your bankroll. The drain on one’s finances is occasioned by what it costs to get out.

Much of the revenue at a rent party is derived from the sale of eatables tastefully prepared to make a dyspeptic temporarily forget his ills. The a la carte menu consists of fried chicken a golden brown, pies with Dresden-China crust, cakes and rolls like mother used to make. Sometimes there are pig’s feet, chitterlings and hogmaws for those who confess to possessing a “lowdown taste.”

It is not to be construed that the “house rent party” has gained a Lindbergh popularity in Harlem. Nor can its existence be primarily attributed to the avariciousness of the much-abused landlord. Thousands of Negro property owners as well as nine-tenths of the tenants in the section know nothing of “house rent parties” except from hearsay. In most instances those who stage these socials are either out of work or out of luck.

North Harlem is in the throes of an agitation over increased rents. The “house rent party” has been brought

concerned about their pocketbook than the color of their neighbor’s skin. It has not always been an easy matter for the landlord to stampede every white person with the cry of colored tenant!”

“Why do Negroes unwittingly play into the hands of designing landlords?” is asked. Often from necessity. Harlem’s Negro population is steadily growing. Newcomers and others of the race are daily seeking shelter. And it should be remembered houses are not available to them in every section of Manhattan. So the average tenant, to meet an exigency, agrees to the increased rental with the knowledge that the white predecessor paid less. As a rule a potential roomer or roomers prominently figure in the calculations of how to meet the rent.

A survey made by the New York Urban League brought to light that 4,250 Negro wage earners were earning an average of \$19.75 a week and paying a rental of \$41.14 a month.

The housing problem among Harlem Negroes presents two important aspects—the social and the economic. One has a heart appeal and is not unmixed with sentiment, the other deals with cold facts. The landlord or real estate operator, more concerned with economics, will tell you the question of a man’s earning capacity has nothing to do with what a property owner is entitled to on his investment.

They further make the charge there are hundreds of families whose incomes do not warrant their living in modern elevator apartments, but whose desire to “keep up with the Joneses” is why they do not live in less pretentious quarters. This tendency for living beyond their means is not the fault of the landlord, it is argued.

Furnishing the tenant a place to live in keeping with his income is a problem affecting two-thirds of New York City’s population, according to the State Housing Commission. It reports that in 1920 only 31 per cent. of the families had incomes of more than \$2,500.

Says the State Housing Commission’s report: “The needs of families with incomes of more than \$2,500 are cared for and should continue to be met by commercial enterprise. The needs of the other 70 per cent. of the population can only be met by non-speculative enterprises which take a moderate return on the investment.”

There is in process of erection for Negroes a group of model garden apartments which take in the entire block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and between 149th and 150th Streets. They are being built by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and are expected to point the way to improved housing conditions.

However, I do make this specific charge: That some landlords and operators to circumvent the Emergency Rent Laws have been guilty of systematically exploiting the group in Harlem, putting out white tenants and substituting colored, who have to pay a much higher rental.

“If you don’t pay what I ask I’ll put you out and put in colored” has been the threat of many a landlord who time and again has shown he meant just what he said.

Hence Harlem has furnished numerous economic paradoxes. A white family has been known to pay \$28 for five rooms without hot water and other modern conveniences, while the colored family across the hall paid \$40. For there have been white families more

PRESS
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

will have to be mitigated, or the entire city will suffer from a very serious form of contamination.

JUL 30 1927

Funds Sought for Work Among Southern Negroes

Miss Eunice Knowles, president of the Ada C. Pollock Blundon association of Baton Rouge, La., and Miss Gertrude Snell Brown of the faculty are spending the weekend canvassing churches of all denominations in this section in an effort to complete a fund of \$9,000 for the maintenance of the institution that conducts a welfare work among Southern negroes. They make these visits each summer to Broome county and vicinity points.

POST

Blues Fall, 1927

SEP 7 1927

Why Negro Children Go Wrong

That part of New York known as Harlem has become a vast negro city, sometimes called the negro paradise, or less respectfully, Nigger Heaven. Two hundred thousand blacks have settled in Harlem in the last few years. Negroes are crowded so thickly into this district that in-

vestigators now find home life is menaced and the problem of negro child delinquency acute. Rents are exorbitant, mothers forced to work out, and children literally crowded out for want of room. All this makes a perplexing problem. Facilities for recreation and other measures provided for

white children which result in reducing juvenile delinquency are wanting in case of the blacks. There is also a scarcity of appropriate institutions which will receive negro children. The consequence is that negro child delinquency is much higher than with the whites. Think not that this is necessarily due to greater natural depravity on the part of the blacks. Although more negro children get into court, their worst offense—that is, the offense most frequently committed—is disorderly conduct, their second worst offense desertion of their parents; in the white children’s court the worst offense is stealing, the second worst, burglary.

The moral and social chaos caused by cramming two hundred thousand members of one racial group into a restricted area of a great city

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

DOUBLING UP IN HOUSING.

The contention that the shortage of adequate housing among lower priced apartments still exists seems to have been established to the satisfaction of the lawmakers of New York State, who extended the rent laws for the protection of tenants from grasping landlords. Although the housing emergency following the war was reported to have been ended by new construction, the housing conditions have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted for those of limited means. This was proven by that portion of the report of the State Housing Commission relating to over-crowding. This term itself is elastic, as the occupancy of a four-room apartment by six persons is not considered over-crowding by authorities on housing conditions.

To appreciate what over-crowding really means one must take the table of occupancy made up from the study of eight blocks in Manhattan and Brooklyn, showing the number of persons occupying about two thousand four-room apartments. Of this number seven hundred and twenty-nine apartments were occupied by four, five or six persons and pressing most heavily upon those who hence would not be classed as over-crowded. But one hundred and eighteen housed age of housing appeared to be greatest from seven to fifteen persons, six of these having ten occupants, while three had eleven, thirteen and fifteen respectively.

This over-crowding of apartments was taken by the board as an indication that the practice of doubling up families resorted to during the war period still prevails to a larger extent than is safe either for the moral or physical health of the community. The block survey made by the board showed that there has been practically no change since last year in the congestion in three-room apartments, increased congestion in four-room apartments and a slight decrease in five-room apartments. The testimony of many of the witnesses at the public hearing emphasized the over-crowding of rooms.

Health Commissioner Harris referred to the results of two surveys made by nurses of his department on the occupancy of bedrooms. These investigators found that out of 2,342 bedrooms occupied by adults a large proportion were used at the same time by from one to eight children. Dr. Harris regarded this congestion as a grave menace to the health and morals of the community.

The effect of this housing congestion on racial conditions was brought out in a study made by the New York Urban League on Rents in relation to Incomes," covering 4,250 Negro families in Harlem, which showed a high percentage of over-crowding. The cause of congestion was explained as follows:

"Forty-nine and nine-tenth per cent, or one half, of the money earned by the heads of families goes for rent. The question immediately arises as to how the family maintains itself on this basis. Reports show that 63 per cent of the mothers go out to work to supplement the family income and 47 per cent of the families take in lodgers. These seem to be the most popular schemes for meeting the rent."

Sufficient evidence was presented in this report to justify the claim that housing congestion was still an acute evil, pressing most heavily upon those who could least afford to meet it. The short-

age of housing appeared to be greatest from seven to fifteen persons, six of these having ten occupants, while three had eleven, thirteen and fifteen respectively.

The extension of the rent laws was needed to prevent the situation from growing worse.

New York

NEW YORK EVE. WORLD

APR 29, 1927

TO RESCUE 2,000 FLOOD- BOUND NEGROES WITH GASOLINE LAUNCHES

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 29 (U. P.)

—A relief expedition of National Guardsmen, commanded by Capt. Allan McClure, was organized to-day to rescue 2,000 flood-bound Negroes between Moorhead and Inverness where plantation owners refuse to allow their workers to evacuate.

GASOLINE LAUNCHES TO BE USED

Gen. Curtis Green, Commander of the Mississippi National Guard, informed Gov. Murphree of the perilous plight of the Negroes, who were reported housed in box cars with the water rising rapidly.

N. Y. EVE. POST

FEB 15 1927

RENT LAWS TO DIE IF JENKS HAS WAY

Assembly Chairman, After One
Day Here, Says Emer-
gency Is Over

HARRIS URGES EXTENSION

By a Staff Correspondent

Albany, Feb. 15.—The proposed extension of the emergency rent laws will be killed in committee this year, unless the remaining members of the Assembly Judiciary Committee override Assemblyman Edmund B. Jenks, its chairman, it was learned today.

The Judiciary committee was scheduled to act on the bill today, but postponed action until the report of the Housing Commission is in. Assemblyman Jenks declared that, in his opinion, after making an inspection in New York last Saturday, the emergency no longer exists and there is no necessity for extending the rent laws after June 1.

Health Commissioner Harris today told the State Board of Housing that the city health officials would be gravely handicapped by congestion in lower-class living quarters in the event of a disease epidemic.

"Should an epidemic occur," Dr. Harris said, "we would have a situation that might prove disastrous."

The Health Commissioner was one of a group of witnesses at the board's meeting, held in the chambers of the Board of Estimate in City Hall, at which evidence was taken for the guidance of the Legislature in the question of extending the emergency rent laws beyond June 1.

Would Extend Laws

Dr. Harris declared the laws should be extended, asserting the emergency for which they were created is not yet at an end.

"You cannot judge conditions," he warned the board, "by taking a nice little jog along Park avenue and West End avenue and looking at the 'to let' signs. The people to whom housing is a problem aren't connected with those thoroughfares."

The particular phase of the situation that is most dangerous, Dr. Harris said, is the crowding of bedrooms. This, he asserted, is a condition that gives an epidemic an ideal chance of becoming more and more malignant.

"This condition concerns the city vitally. It is far worse than the killing of one person, or of several, by street gunmen.

"Despite all that has been done housing conditions are such that we cannot rightfully feel that we have done all that is possible."

In the lower East Side survey, Dr. Harris said, only seventy-one apartments in 3384 were found vacant, and in the Harlem district, 792 in 4815. Basements were crowded, the surveys showed—a condition Dr. Harris said was "hardly in accordance with health ideals."

"If I sent my investigators into Brooklyn and The Bronx, I am sure the results would be the same," the Health Commissioner continued. "And this must be understood: The sections we covered did not take in the so-called 'white-collar contingent.' They are having a hard time of it too."

"White Collarites" Hit, Too

The "white-collarites," Dr. Harris said, have enjoyed no salary increases in the last few years. They as well as the poor deserve an extension of the rent laws, he was convinced.

The effect of tenement house congestion is apparent, the Commissioner continued, in infant mortality rates.

"In the crowded sections," he explained, "infant mortality is two and three times as high as the average for the city."

Concluding, Dr. Harris asserted he

had considered only the main problems involved. Morality, he said, was something else; and the effects in that respect were also deplorable. James H. Hubert, a negro investigator for the New York Urban League, told the board negroes would be evicted from Harlem, if the rent laws were not extended, and they wouldn't have anywhere to go.

Gets Social Service Awards



MRS. EVA T. PARKS



MRS. EDDIE ASPINALL

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—At the annual meeting of the New York Urban League held January 12 the Roswell Skell, Jr., awards for social service were made to Mrs. Eva T. Parks (first prize, \$50 in gold and a certificate for volunteer social worker, or first rank), 218 W. 133rd street, and Mrs. Eddie Aspinall (second prize, \$25), 17 W. 137th street. Miss Ernestine Rose, head of the Harlem Library, made the presentation. Mrs. Parks' activities include: Chairman of the Women's Auxiliary of the New York Urban League, chairman of Women's Auxiliary, Alpha Physical Culture Club, member of board of managers Y. W. C. A., chairman of Harlem Welcome Stranger Committee, chairman of social service department of Grace Congregational Church, active member of Red Cross Unit of Harlem, member Harlem Committee New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. Mrs. Aspinall's activities include: Chairman North Harlem Community Council, collected funds from theaters and private individuals to assist victims of 134th street fire, chairman Parents' Association, P. S. 89, active in church and mother of four children. This is the first year the Roswell Skell, Jr., awards were given.

N. Y. WORLD

MAR 14 1927

URGES CUT IN COST OF NEGRO FUNERALS

clergyman Cites Those of Other Faiths Who Bequeath Amounts for Welfare Work

Pay a little less for funerals and leave a small bequest in your will to some worth-while race institution, was the suggestion made yesterday by the Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, rector of St. Phillips Protestant Episcopal Church, to a large Negro audience in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 550 St. Nicholas Avenue, the occasion being the opening exercises in celebration of the Hope Day Nursery's twenty-fifth anniversary.

"Our people are known for saving during lifetime to have a large funeral," said Dr. Bishop. "Let us begin to emulate the people of small means belonging to the Catholic and Jewish

faiths, who, at death, leave from \$100 to \$500, and sometimes more, to charities. These bequests are the financial backbone of many an institution.

"If the Negro adopts a similar policy it will not be long before the Hope Day Nursery and similar institutions will be heavily endowed and it will not be necessary to make an appeal for funds."

Other speakers were George Gordon Battle, Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Miss Flora G. Benjamin, President of the New York City Federation of Day Nurseries. Mrs. John W. Dias presided.

The Hope Day Nursery was founded for the accommodation of Negro children in Harlem whose mothers work during the day.

BLOCK ORGANIZER ALSO GETS MEDAL

For the most sanitary and improved block in Harlem during 1926, a school of honor and a medal were awarded Mrs. Sarah E. Gardner, organizer and president of the 200 West 137th Street Block Association. In two years over \$700 has been spent for trees and other things to improve the street.

Mrs. Gardner is present on the board of directors of the Citizens' Welfare Committee. On the block award committee were: Fred R. Moore, Mrs. Charles W. Moore and Mrs. Lula B. Allison.

Social Worker Named By Judge Jean Norris To Work In Women's Court

On May 20, 1927, in the Women's Court for the City of New York, Judge Jean Norris appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Mayfield to the position of social worker in that court.

This appointment was made to a request of The City Federation of Women's Clubs, which organization is financing the worker.

A drive is being conducted for the purpose of making it possible to care for the obligation made.

Minnie Waller French is president, and Mme. Estelle B. Hamilton, chairman executive board.

Makes Plea For New York Kiddies

New York, June 1.—Leroy E. Bowman, social welfare worker of this city, has made a sincere and open appeal in the following language, for the Negro children of the Columbus ("San Juan Hill") section of New York. Last summer, for the first time the colored children 5 to 8 years old in the Columbus Hill section, perhaps the neediest section in New York, had a summer play school. There was a register of 75 pupils under-nourished and slightly physically defective, selected by health workers, who had happy healthful, educational training.

"Several agencies cooperated and contributed the bulk of the work including the Urban League, The Child Study Association of America, the Children's Aid Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. The Board of Education gave the services of two teachers.

"In addition \$1,013.93 was raised by the committee. We need a little more this summer in order to add the follow-up work, and, if possible, to get another teacher."

NEW YORK
HERALD
MAY 18 1927

Aid for Colored Patients

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The New York Colored Mission has made a practice of caring for needy and deserving convalescent colored patients immediately upon their dismissal from hospitals, as there is now no convalescent home or hospital where colored patients are received.

Our fund for this purpose has been exhausted for the present year.

Because of the large number of pneumonia cases of the last few weeks many convalescents are unprovided for.

Contributions for this humane work may be sent to the New York Colored Mission, 8 West 131st Street, and will be gratefully acknowledged by our

treasurer.

FRANK C. MATTHEWS,
Chairman Board of Managers.
New York, May 12, 1927.

Colored Mission Asks Aid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

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Chairman, Board of Managers.
New York, May 12, 1927.

N. A. A. C. P. SENDS SMALL SUM TO FLOOD RELIEF

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during the past week, has received the sum of \$145.78 in donations for the relief of colored sufferers from the Mississippi floods, and has forwarded checks for that amount to Dr. George W. Lucas, President of the New Orleans Branch, which has volunteered to administer these funds.

The contributions have come from the following sources: Mount Olivet Baptist Church, of New York, \$114.25; students of the Merriman School, Oakland, California (through M. Ross), \$31.53.

COMPLAINTS OF FLOOD VICTIMS WILL BE PROVEN

Mississippi Delta Region Faces Menace As People Return To Homes

JACKSON, Miss., August 10.—In a statement issued Monday, Dr. F. L. Underwood, State Health Officer, declared that the Mississippi Delta is threatened by a serious outbreak of pellagra, due chiefly to the lack of a sufficient milk supply.

At the time the Health Officer made his statement, there were several cases, but no deaths had been reported. The physician however, said that unless the situation is remedied at once by a proper diet that dire results will follow. Already many cases of insanity have been caused by the ravages of the disease.

In this section, as in all of the flood area, the majority of inhabitants are colored, who till the soil as farm owners, renters, tenant farmers and as share-croppers, and are therefore the chief sufferers. These people lost most of their crops along with other property when the Mississippi River swept over its banks leaving in its wake, destruction and death. Pellagra seems to attack poor whites more readily than Negroes but every precaution is being used and efforts made to provide an adequate milk supply, by replacing the cows, which were swept away.

The Red Cross has arranged to have members of the Colored Flood Rehabilitation Commission of which Dr. R. R. Moton is chairman, investigate all the complaints arising from colored people, which involve discrimination or mistreatment in any way. In the investigations required in the several states, President Jos. S. Clark of Southern University, will have immediate charge of Louisiana, Dr. L. M. McCoy, President of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., and H. C. Ray, chief extension agent with headquarters at Little Rock for Arkansas. Every facility of the Red Cross and additional state workers are to be placed at the service of these state chiefs.

Social Data Collected on 2,400 Colored Families in Harlem

Urban League Finds 1,044 of Them Paid More Than 40 Per Cent for Place to Live In

One of the interesting facts brought out in a recent study made by the New York Urban League shows that of a selected group of 2,326 families, approximately 12,501 persons, 1,044 families paid more than forty per cent of their total monthly earnings for rent, an amount which is far in excess of what the majority of the group can afford to pay.

The particular purpose of this study was to find out some of the social factors affecting the Negro in Harlem. As a preliminary basis for a possible thoroughgoing social survey of the community, particular attention is given to composition of households, size of families, housing, length of residence, conditions of apartments, relations of rent and income, rental per room, average earnings of families, occupations of men and women workers, and to the problems of working mothers. Some of the facts are brought out in this study are the following:

(1) That twenty-four per cent of the population, or every fifth person, was less than 15 years of age.
(2) There was a total of 3,314 lodgers, or more than one and a fraction per household.
(3) Fifty-two and one-tenth per cent of the families had from five to ten persons.
(4) Forty per cent of the families had occupied their apartments for less than one year.
(5) The average size apartment was that of four rooms.
(6) Five and seven-tenths per cent of the households were to be regarded as overcrowded.
(7) The average rental per room for the unheated apartment was \$7.80.

(8) The average rental per room for the heated apartment was \$10.45.
(9) The mean average rent for apartments according to the length of tenancy since 1914 in Harlem has steadily increased.
(10) Four and seven-tenths per cent of the group paid between ten per cent and twenty

Eight are in their father's care. Thirty-seven are placed in private homes for the day.

Indicative of what may be expected in the way of preparedness for the future in the training that is being received in High Schools by the present Negro students (term 1926-1927), a letter was sent to the principals of these institutions asking what courses were being pursued by the Negro students. This letter was addressed only to those schools with a technical or commercial training. The replies follow:

East Side Continuation School—Boys, eighteen; girls, none.

James Monroe High School—Commercial course, boys, one; girls, 2.

Haaron High School—Trade and commercial courses, boys, thirteen; girls, twenty-eight.

Manhattan Trade School for Girls—Dressmaking, 43; novelty, lamp shades and millinery, 9; power operating, 8; tea room training, four.

DeWitt Clinton High School (Boys)—Commercial course, thirteen.

Dadeleigh High School (Girls)—Dressmaking, 43; household management and cooking, seventy-five.

Central Printing Trades Continuation School (Boys)—Pre-apprentice School, one; school for job and press room apprentice, one.

Central Building Trades Continuation School (Boys)—Two.

Central Commercial Continuation School (Boys and Girls)—Two.

Julia Richman High School (Girls) — Commercial course, ninety-three.

The Boys' Trade School did not have any record of the number of colored boys in the school, but to all counts there are less than a dozen pursuing the courses offered there. On the other hand, a few students are enrolled in several of the semi-private institutions catering to trade and commercial courses. Since the contention of employers is to the effect that the Negro does not know how to follow certain skilled processes it will be interesting to continue to note their attitude toward Negro students who have followed the same line of training as the white students, and who are at this time unable to secure the same opportunities.

An instance of this nature has recently come to our attention. A Negro girl who graduated from one of the trade schools in

1923 was placed in a downtown shop where she succeeded admirably well. In a short time she was promoted to the position of trainer for the new girls coming into the industry. Her initial wage was \$15 per week, which eventually was raised after two years to \$20 per week. While white girls were being trained for the industry they were receiving the same wages as their trainer, and upon completion of the process their wages were automatically increased to \$25 per week.

After all, one must realize that the school and industry must function together and effectively. In the case of the Negro youth, after graduating from trade school or high school, he experiences great difficulties. Yet, lack of ability is not the underlying cause. There are limited opportunities for the Negro boy or girl which serve to deter a progress that otherwise might be more marked.

It appears that the cause that bulks largest in the problems of the Negro worker is the inadequacy of his wage. It is obviously impossible to support the average family of five persons in decency, not to say in health or comfort, on such small incomes as the majority of this group earn.

NEW YORK
HERALD

JUL 26 1927
Welfare Agencies Form Sections for Special Work

Boys' Work and Immigrants To Be Handled Separately

The Welfare Council of New York announced yesterday the organization of three new sections in the combining of more than 1,200 social agencies in the city. One of the sections consists of forty organizations engaged in boys' work, another of eighty agencies concerned with convalescent care and a third taking in the seventy associations dealing with immigrants, foreign-born and travelers.

Lee Hammer, one of the founders of the New York Public Schools Athletic League, presided at the first meeting of the boys' work organization and announced that active work would begin in the fall. The immigrants' section will handle chiefly cases of immigrant families deported under the quota law. The section on convalescent care will

provide more adequate facilities for adult Negro patients, adult cardiacs and sufferers from chorea, rheumatism and diabetes.

The organization of a section on employment and vocational guidance, which will attempt to find work for older men and women, subnormal boys and deaf mutes, was also announced. Miss Louise Odencrantz is chairman and Mrs. E. C. Henderson vice-chairman. Robert W. de Forest is president of the Welfare Council.

NEW YORK
HERALD

JUL 19 1927
Culkin Gives Children Outing Fund of \$18,000

1,200 Who 'Never Had a Chance' Assured of Holiday for Next 3 Years by Money Collected by Sheriff

1926 Quota Is Doubled
Total of \$52,000 Raised;
Checks Presented to Five Organizations at Dinner

Charles W. Culkin, Sheriff of New York County, gave away \$18,000 to the "boys and girls who haven't had a chance" last night at a dinner at 12 East Eighty-sixth Street, when his summer camp vacation fund of \$52,000 was distributed for this year's activities.

Sheriff Culkin, who was a newsboy in Greenwich Village forty-five years ago, had collected the entire fund within the last two months, so that his last year's fund of \$7,500 could be doubled, with his private donations to Greenwich Village children included, and the funds for the next two years insured.

1,200 Children to Benefit
For the last ten or twelve years the Sheriff, who is the father of ten children, has been sending the poor children of his own neighborhood (he lives at 307 West Twelfth Street) away to camp for the summer. Last year, his first in office, he organized his systemless philanthropy, solicited funds from his friends and gave \$1,500 each to five different denominational organizations.

This year, determined to outdo even last year's charity, Sheriff Culkin approached the 450 members of his panel and within eight weeks collected enough money to send 1,200 poor children of five denominations to camps and farms for the next three years.

"You all know how hard last week was for city dwellers," said the Sheriff, who presided over the meeting wearing

the checked apron and napkin of a beefsteak diner. "Well, I say that the kids of the city didn't have a chance in that heat. Seventy-five per cent of the crimes committed nowadays are by lads between sixteen and twenty-two, 60 per cent of them never having seen the country. We can help them with these summer vacations."

Distribution of Fund

The money was distributed last night in check form as follows:

\$3,000 to John Devlin, for the Neighborhood Children's Camp Committee of Greenwich Village.

\$3,000 to John J. Freschi, of Mulberry Community Center, for the Italian Children's Camp Committee.

\$3,000 to Fred A. Walker, for the Protestant Children's Camp Committee.

\$3,000 to Alderman H. W. Shields, of Harlem, for the Negro Children's Camp Committee.

\$3,000 to Alfred J. Talley, for the Catholic Children's Camp Committee.

\$2,500 to Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Jewish Federated Charities, for the Jewish Children's Camp Committee.

\$500 to Representative William I. Sirovitch, for his personal camp activities among East Side children.

Sheriff Culkin promised that next year he would place a fountain and spray in every one of the twenty-three Assembly Districts of the city, and distribute bathing suits to all the poor children, so that when they were not at camp they could "pretend they were at the beach."

NEW HAVEN SENDS N. A. A. C. P. \$334.33 FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received a check for \$334.33 from a committee of ladies in New Haven, Connecticut, to be applied to the relief of Colored sufferers in the Mississippi flood area. The N.A.A.C.P. has forwarded the check to Dr. George W. Lucas, president of its New Orleans branch, which volunteered its services in administering such funds as might be donated.

The New Haven fund was subscribed to not only by individuals but also by local churches and fraternal bodies and an entertainment and dance was also held for this purpose.

ROSCOE C. BRUCE UNDERTAKES BIG TASK

One of the greatest movements ever undertaken for the betterment of the Negro has been begun by the Rocke-

eller Foundation in New York City. The plan of the work has not yet been made public in its entirety, but enough is already under way to enable the public to grasp some idea of its extent. At present, one unit of the work is under way, a huge apartment house of 341 apartments, housing over 2,000 persons, under the most desirable conditions, a community in fact, which will be operated under the best cooperative plan. This unit comprises a city block between 156th and 157th Streets, facing Seventh Avenue, and represents the nucleus of one of the most stupendous schemes of cooperative living yet projected.

The director of this Rockefeller Foundation is Roscoe Conkling Bruce, formerly of Washington, D. C. He has been in charge a little over a week, and is busily engaged setting the wheels in motion of this "unit," which is the nucleus of a nation-wide work. Mr. Bruce's present salary is \$12,000 per year. He is ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. Carrie Burrell Bruce, as legal advisor, at a salary of \$3,600 a year. Mr. Bruce is building up a staff of workers, clerks, and house superintendents to enable the work to progress quickly. At present, though, there are but 341 apartments in this one unit, there are already on file over 5,000 applications. The selection of the best possible tenants out of this mass is in itself an arduous task.

Mr. Bruce obtained his position in an open competition, part of which was the preparation of a thesis covering every possible situation which might arise in the administration of such a work. The possibilities in finance, banking, publicity, cooperative marketing, community work, social service, vocational guidance, educational aid are infinite.

WORLD

AUG 27 1927

RENT NEGRO FLATS IN WEST END AVE.

Five-Story Building Between
Tower Apartments in the
90s Puts Up Sign

NO WHITE TENANTS WANT

Negro Woman Lessee—Owner of Same Race

Residents of West End Avenue in the block between 97th and 98th Streets were surprised yesterday to find a two-foot-square sign prominently displayed on the five-story brownstone front private dwelling at No. 770, that is sandwiched in between the towering apartment houses on the corners of 97th and 98th Streets.

The sign proclaimed in red and black lettering: "This building now being rented for colored tenants."

Investigation by a reporter for The World last night brought forth the explanation.

Mrs. Wilhemena N. Williams, Negro, is now the lessee of No. 770 West End Avenue. It was formerly owned, she said, by Solomon Rely, Negro. He leased it to a corporation of white men—Mrs. Williams could not recall the name of the corporation, but they, she said, had sublet the entire building to her.

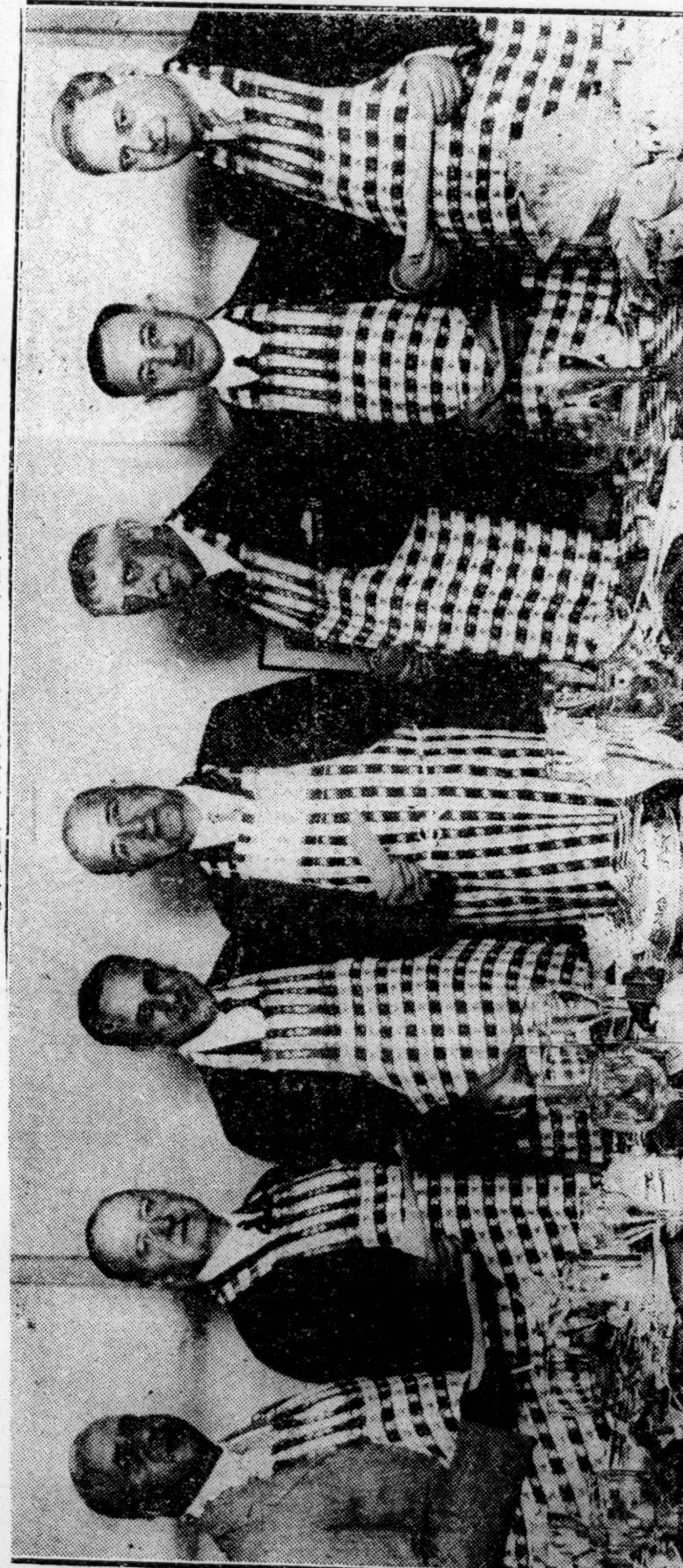
There are eighteen rooms in the dwelling. Mrs. Williams told the reporter for The World that she had divided it into eighteen single-room apartments which she was renting exclusively to Negro tenants. She said she already had signed up six and expected to rent the rest soon.

The superintendent of the apartment house to the south of her, she said, had called on her yesterday and objected that the smoke from her chimney, which she asserted had come from some old papers she was burning, was drifting into the apartments of his tenants. His attitude, according to Mrs. Williams, indicated plainly that he thought it ought to stop.

Mrs. Williams replied, however, according to her story, that if he would go up on her roof and run a pipe from her chimney to the roof of his apartment house his tenants would not be bothered by the smoke.

NEW YORK
HERALD

JUL 20 1927



SHERIFF CHARLES CULKIN OF NEW YORK COUNTY GAVE \$18,000 to children who "never had a chance" at a dinner at 12 East Eighty-sixth Street, Monday evening. Left to right are Alderman Henry W. Shields, representing Catholics; Judge Alfred J. Talley, representing Protestants; Judge John J. Freschi, representing Italians; Sheriff Culkin and F. A. Walker, representing Jews.

Herald Tribune Photo—Steffen

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NEW YORK
HERALD

JUL 20 1927



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Herald Tribune Photo—Steffen

INTER-RACIAL INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

Form Body To Secure Employment For Race In Public Utilities

A preliminary conference of persons interested in the industrial situation of the Negro was held at the Community Church, 34th street and Park avenue on Tuesday evening, October 11. The meeting was under the auspices of the Industrial Department of the New York Urban League and the Social Service Department of the Community Church. *Age*

The discussion of the industrial situation regarding the Negro was confined to the following points:

(1) Discovery of all professional, commercial, and industrial opportunities for employment open to Negroes in New York.

(2) Opening of new employment opportunities through publicity, and direct approach to individual employers and corporations, and through investigation of logical fields of professional activity on the part of the Negroes.

(3) Discovery of facilities for Negro adult education, especially in family readjustment.

(4) Devising improved methods of overcoming mental and temperamental mal-adjustments which limit employability of adult workers.

(5) Studying the relationship of Negroes to apprenticeship in New York City.

(6) Devising some educational work with groups of white workers to liberalize their points of view on the Negro.

(7) The problems of promotion of Negro workers.

(8) Advertising Negro labor.

At the conclusion of the discussion, it was decided that sub-committees could be appointed to work on these problems, and to report to the organization at its

next meeting. There will be various sub-committees of the group working on the problems of public utilities, mercantile organizations, women in industry, personal and domestic service, trade unions, apprenticeship training, and adult workers education.

The Committee Personnel.

Among the members of the committee are Paul U. Kellogg, editor, The Survey; Morris Hillquit, Arthur Garfield Hayes, Norman Thomas League for Industrial Democracy; Miss Florence Kelley, Benjamin Stolberg, Solon De Leon American Labor Year Book; John A. Fitch, New York School of Social Work; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of Community Church; Thomas J. Curtis, Building Trades Service Bureau; Paul Jones, secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Miss Mabel Leslie, secretary, Women's Trade Union League; Frank R. Crosswaith, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Noah D. Thompson, business manager, Opportunity; Rev. Wm. L. Imes, pastor St. James Presbyterian Church; Miss Eva D. Bowles, National Board of the Y. M. C. A.; W. D. Simmons, West 135th Street Y. M. C. A.; William Pickens, N. A. A. C. P.; Rev. W. Y. Bell, George L. Collins, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Herman S. Whaley, State Department of Labor; Harry Laidler League for Industrial Democracy; Joshua Leiberman, secretary Pioneer Youth of America; Louis Francis Budenz, Labor Age.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president, Women's Trade Union League; Miss Mary E. Arnold, Consumers' Cooperative Services, Inc.; Clarence V. Howell, Reconciliation Trips; August Claessens, Miss Fanina M. Cohn, executive secretary, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; L. E. Woodcock, Consumers' Cooperative Services, Inc.; Nathan Fine, American Labor Year Book; Abraham Leikowitz, Teachers' Union of New York City; Ethelred Brown, M. J. Herbert Scott, Miss Noble, Ira De A. Reid, industrial secretary of the New York Urban League; Joseph E. McAfee, Director of Social Service Department of the Community Church, presided.

New York.

ROCKEFELLER'S APARTMENTS AT \$1,400 A ROOM

541 Families Will Reside In Five Story Building A Block Square

WAITING LIST 5,000 BUILDING UNFINISHED

Roscoe Bruce In Charge.

Plan Is 4th Venture In Low Cost Flats

NEW YORK.—(Special) Rockefeller's new \$2,000- 000 Dunbar Garden Apart- ments on the block bound- ed by Seventh avenue, 139th street, Eighth avenue and 150 street, are com- pleted. *New American*

Plasters are putting on the finishing touches and within a few days it will be ready for occupancy.

The project marks the fourth item of John D. Rockefeller's program to provide low-rent homes for wage earners. Others are in the Bronx for the needle trade workers on Avenue A, and in Bayonne, N. J., for oil workers.

The property on which the Dunbar apartment now stands, taking up a whole city block, cost Mr. Rockefeller originally \$500,000. It was originally in the hands of the Astor family.

Five Stories High

The apartments constitute a solid row of five and six story dwellings around a central garden. Except for an occasional passage way the houses have been built in a line. The main archway is on Seventh avenue where the front room windows overlook the Harlem river.

Over the arch is a bas relief of Lincoln and beneath that on each side of the portal are two allegorical figures presumably Goddesses of Music.

The exterior is of rough, reddish tapestry brick, the foundation of gray

stone.

The houses will have hot and cold water, electricity, plenty of bathtubs and other facilities of the modern apartment, renting for much higher prices.

As explained to prospective tenants, 5,000 of whom are on the waiting list for the 541 apartments, the houses will be sold on a monthly payment plan at a cost of approximately \$1,400 a room.

Partial Payment Plan

There are two methods of payment.

In Plan A purchasers will make a cash down payment of \$100 for each room and thereafter at a monthly charge of \$14 for each room until they have completed the payment of \$12,400 for each room of their apartment.

In Plan B, designed for those who do not feel able to pay \$100 a room cash down, the management makes the rental \$17 a month per room, \$2 of which is set aside on the purchase price for three years and the rental is deduced to \$4 a month for each room.

No Raising Of Rent

Tenants by either plan are guaranteed against an increase in rent, and at the same time they are buying their homes by the weekly installments which they would otherwise pay out as rentals.

On the Seventh and Eighth avenues sides stores have been built which will be rented as follows, drug stores, stationery, books, periodicals, and gifts, bakery, groceries, meat, sea food, restaurant, fruit and vegetables, barbershop, haberdasher, tailor, gowns, hats, lingeries and ladies' accessories, beauty shop, boots and shoes, and hardware.

Stores will not be leased enterprises that compete with one another.

Suites For Doctors

Additional suites have been set aside for professional men, a 7-room suite for a physician and a three room suite for a dentist.

Roscoe Bruce In Charge

Roscoe C. Bruce, former assistant superintendent of Washington schools, will direct the enterprise at a salary of \$12,000 a year. Mrs. Bruce as legal advisor, will draw \$3,600 a year.

Age

Rockaway Beach

SEP 15 1927 N.Y.

NEGROES NEED BETTER HOMES

Max Horn Advises That

Section of Beach Be Set Aside for Them.

WOULD SOLVE PROBLEM

Representative Negroes Ap-
prove Idea and Will
Help, He Says.

Decent facilities in a section set aside for the Negro must be provided in the Rockaways before the present "colored problem" can be solved is the opinion of Max Horn of the firm of Horn & Ligeti of this place. Such a plan has the endorsement of leaders among the Negroes who come to the Beach, he declares.

Mr. Horn says in a statement to the Wave:

"A very serious problem faces the Rockaways, affecting the colored as well as the white citizens of our community. This problem has lately been the cause of much agitation and continued unsolved may be the cause of unnecessary hard feeling between the two elements. Every community employing much colored help is confronted with the same problem. Where the solution was equitable, peace reigned, all were satisfied, and the community benefited thereby.

"The question here is not one of comparative superiority, nor even one of desirability. The fact that his skin is darker does not necessarily make him inferior. The majority of the colored element are a fine hard working people. Like among other peoples there is to be found among them also a small percentage of undesirables. No people is free from such. The color of the skin is certainly no measure of his character. Neither is ability the sole heritage of the white man, for we know that wherever the dark-skinned man has been given a fair chance in the trades and the professions he has made good.

"However, such comparisons are unnecessary. We all know and admit that the different races can not

and should not intermingle. The intelligent colored element recognizes this fact and is as desirous of avoiding such a situation as are the whites.

"The problem can not be disposed of by the apparently simple medium of exclusion from the beaches, amusements and desirable home sections used by the white element, without providing decent facilities in a section set aside for them. Merely trying to force the issue in an uncompromising attitude may force the colored man to assert his legal rights and to fight such exclusion.

"Fortunately, the problem can be readily and satisfactorily solved if we but give the matter the attention it deserves. If all those who howl about the aggression of the colored element would assume a fair attitude and try to solve the problem fairly, all concerned would profit thereby.

"If the situation is as serious as it has been painted by some, then let all those who claim to be affected by the intrusion of the black man join a group of men who have made a first step in the solution of this problem. (The names will be furnished by the writer of this article.) It is proposed to purchase a large plot on the bay and develop there an amusement and residential community with a fine beach. As a business venture such a proposition would not only solve the problem but would be highly profitable. I have interviewed a number of representative colored men and they approved of the idea very much and they felt that the majority of their race would welcome such a solution and that they would co-operate to the fullest extent, both morally and financially."

BRONX HOME NEWS

SEP 6, 1927

Breaking Up of Home Life Is Blamed for Colored Delinquency in Harlem

"Harlem, the home of jazz, blues and night clubs, the Negro heaven of fiction," is in reality a place where overcrowding, rent exploitation and the lack of non-commercial recreational facilities is breaking up the family life of the Negro," states a report issued yesterday by the Joint Committee on Negro Child Study in New York City.

The report, based on a seven-months' study of delinquent and neglected colored children who have appeared before Children's Court, further declares that "the number of mothers forced to abandon home duties for outside work is four or five times as great among Negroes as among the white population."

It was recommended that a special social welfare program be instituted for Harlem and other colored districts in New York by the Welfare Council of New York. It was suggested that a joint committee be formed from within the Welfare Council, representative of all committees which have been active in colored welfare work.

The Joint Committee, which conducted its investigation with the co-operation of the National Urban League and the Women's City Club of New York, represented 30 social agencies.

Plea for Training

The report opened with a foreword by Presiding Justice Franklin C. Hoyt, of Children's Court, who expressed the hope that it would help inform the public of "deplorable conditions" among the colored people of the city and enable colored children to receive their proper share of institutional education and training.

Statistics presented in the report show that the colored population of New York, through migrations from the south during the past ten years has increased at a rate nearly four times as great as the increase in general population. It states that there are now in the city more than 200,000 colored persons.

The committee cited as contributing causes to delinquency among colored children the lack of opportunities for supervised recreation, lack of parental control commonly where mothers work outside the home, and retardation in school with a resultant tendency to truancy.

BRANDS NIGHT CLUBS AS MENACE TO YOUTH

Committee Of Fourteen Issues Warning of Danger Revealed In An Investigation

HARLEM IN GRIP OF EVIL

Deplorable Condition Said To Exist In Race Section. Whites Held Responsible For Growth

NEW YORK, July 20.—The night clubs and cabarets of Harlem are declared to be one of the outstanding menaces against young Race Men and Women in the city of New York in the report of an investigation made by Committee of Fourteen made public yesterday. In number of delinquent women in the Women's Court, it was disclosed that there had been an increase of 51 per cent in the cases of wayward minors.

Called Vice Dens

"It is common knowledge that the Volstead law has been responsible for the springing into existence in the City of New York of numerous so-called night clubs and speakeasies," says the report. "Prostitution has been quick to take advantage of these new conditions by

using such places as rendezvous, and we again have the old and vicious connection of prostitution and alcohol, in perhaps an even more inviting form than previously.

Harlem Branded

Another complicating factor is the growing exploitation in colored areas such as Harlem, which raises problems demanding immediate attention by the committee. For various reasons, including the rapid growth and the nature of its population, the colored areas of Harlem seem to be inadequately policed, and its dance halls, cabarets and other places of amusement practically unsupervised.

Whites Blamed

White people are beginning to discover this section, moved by the witnessing of plays such as "Miss Lulu

Belle," and influence of novels such as "Nigger Heaven." The interest aroused is not a healthy constructive interest, but more in the nature of a morbid curiosity. This is rapidly being capitalized by exploiters of both races. There are conditions existing in Harlem cabarets, dance halls, night clubs and speak-easies which must be given careful attention. There seems to be exploitation in this area of both white and colored girls. To secure the facts will require an additional staff of investigators drawn from the colored race."

Fights Vice

The Committee of Fourteen, which was organized in 1905 to bring about suppression of disorderly resorts known as "Raines Law Hotels," sounds a warning against night clubs and speakeasies, in many of which, it asserts, commercialized vice and alcohol operate in partnership. The report calls attention particularly to serious conditions in Harlem.

Poor Layout of Rooms and Added Costs May Check The Movement To Apartments Built By Rockefeller

Recent Increase of Rentals Cause Resentment Among Applicants For Homes In The New Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments

Although recently published reports have it that nearly 5,000 people filed applications for the Paul Laurence Dunbar Garden Apartments, now being completed by John D. Rockefeller, jr., on upper Seventeenth avenue, the indications are now that these apartments will not be rented nearly as fast as was at first supposed.

During the past two weeks there has been a marked change in public attitude toward this project.

First there was general disappointment over the cost of the apartments and the rentals because it had been announced at the time the project was started that the apartments were being erected to rent at not more than \$11 per room. This would have given the average tenant in Harlem an opportunity to secure a decent apartment at a reasonable rental.

Many people are paying about this amount for rent now, but the apartments they occupy are either dilapidated or the service of the janitor or superintendent is so poor they would be glad to move.

Jump To \$18 A Room

Some would have felt they were able to pay the \$14 per room first announced as rental for apartments of the type Mr. Rockefeller is building, but the latest reports from the temporary renting office at 2562 Seventh avenue is that the rents in some cases will be between \$1 and \$18 per room. For the less desirable apartments on the side streets it will be \$12 to \$15.

Another reason why so many prospective tenants are hesitating over buying apartments is that the

layout of the rooms is a disappointment. Most of the apartments are without inside halls, making some of the rooms not private but semi-private.

In the four room apartments, for instance, one enters a vestibule to the kitchen from the outside hall. Beyond the kitchen is a room about 7 feet square for a breakfast nook, and adjoining that is the living room with the two bedrooms leading from the living room. Between the two bedrooms is the bath.

Most of the rooms are comparatively small and the ceilings are low. Because of the large courts the rooms are all well lighted but the impression is general that the architect took so much time in designing the outside and laying out the garden, the layout of the rooms was neglected.

Motive Is Not Questioned

Mr. Rockefeller's unselfish motive in attempting to aid the housing situation in Harlem by erecting these apartments, has never been questioned, but the activities of some of his agents in setting the rental of the apartments at more than \$15 per room, has taken the project entirely out of the realm of philanthropy.

A similar situation arose in the case of the Thomas Garden Apart-

ments on Mott avenue erected by Mr. Rockefeller, ostensibly for white workers. But when the house was completed and the cost set at about \$12,000 for an apartment, with the rentals at about \$20 per room, very few workers moved in. Some of the white collar class took advantage of the offer but the management had so many apartments left vacant, they have recently resorted to advertising them to the general public in the daily newspapers.

These apartments are now being advertised for rent at about \$14 per room.

The first section of the Paul Laurence Dunbar apartments will be completed about the middle of this month and other sections are

scheduled to be ready for occupancy early in November. Whether the 5,000 applicants will dwindle to less than 500 remains to be seen.

WORLD

White Rose Home Helps Save Many Negro Girls

Beginnings of Institution Date Back to Tragedy in 1900

By Lester A. Walton

In 1900 a Negro girl from the Far South came by boat to New York. A friend had written asking Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthews, founder of the White Rose Industrial Association, to meet her. Before the unsophisticated visitor fell into friendly hands she was lured away by one of the ne'er-do-wells who at that time haunted the docks and preyed on unsuspecting women.

After a diligent search the young woman was found several days later. A wreck of her former self, she related a revolting story of the indignities to which she had been submitted. When restored to health she was sent home.

Deeply affected by the incident, Mrs. Matthews and her associates took immediate steps to prevent a recurrence. For years members of the White Rose Industrial Association met the boats at the Old Dominion and other piers, directed and helped strange women and girls of the race who came to New York, many of whom were unprepared to grapple alone with the problems of the great city.

Were Pioneers

In the Work

Mrs. Matthews and her co-workers are credited with having been pioneers in the big work now carried on so effectively by the Travelers' Aid Society. At one time Miss Dorothy Boyd, and later Mrs. A. Rich, met and directed Negro girls coming to New York, and a representative was stationed in Norfolk at the piers to render a similar service. Seldom did a newcomer have any definite idea about a stopping place. Few had money for food and lodging upon arrival. Members of the White Rose Industrial Association rented a house at No. 217 East 86th Street, which marked the beginning of the Home for Colored Working Girls, now referred to as the "White Rose Home."

Prominent women became interested in the work, notably Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Miss Grace Dodge, the Misses Stillman and Miss Mary L. Stone. They gave their moral and financial support. To-day the association continues to render service, but death has claimed many of its former enthusiastic white supporters. Much of the funds raised are from entertainments and contributions by public-spirited Negroes. Miss Mary L. Stone, octogenarian and member of an old New York family, who was Honorary President, died Oct. 2, and was buried last Tuesday.

The officers of the White Rose Industrial Association are Mrs. I. E. Scott, President; Mrs. Evelyn Connell, First

Vice President; Mrs. Belle Burke, Second Vice President; Mrs. Mary B. Pope, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Marie St. Luce, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Esther Washington, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. B. Gordy, Treasurer, and the Rev. J. W. Robinson, Chaplain. Dr. Adena C. E. Minott is Chairman of the Board of Directors. Miss Mary Lewis, one of the original members, still takes an active interest.

It is the religion of the association to make room for a friendless and penniless girl. Never has an applicant without funds been turned away. For the last two or three years, owing to general improvement of economic conditions, the number of girls seeking aid has been smaller than previously. Since 1926 the White Rose Home has accommodated 368 applicants, provided 115 days of free lodgings, served nearly 150 free meals and helped to find employment for the needy.

This year the home has been responsible for restoring two runaway girls to their parents. One, fourteen, had been missing for three weeks. When she applied for shelter she pictured herself a stranger and an orphan who had gone to the movies and was afraid to return to the kind lady who had befriended her and warned against late hours.

When cross-questioned by the matron the child became confused, broke down and told the truth. Her mother, who lived in another borough, was notified by the police and came for the lost daughter at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The other runaway, eighteen, tired of parental restraint, was brought to the home by a young woman v

looking from her window, noticed the girl was being accosted by men. First taken to the Young Women's Christian Association, she later was sent to the White Rose Home. Through the co-operation of the police she was restored to her distracted father.

Upon advice of friends in New York a bright high school graduate in another city came to the metropolis. Those who encouraged her to leave home failed her when she was penniless. Discouraged she was taken in at the White Rose Home. She was persuaded to take a course in nurse-training. To-day she is in one of the city's leading hospitals, and is a credit to her profession.

A girl on two crutches was given board and lodging at the home while she took treatment at the German Hospital. When completely cured she went to work and paid off her indebtedness.

The Travelers' Aid Society brought to the home a deaf and dumb girl. She was well educated and wrote a fine hand. But it was difficult to secure employment for a deaf mute. At first bright and hopeful, the girl began to despair. Finally she was placed in the home of a New England woman.

At the celebration commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the White Rose Industrial Association, Miss Frances R. Keyser, a former Superintendent of the home, gave a brief history of the organization, as follows:

Miss Matthews Tells the Story

"The story of the beginning of this great work can perhaps be told in Mrs. Matthews's own words. In answer to the question in 1897, she said:

"Nearly three years ago I lost my only child, a sixteen-year-old boy. Immediately my heart went out to other people's boys and girls. I went down to Alabama, visited Tuskegee and several other places. I became much interested in what was being done for the race in that State. I was being persuaded to go into the work when a minister wrote imploring me to come back to New York and start practical work among my people.

"In the district lying between 50th and 127th Street, from Park to First Avenues, were about 6,000 colored Americans who had been driven mostly from Bleeker Street by the influx of Italians. I concluded this was my field and began to visit the families. I selected those I thought needed me most and tried to be a friend to the mothers."

'RENT PARTIES' ON IN LITTLE AFRICA

Novel Method of Meeting the Threatened Monthly Deficit Has a Wide Vogue.

"WINE, WOMEN AND SONG"

Combination Distracts a Colored

Preacher, Who "Busts Up" One Sprightly Harlem Gathering.

The New York Times

"Rent parties" are "all the rage" among a certain element in Harlem's Little Africa. They are what the name suggests and ~~are~~ ^{are} designed to meet the monthly demands of landlords. One day a luckless negro had a happy inspiration. He was flat broke and in a few days an unsympathetic collector would be knocking at the door. How was he to pay him? Why not get up a party and make the guests pay for it? Capital idea. He had tickets printed, sold them at 25 cents each and hinted that the party would be as "wet as the Hudson."

This party proved so successful that it started a whole chain of rent parties. They are usually held on Saturday night, because then most folks have their pay in their pockets and don't have to go to work the next day. Recently rent parties have assumed a professional aspect. Their promoters have discovered that two or three of these gay affairs a week will fill a fellow's pockets with money and do away with the problem of honest toil.

Although the host usually caters to members of his own race, he sometimes stages a purely white party in which the entertainers, the dancers and musicians only are colored. Jaded Greenwich Villagers, thirsting for a thrill and something new, attend them, bringing their friends along.

The hosts of these jolly affairs have elaborate tickets printed, apprising guests what they may expect in the way of entertainment. He furnishes the flat and promises to supply them with all they wish to eat and drink. Of course, the eats and drinks are extra. Usually the ticket bears a bit of crude verse promising to drive away dull care if you will condescend to pay Sam a visit to apartment 20, on the second floor of number so-and-so. You will have no difficulty in locating it because there is a bright light above the transom and large letters bid you welcome. "If your sweetie turned you down, come here and mess around," and similar versical effusions bid for the patronage of those who have been crossed or disappointed in love.

They Last All Night.

Incidentally, these rent parties frequently cause the police no little trouble and annoyance. Usually they are all-night affairs and do not break

up until old Sol is riding high in the heavens. In the A. M. hours guests occasionally become quarrelsome and mussy, especially after they have consumed generous quantities of synthetic gin. Some meddler with a fancied grievance is not satisfied until he has started a fight. And the parties often end in a battle royal when fists, frying pans, crockery and razor blades fly merrily. When this happens wires in police stations sizzle hotly and police reserves are rushed madly to the scene of conflict. The aftermath takes place in the

station house where bruised and battered heads and cut faces tell eloquently of what happened.

Recently a colored preacher appeared at the West 123d Street Station. Every Saturday night, he said, a rent party was held in the flat across the hall. He protested vigorously and volubly. He was a man of the Gospel. He could not sleep, and what was worse, could not compose his sermon. He demanded that the nuisance be quickly squelched, like a watermelon rind by a heavy boot. He pointed to the clock on the station house wall. It was 2 A. M.—the party was at its height.

Detective Sergeant George McGovern, Detectives Philip Ryan, Gene Fenelon and Andrew Stirnweiss, started immediately for the scene of trouble, which was in a flat house in West 130th Street near Lenox Avenue. As they neared their objective they heard the blatant brass of a band.

"Must be holding a rehearsal in some hall," remarked one of the detectives.

"Nice hour," commented McGovern dryly, "for a band to be playing."

On arriving at the house they discovered the band was there. As they ascended the stairs cymbals crashed deafeningly, a cornet blared and a bass drum spoke like thunder. They placed their fingers to their ears while Ryan pressed the bell of the flat.

Party in Full Blast.

"Jes' a moment, jes' a moment," called a genial voice. "You-all is a little late, gentlemen. But howsoever de party is still on."

The door was opened by a sleek, moon-faced negro. At sight of the four white men his face fell. Evidently his instinct told him the belated guests were policemen. They had expected to find twenty or thirty guests at the most. Instead they found the five rooms filled to capacity with seventy-five men and women, many of the latter were in evening dress. One of the detectives stood guard at the door while his companions edged their way through the densely packed rooms. In one of them a brass band of five pieces was still playing loudly. In another room the visitors surprised a group of crap shooters. They threaded their way into each of the five crowded rooms. In the kitchen they stumbled across a collection of empty gin bottles.

The seventy-five guests were filled with dismay when the visitors, flashing their shields, told them they were all under arrest. Some of the women wept copiously, protesting that it was a shame to break up such a delightful party. The men protested, too, saying they were only holding a quiet little birthday celebration in the privacy of the home of their honored host.

The four sleuths turned deaf ears to these pleadings and went grimly about their task of getting their prisoners to the station houses. There were not enough cells to hold them all in the Harlem precincts, so they

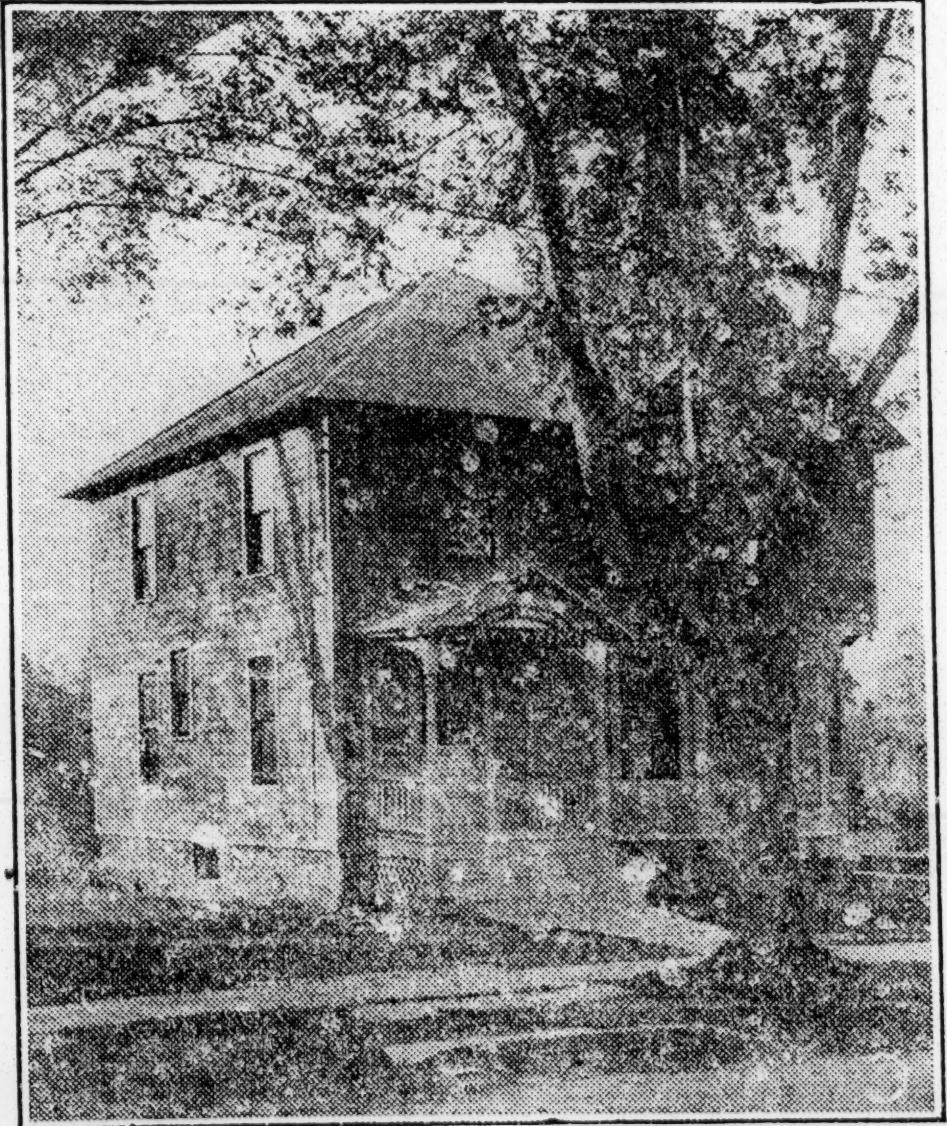
Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1927

II
New York.

ADVERTISER-JOURNAL
AUBURN, N. Y.

NOV 1 1927

Booker T. Washington Community Center Becomes Reality at Last



Well equipped home formally opened last evening with fitting ceremony.

CHAPMAN AVE. HOME FOR COLORED PEOPLE A REALITY AT LAST

Commodious Booker T. Washington Center Formally Opened With Addresses, Music Presentations — Picture of Harriet Tubman Among Gifts—Late Mrs. Johnson Eulogized

The Booker T. Washington Colored Community Center, located at 24 Chapman Avenue, last evening was formally opened in an auspicious manner, with more than 150 persons—colored and white—present for the splendid exercises marking its inauguration.

The entire downstairs of the two-story, six-room meeting house was filled with enthusiastic Negro citizens and white folks who were fully as enthusiastic over the project to which many of them had given an early impetus.

The program began with the singing of "America" and devotions conducted by Rev. St. Clair Lang, pastor of the Roosevelt Memorial Baptist Church. Addresses were given by Willard Smith, Mrs. Martin J. Lower, Irving S. Colwell, Miss Emma Howe and Miss Julia A. C. Wrenn, the last of whom will have practically complete charge of the Center.

Herbert G. Robinson, chairman of the Advisory Board, and Miss Helen Blake of the Dunbar Center at Syracuse, who were to have spoken, were absent because of illness. Mr. Colwell spoke in Mr. Robinson's place. Henry T. Johnson, a member of the Board of Directors, was master of ceremonies.

In the large audience were many whose efforts were largely instrumental in the establishment of so fine a building to house the activities of Auburn's colored people. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Lower, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Osborne, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Lathrop Reed, Thomas S. Richardson, Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer, Mrs. Charles A. Wright and others.

Congressman John Taber and Mayor Roy A. Weld, who were present for a portion of the program, were called upon by Chairman Johnson for remarks. Both responded, each congratulating the colored people for their work and interest in the movement which is sure to be of inestimable value to them.

Give "Inspiration Fund."

Those who spoke mentioned several fine donations received from interested citizens. One which received especial recognition was a gift of \$100 from the Ladies' Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church as an inspiration fund, which is to be known as the Lena Johnson Inspiration Fund, in memory of the late Mrs. Henry T. Johnson, whose untiring endeavors put into motion plans for such a community house for the people of her race.

A large picture of Mrs. Johnson, which has been hung in one of the downstairs rooms, is the gift of Mrs. Johnson's children.

A fine picture of Harriet Tubman, who conducted the famous "underground railroad" for slaves during Civil War days, occupies a conspicuous place at the Center. Its donor is Charles D. Osborne, who gave it because of the great respect his paternal grandmother had for Harriet Tubman.

Many other donations have been received and placed to advantage in the spacious rooms of the building.

In addition to the speakers who were on last night's program, there were vocal solos by Miss Lydia Holland and Miss Beatrice Hemans, both of this city. Each sang a delightful soprano solo, each playing her own piano accompaniment.

Mention was also made of the gift of the large sign on the front of the building, which bears the inscription "Booker T. Washington Community Center." It was given by the Presbyterian Guild of Weedsport.

Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the exercises.

The building was thrown open in the afternoon for inspection. Nearly 100 took advantage of the opportunity, thereby making a total of some 250 who visited the center during the afternoon and evening.

Miss Wrenn announced today that one of the center's major projects will be the keeping of a room registry and bureau of employment at the center. Those who wish such facilities are asked to communicate with the center, whose phone number is 2223-J.

Started 16 Years Ago.

The project of having a community house started 16 years ago among a group of Negro women, organized by the Parent-Teacher Association of Seward School to provide for the needs of their group. This building is a monument to the enthusiasm and continued work of that group of women, headed by Mrs. Henry T. Johnson, who worked incessantly to the end that the Negro population might have such a home. Mrs. Johnson did not live to witness the realization of her hopes, for she died last summer.

Mrs. Johnson was named chairman of a day nursery project which proved a success. Funds were provided by concerts. The World War came in upsetting plans for a time but the energy of Mrs. Johnson never dimin-

ished. The Playground and Recreational Association of America was apprised of conditions and the matter referred to Mrs. Emma Howe, field secretary of the association. With the co-operation of local social agencies and the city administration, the community house became a reality.

The Harmon Foundation of New York was also made acquainted with conditions and the donation of a playground in Chapman Avenue was the result. Upon acquiring the playground, the site for a community house nearby was purchased with funds raised by the Negroes themselves and donations by prominent citizens.

The community building is a two-story structure equipped for a social center, meeting hall, class rooms and kitchen. The bulk of the work of transforming the building into the present structure was done in the main by Negroes with the pastors of the three Negro churches setting an example of manual labor.

House Directors.

Miss Julia Wrenn, who conducted the Chapman Avenue playground last summer will be in charge of the center. She is a graduate of Hampton Institute and came here with a record of eight years successful community service at Rickford, Ill.

Directors of the center are Mr. Johnson, Willard Smith, Miss Beatrice Hemans, Mrs. Ada Winslow, Miss Mary Richardson, Rev. Gilbert H. Coffey, Rev. St. Clair Lang, Rev. H. L. Dawkins, Frederick G. Fletcher.

The Advisory Board is composed of Herbert G. Robinson, Robert W. Taylor, Irving S. Colwell, Mrs. Martin J. Lower, Thomas S. Richardson, Mrs. Roy W. Hemingway, Mrs. Charles A. Wright, Mrs. Frederick M. Hosmer.

Incorporation Certificate Filed.

The certificate of incorporation of the Booker T. Washington Community Center, the newly opened colored social home in this city, has been filed at the county clerk's office. The certificate outlines the purposes of the organization, which are, in general, to "promote community happiness and good citizenship, "provide for physical and mental training and relaxation, etc.

The directors, to serve until the first regular meeting, are: Henry T. Johnson, 27 Parker Street; Willard Smith, 15 Delevan Street; Beatrice Hemans, 6 Hamilton Avenue; Ada Winslow, 26 Delevan Street; Mary Richardson, 34 Chapman Avenue; Rev. Gilbert H. Coffey, 33 Parker Street; Rev. H. L. Dawkins, 15 Chapman Avenue; Rev. St. Clair Lang, 80 Fitch Avenue; and Frederick F. Fletcher, 63 Fitch Avenue.

The annual meeting of the center will be held the second Monday in January.

Girls Of Harlem Buying Camp In Berkshires

Girls' Service League, Inc.,
Plans Unique Service To
Summer Vacationists

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—An organization of Harlem girls is doing something different. They are buying a \$5,000 camp of their own at Towners, N. Y., 58 miles out of New York City in the Berkshire hills on the New York Central railroad. Since they took an option on the property it has jumped in value to \$15,000. The past summer, which was the sixth season the girls conducted their camp, 210 people spent their vacation at the camp in two week periods—140 girls and 70 visitors.

The organization doing this unique and splendid work is the Girls' Service League, Inc., of which Miss Elizabeth W. Martin, an employee of the New York City Mission Society, is president and general director. The camp is named Camp Elwemar, in honor of Miss Martin, who was its founder. The camp has 96 acres of land, mostly wooded, a lake, orchards, an eight-room house, a six-room house, barns, model hut and tents. It is being paid for by the girls through entertainments and subscriptions.

Miss Martin, who lives at 2270 Seventh avenue, told of the organization of the girls' league and its work. The Girls' Service League was organized in 1920 to own and maintain a recreational camp for women and girls. Girls from 12 up are accepted, and married women as well. They are divided into clubs representing different age-groups, and the clubs are banded together. At a recent reunion and get-together clubs were represented from Yonkers and White Plains. There is also a club in Poughkeepsie and Brooklyn, and one at Birmingham, Ala., which also operates its own camp—Camp Margaret Murray, with Mrs. Pauline Fletcher as president. The girls also co-operate with social service agencies and the churches in aiding unfortunate girls, and conduct Christmas cheer programs.

Miss Martin was born at Jack-



sonville, Fla., and has studied at Talladega College, Hampton Institute, Columbia University and the Christian Workers' Training School of New York. At Talladega she took academic work and nurse training and was a trained nurse in Birmingham for eight years. At Columbia she studied the social sciences. During the war she did war camp community work at Hampton and Washington, D. C. For the past seven years she has been employed as director of girls' work for the New York Missions Society, specializing in religious education. In this work she co-operates with the following Harlem churches: Grace Congregational, Bethel A. M. E., St. James Presbyterian and Williams Institutional. In her spare time she has founded and developed the Girls' Service League.

SKYSCRAPER APT. EDGEcombe AVE. OPEN TO NEGROES

Colonial Parkway, With
13 Stories, Now Open
To Colored Tenants

A reduction in the cost of apartments in Harlem is expected in the near future as a result of the recent opening up of a number of large apartment houses for Negroes on Edgecombe and St. Nicholas avenues, above 145th street. Within the past ten days four large apartment houses of the highest type have been vacated by white tenants and turned over to Negroes.

On last Saturday the Harlem Real Estate Exchange took over management of the Colonial Parkway at 409-417 Edgecombe avenue, a thirteen story building with apartments of from 2 to 6 rooms for 118 families.

This is the largest and finest apartment building in the immediate vicinity of Harlem. Located in one of the highest sections of Manhattan Island it overlooks the Harlem River, the Bronx and downtown New York. The building was erected some fifteen years ago from absolutely fireproof materials. It has three elevators and the rooms are exceptionally large, with private halls, closets, etc. The five and six room apartments have two baths and some of the six have three baths.

Lloyd R. Johnson, managing director of the Colonial Parkway, is enthusiastic over the way the building is renting and declared to a representative of The Age that a stream of prospective tenants have been flooding the building since Saturday, taxing his clerical assistants to the limit of their capacity.

It is expected that a large number of Harlemites will vacate many of the older houses for such buildings as the Colonial Parkway and the Rockefeller Apartments, thus making it necessary for the landlords of these old buildings to reduce their rent in order to hold their tenants or to get new ones.

took a wagon-load of them to the Bronx. As the police wagons departed station-ward many of the guests, especially the women, revived and got back their usual good spirits. "Sweet Adeline" and other songs dear to the hearts of nocturnal celebrants floated on the early morning air.

When the seventy-five appeared in court later in the morning the majority of them plainly showed the effects of the long, all-night party. The colored preacher was there to testify against them. He told quietly how they had made the nights hideous for him. The detectives likewise testified. The Magistrate listened attentively and gravely. He sympathized deeply with the preacher and said that unusual noise was not to be tolerated at a late hour. He ruled, however, that the evidence was insufficient to convict all of the prisoners of this offense, and since it would not be right to convict all while the guilt of some was doubtful, he had no alternative except to discharge them. He warned them, nevertheless, to be more circumspect in future when they attended a party.

Chest Budget Is \$2,014,816; Call Approved By Board; ENQUIRER CINCINNATI, O. Negro Problem Looms Larger

The report of the Executive Budget Committee of the Community Chest endowments, their permanent funds, yesterday was submitted by its Chairman, William J. Shroder, to the Board of Directors, and was approved and adopted by the board. It calls for a total of \$2,014,816 which is \$141,343 in excess of last year's budget, and \$199,816 in excess of last year's contributions.

MAR 12 1927
In explanation of the increase, Mr. Shroder said: "For four years the amount secured in our annual campaign has been almost stationary. In this period the Budget Committee, because of the difficulty in securing the money, has regularly refused requests which it was felt should have been granted. Meanwhile, the city has been growing in numbers. The congestion of negro population in the West End has created more serious social problems. Bad living conditions have resulted in bad health, inadequate family life, with its resulting breaking up of homes, low moral conditions and increased premature death. These consequences have not been confined to the West End, but have affected the entire community level. They result in greater demands

on homes for dependent and delinquent children, orphanages, day nurseries, hospitals, health agencies and organizations devoted to relief and rehabilitation.

"Not only has the growth of the city and the type of this growth increased the need, but the contributors to the Community Chest themselves have become more conscious socially and feel the responsibility for misfortune with which they have personal contact. Literally thousands of applications for help for others are made to the various social agencies by contributors. This is a natural and desirable result for a city alive to its responsibilities to its fellow men.

"To meet the demands for their services, many of the agencies in the

Community Chest have for some years been drawing on their unrestricted funds, to meet current expenses. This is un- man, William J. Shroder, to the Board of Directors, and was approved and adopted by the board. It calls for a prove. It results in reducing the in- come of these agencies, which is al- ways applied to current operations,

and increases by the same amount the necessary demand upon the Community Chest. It robs Peter to pay Paul, and will necessitate increased contributions without a corresponding in- crease of service.

"Dividing the budget according to the activities, we have changed the budgets for—

Health work, from \$403,894 to \$422,774; increase, \$18,880.

Relief and Rehabilitation, from \$382,202 to \$424,154; increase, \$41,952.

Homes for dependent and delinquent children, from \$292,562 to \$303,494; increase, \$10,932.

Homes for working young people, incurables, aged and maternity cases, from \$114,486 to \$119,863; increase, \$5,377.

Character-building activities (citize- nership, education and recreation), from \$363,251 to \$360,552; decrease, \$2,799.

Protection, from \$54,844 to \$56,302; increase, \$1,458.

General service (not assignable to these fields), from \$121,198 to \$121,717; increase, \$519.

Unbudgeted needs, from \$140,936 to \$147,960; increase, \$7,024.

To meet new and pressing community demands, \$58,000; increase, \$58,000.

Totals, from \$1,873,473 to \$2,014,816; net increase, \$141,343.

"The decrease in the allotment to the character-building agencies is made possible by the Public Recreational Commission taking over the work of the Community Service, heretofore carried by the Chest, which permitted an expansion of the agencies in this group with a net decrease in the total allotment.

"The \$1,956,816 budgeted to the separate agencies represents but 40 per

cent of their total expenditures—\$4,846,037 contemplated for the next budget year. The difference, \$2,889,221, will come from payments by beneficiaries, public departments, interest from endowments and miscellaneous sources of revenue.

"The final item of \$58,000, 'to meet new and pressing community needs,' is the amount estimated as sufficient to start centralized work in four fields. The aggregate will ultimately approximate \$100,000.

"The community needs:

"1. New health educational work, with emphasis on heart disease and cancer, whose yearly toll now exceed that of tuberculosis. There is need of increased emphasis on tuberculosis, in which field we are not reaching more than 65 per cent of the active cases. We should also develop a hospital council as among the major health needs.

"2. Work among negroes, with emphasis on health work and child-care. The death rate among negroes is abnormally high; that of negro children approximately twice that of white children. The institutional work for negro children should be co-ordinated and improved, since it does not come up to the minimum standards of the State Public Welfare Department.

"3. Work for children generally, with emphasis on children's institutions, the development of placement and of boarding homes. More and better supervision is the principal need, since the number of supervisors is far below that required by the minimum standards of the state. There is also need of increased work in the prevention of delinquency through the character-building institutions.

"4. Family rehabilitation and relief. For the past four years relief budgets have been practically stationary while the number of cases has increased about 30 per cent. Bad health is the principal cause of the need of relief. Adequate relief is essential to health—to removing the cause for the need of relief.

"The increases first listed to respective agencies do not provide for any expansion of programs, but are necessary to carry out the existing programs adequately. The work outlined, for which the supplementary \$58,000 is asked, does not contemplate the creation of any new agencies, but the carrying out of these programs through the co-operative action of existing agencies, in a major attempt to handle completely, within the limits of the funds provided, whatever new problems the Chest attempts to solve."

The members of the Executive Committee, in addition to William J. Shroder, as Chairman, are:

Moses Strauss, Vice Chairman;

Ohio

for Girls	25,000
National Catholic Com'ity House	11,334
Negro Civic Welfare Association	8,154
Youth	7,314
R. K. LeBlond, Carroll H. Lewis, Edw. New Orphan Asylum for Colored	3,670
P. Rush, Mrs. W. R. Todd, L. H. Wig- Newsboys' Protective Association	24,650
gers, Mrs. H. C. Yelser, Jr.	12,000
Norwood Service League	9,500
Norwood Y. M. C. A.	21,000
Norwood Y. W. C. A.	8,600
Ohio Humane Society	14,813
Ohio Institute	4,380
Orthodox Jewish Home	22,000
Parkway Day Nursery	10,000
Provincial Convent of the Good Shepherd	16,918
Public Dental Service Society	3,600
Public Health Federation	7,749
St. Andrew's Day Nursery	28,500
St. Edmund's Home for Boys	28,425
St. Joseph Infant Asylum	3,600
St. Joseph Orphan Asylum	15,390
St. Michael's Convalescent Home	7,017
St. Rita School for the Deaf	3,300
St. Theresa Home for the Aged	31,200
St. Vincent Home for Boys	32,700
St. Vincent de Paul Society	7,200
Salvation Army (General Service)	9,700
Evangeline Home	4,293
Catherine Booth Home	13,350
Social Settlement	6,440
Santa Maria Institute	20,270
Shoemaker Health and Welfare Center	2,242
Shut-In Society	6,888
Smoke Abatement League	11,240
Social Hygiene Society	10,733
Social Service Department of Federation of Churches	4,250
Women's Department (House of Friendliness)	9,500
Travelers' Aid Society	19,326
United Jewish Social Agencies	158,743
(Big Sisters' Association, Psychopathic Institute, Community House, Sick Poor Society, Foster and Convalescent Home, Special Case Work for Delinquent Girls, Friendly Visitors' Association, Infant Welfare Association, Camp Livingston, Relief Department, Sewing Society, Dispensary, Girls' Industrial School, Hospital Social Service, Home School, Social Research Division)	17,257
United Jewish Social Agencies	14,800
Boarding Homes	1,500
Good Samaritan Dispensary	100,900
Kenton St. Welfare Center	47,042
Central Clinic (mental hygiene)	170,255
Children's Home, The	58,000
Boarding Homes	
Investigational Service	
Christ Child Day Nursery	
Christ Hospital	
Cincinnati Orphan Asylum	
Civic and Vocational League	
Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies	
Council of Social Agencies	
Department	
Community Chest Building	
Community Service Exchange	
Community Nurse Association of Glendale	
Crawford Old Men's Home	
Deaconess Hospital	
Disabled Veterans of the World War	
Eclectic Maternity Society	
Emanuel Day Nursery	
Fenwick, The	
Girl Scouts	
Good Will Industries	
Hamilton County S. P. C. A.	
Helen S. Trountine Foundation	
Home for Aged Colored Women	
Home for Colored Girls	
Home for Friendless and Foundations	
Home for Jewish Aged and Infirm	
Home for Incurables	
Hope Haven Home for Girls of Hope Gospel Mission	
Hospital Social Service	
General Hospital	
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	
Jewish Hospital	
Juvenile Protective League	
Kappa Sigma Pi Boys' Home	
Kindergarten Association	
League for Hard of Hearing	
Legal Aid Society	
Maternity Society	
Methodist Home for Aged	
Mothers' Memorial Social Center	
Mt. St. Mary's Training School	
Total	\$2,014,816
Local organizations that will receive designated gifts only	
Consumers League	3,735
Room Registry Bureau	2,438
Jewish Shelter Home	1,854
William Cooper Procter, upon whose shoulders will fall the burden of the campaign, as he is General Chairman, was one of the first to propose the adoption of the new budget. Although it is a large budget and it will be necessary to put in extra efforts to meet it, Colonel Procter 10,000 was more than willing to assume this extra burden in the interests of the social service agencies of the city, 12,000 which are in urgent need of the 19,000 funds.	
18,905	
3,973	
1,240	
49,601	
7,130	
11,150	
3,000	
4,372	
6,346	
6,590	
8,000	
1,500	

MAR 21 1927

CAMPBELL COLORED CLUB
PLANS FOR CHARITY DRIVE

Campbell, March 21.—At a meeting of the Colored Welfare Club held at the Odd Fellows' Hall in Wilson Ave. Sunday plans were made to launch a drive among Campbell people for \$1,000 to be used for the poor of the town. Another meeting will be held Tuesday evening. H. L. Parrish is president of the organization.

DAYTON, OHIO

News

MAR 6 1927

REV. LOCKABILL
TO BE SPEAKER

Pastor Scheduled to Address
West End Welfare
Group Monday.

Rev. H. R. Lookabill, pastor of the West Side Church of Christ, is to speak at the semi-monthly meeting of the West End Welfare association at the Roosevelt high school auditorium Monday night at 7:30 o'clock.

President E. A. Erbaugh will give a report of the decisions reached at the mass meeting of all West Side associations Friday night. The membership committee also will submit about 500 new names for election, making the total enrollment more than 3700.

In the mass meeting Friday night residents entered vigorous protest against the plan of a negro undertaker of Xenia to build and operate a mortuary at the corner of Fifth and Conover sts.

The section, the residents held, is limited to homes by the city zoning plan. A representative of the plan board appeared at the meeting and said if the proposal was attempted the board would step in and ban the way.

Reports the negro ministerial association of the city had united in a resolution alleging the purposes of the organization was to segregate the negro race, were denied.

FEB 22 1927

URGES NEGRO RACE
TO LIVE BY SPIRIT

Chicago Welfare Chief
Praises Cleveland's Work
for Better Relations.

JUN 13 1927

Increasing Tolerance Held
Greatest Need of America

New Aristocracy of Responsibility and Service
Is Needed, Editor Tells Ohio Social
Workers at Closing Session

"It isn't hard to teach colored people the use of the muscles of the mind and the power of the spirit," prophesied by Grove Patterson, Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of welfare in Mayor William Dever's cabinet in Chicago, declared, stating the text of her address before the annual Ohio conference of Social Negro Welfare Association's annual Work Among Negroes in the Third meeting at Hotel Winton yesterday. Representatives of both races crowded the banquet room.

"The Negro race in America has made its marvelous progress by non-resistant methods," said Miss McDowell. "We must see that all the bitterness and hate is allayed."

"Civilization is only skin deep where a race riot is possible. Our only chance, and our inescapable opportunity, is intelligent, sympathetic understanding. This is our problem, black and white together." She said she could find nothing quite so fine in Chicago as the assembly she was addressing.

"I may be pardoned for bragging a bit about my city, because we use machine guns on our bootleggers there," she said.

Rev. B. F. McWilliams, pastor of Third Baptist church of Toledo, declared that practical Christianity was incompatible with race riots, segregation, and racial hatreds.

Officers of the Negro Welfare Association of Cleveland are: Rev. W. B. Suthern, president; Maj. W. T. Anderson, vice president; R. J. Frackelton, treasurer, and P. W. Lemmon, secretary.

Executive staff members are: William R. Conners, executive secretary; W. Robert Smalls, industrial secretary; Elizabeth Moore, placard secretary; Annabelle Holmes, secretary, and Virginia Hodges, committee secretary. Rev. F. Q. Chard, chairman of the trustee board, expressed the opinion and that Cleveland would continue to find better race relations.

No Race Superiority.

A real Christian who lives his religion cannot believe that whiteness constitutes superiority and blackness inferiority. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the association for study of Negro life and history, Washington, D. C., told the conference.

The colored race has contributed as much good to the world as any other race, he said. He described Negro folk music as the greatest musical contribution known in the Western Hemisphere, which has never been approached in distinction by any other race.

Dr. Woodson mentioned prominent colored leaders in war, peace, art, education and science to prove his point that the contributions of his race to civilization have equaled any other. He declared that the African preceded the rest of the world with superior civilization by hundreds of years.

Relations Good.

The Rev. B. F. McWilliams, pastor of the Third Baptist church, who introduced the speakers, said that race relations are so good in Toledo that it would be hard to imagine any

GERALD E. ALLEN.

Efforts are being made to engage Attorney Robert Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, as the principal speaker at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Urban Negro League building, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21 at 4 o'clock, it was announced Saturday evening by Gerald E. Allen, recently named secretary of the Canton league.

Allen is supervising elaborate preparations for the ceremony. The cornerstone will be laid by Masons. Visitors are expected from many Ohio cities, Allen said.

The land upon which the building will be erected was presented to the league by the Y. M. C. A. and the fund of \$28,000 for the actual construction has been raised. Work was started two weeks ago.

Present headquarters for the league are at 808 8th st. SE

AUG 14 1927

Pittsburgh Editor
May Give Address



TIMES
TOLEDO, O.

JUN 10 1927

Social Workers Hear Toledo Sociologist

Physicians Discuss Health Standards Before Convention

Dr. C. J. Bushnell, teacher of sociology at Toledo university, and N. B. Allen, of Columbus, were the principal speakers at the Thursday night session of the fifth annual conference of the Ohio State Conference on Social Work Among Negroes. Their subject was: "Interpretation of Social Work and Adjustment."

John A. Green, executive secretary, Fifth street branch, Y. M. C. A., Dayton, presided. Miss Mary Singleton, of Toledo, rendered a pipe organ solo. Thursday afternoon Dr. C. C. Dreyer, city physician, Dr. William J. Woodland, Dr. R. B. Tate, of the Ohio State Board of Health, and Dr. M. A. Harris, discussed "Negro Health Standards."

Friday morning's session will be devoted to a discussion of crime and crime prevention. The speakers will include: George W. Thompson, executive secretary, Association for Colored Community Work, Akron, O.; Leslie M. Shaw, police officer and social worker,

friendly Service bureau, Corbinous; Miss Oramay Pate, Associated charities Cincinnati, and Mrs. Grace R. Jamison, director of the Women's Police Bureau Toledo.

The crime prevention discussion will be continued at a luncheon Friday noon, lead by Mable S. Brady, of the Dayton Y. M. C. A., and Lelia S. Davis, Social Hygiene society, Cincinnati. Friday afternoon Dr. Charles S. Meek, superintendent of the Toledo schools, will speak on education. Other speakers will be Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, president Wilberforce university, and Jane E. Hunter, of the Phillips Wheatley association, Cleveland. The conference sessions are being held at the Third Baptist church and will continue until Sunday.

The 18th annual session of the Michigan Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church also is being held in Toledo this week at the St. Paul's church, Vance and Division street. Rev. L. P. Powell said that an education night was held Thursday evening at which the Rt. Rev. Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville, Ky., presided. This conference also will continue until Sunday.

PLAIN DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.

NOV 18 1927

MAKE WELFARE OF NEGRO TO COUNCIL

Dr. Gregg and George Both Pledge Selves to Push Social Legislation.

Two members of Cleveland's new City Council, Dr. Eugene J. Gregg and Clayborne George, an attorney both colored men, yesterday announced the definite program of social legislation with which they will enter that body.

Both are aggressive and rising leaders in their districts, both are earnest and enthusiastic, and each is certain to exert a distinct influence in the Council.

While each professes a deep interest in every civic project, each acknowledges his special interest is greatest in the field of social legislation which will make for a healthier, happier and more prosperous Cleveland, and especially in the sections they represent.

They believe the social well-being of the whole city is endangered if certain sections are neglected. They declare no district should be permitted to lapse into squalor or ill repute. These topics, therefore, engage their attention and form the basis of their announced program:

Want Better Housing.

HOUSING—Looking toward an improvement of living conditions in the colored sections.

SANITATION—Including correction of improper lighting, plumbing and building in their districts.

EMPLOYMENT—Further regulation of private employment bureaus, more representation of Negroes in the police and fire departments and in city library branches in the colored districts.

HOSPITALIZATION—Opportunities for colored graduates of accredited medical and nursing schools to become internes and nurses in City Hospital and better hospital facilities for the colored section.

RENTS—Control, if possible, of rents on the basis of property values.

Dr. Gregg, for nine years a leader of growing popularity in the district comprising the Third Police Precinct, feels that his district has suffered too long from thoughtless jibes and newspaper monikers.

"Has it occurred to you how hurtful that name, 'The Roaring Third,' has been to thousands of decent, law-abiding, self-respecting people who make their homes here," he asked. "There is too much crime here, to be sure, but much of it is caused by men who do not live here, who prey upon the district. Haven't the good people who live here a right to keep their self-respect when they meet people from other parts of the city?"

Gregg asserted that workers in the district had been refused positions in homes and factories because they were distrusted for coming from that section of the city.

He is a graduate in medicine from Walden University, Nashville, Tenn., and a former Harvard student. He has practiced medicine 23 years, and enjoys the confidence of his district. He is an active church and fraternal worker, and is married and has one son, 11.

Born on Plantation.

Clayborne George is a member of the law firm of Glenn, George & Frey. He was born on a Virginia plantation, near Jamestown, was educated in Washington, D. C., and Boston University, and holds the A. B., LL. B. and LL. M. degrees.

George is interested in the future of transportation in Cleveland. He thinks sooner or later subways must be built to relieve downtown traffic congestion. He intends to study that problem seriously, and would like to be a member of the council street railways committee.

An attorney, it is natural George should be interested in the legal aspects of social legislation. He believes there ought to be some method of keeping rents on a basis of property valuation, although he has no definite proposal to make. He does not think such legislation would be socialistic, but would be thoroughly sound for the municipality to undertake.

Both Gregg and George won their way into the Council in independent movements. Both were opposed by the political organizations. Both won on the strength of large personal followings. They declare they will be independent in the Council and will co-operate with other colored citizens in all legislation of the city.

BUILDS MODEL DWELLINGS IN PHILADELPHIA

Housing Bettered by Tenement Survey

Philadelphia, Pa. — Philadelphia's need for modern, sanitary dwellings for our Race is being met, in part, by the Booker T. Washington apartments, which now are under construction at 47th and Aspen Sts. These apartments are being built by Samuel L. Green, who recently completed a two-year study of the Race's housing situation here. Mr. Green, in his investigation, found that the citizens are forced to pay high rents for dilapidated and unsanitary dwellings. He further found that better-class apartments of equal size and quality are rented to white persons at a lower rental. The consequence of the discrimination has been that Race tenants in the better class apartments, in an effort to make both ends meet, take in more roomers than the space leased will provide sanitary quarters for. The congestion breeds uncleanness and sickness.

DISCLOSE INEQUALITIES IN WAGE SCALE

Other data developed by Mr. Green's investigation are: Workers earn less per day than white workers; consequently they cannot pay higher rents than white workers and still maintain an American standard of living.

Financial institutions are loath to loan money against mortgages on buildings occupied by the workers which has been a handicap to the building of apartments for Race occupancy.

In consequence of his investigation, Mr. Green has set out to build two and three-room apartments that will rent for \$30 and \$45 a month. Each apartment will have a tile bath, kitchenet and a closet bed. Heat, hot water and janitor service will be furnished by Mr. Green.

TO CONSTRUCT FIVE SEPARATE UNITS

Five separate units are planned; it

is the first of these that is nearing completion at 47th and Aspen Sts. There are 36 apartments in this first unit. For fire protection and sound-deadening, interior walls and partitions are being finished with hard-wall plaster and rocklath, both manufactured by a well-known and reliable firm. The corridors and main stair halls are being given a plas-tint wall finish, in which is being introduced what is called a cellini texture.

Edwin L. Rothschild, registered architect, designed the Booker T. Washington apartments. The site of the building faces Mayer Sulzberger Junior high school and is opposite the Mill Creek playground. Churches, schools, stores and transportation are handy. The building will be occupied in early fall.

study, preparing and serving meals, have been conducted at the Center during the year, and a class in home nursing and hygiene at the Visiting Nurses Association, from the latter class four young women Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Crooms, Mrs. Cheeks and Mrs. Wilson, received certificates.

Clubs

The Mary Talbert Club, connected with the Industrial Department of the Y. W. C. A. (white), held regular meetings at the Center during the months from September to May. This club was organized December, 1923, and became a club of the Y, February, 1925. Many interesting and instruc-

secretary. Three stranded men have been returned to their homes in Buffalo, in Jacksonville, Fla., and Washington, D. C.

A place represented as a home for colored orphans has been closed and the children (destitute and neglected) removed and placed in surroundings where they may enjoy the hitherto denied privileges of childhood.

A woman widowed and rendered childless by one stroke, has been assisted to take a new hold on life through the generosity of a local paper, the people of the community and the center.

Recreation

The facilities for physical recreation at the center, being very inadequate, the group is dependent upon other organizations for most of this phase of the work, except games and exercises for children at the center, and outings, hikes or picnics during the summer season.

From the picnic recently held, many adults have become vitally interested in the race children of the city, and a standing outing committee is in formation. The objective being a camp for colored boys and girls. Mr. Sylvester is the chairman of the outing committee.

Employment

There has been among the group much unemployment but we have been able to find employment for 12 men and 73 women (mostly day work), during the year.

Resume

From January to August, 3,605 persons have been grouped through or at the center; many out-of-town registrants have visited and been placed through our room registry; many speakers from both groups have spoken at the center and a keener sense of responsibility seems awakened within the group.

Booker T. Washington Center At Erie Making Rapid Progress

Local Workers On Staff; Carrying Program of Education, Recreation and Industry.

tive speakers have been brought to the group through this club, by means of vesper services, conducted the third Sunday of each month. Thirty-two mothers and daughters attended the Mother and Daughters Banquet held at the Y on May 12. Mrs. M. C. Yancey, the guest of Miss Susan Wilson, delivered an address long to be remembered by all who had the privilege of hearing this dear mother.

The Canteozeya (Girl Reserves), composed of girls 13 to 18, meets weekly at the Y. W. C. A., with Misses Postance and Flint. This club adjourned for the season with a Mothers and Daughters Banquet at the Y. W. C. A.

The Tiny Tots and Juniors are composed of boys and girls from 3 to 12 years of age. These young folks are taught paper cutting, sewing and fancy work. Their minds are trained through dramatizing short plays and stories. They are taught team work through games. Miss Susan Wilson is leader of this club.

The Idle Hour Embroidery Club meets at the home of a shut-in of the group, each Monday evening.

To encourage the young people to attend and work more energetically in their Sunday Schools, the Sunday School Forum, composed of the race schools of the city, and persons interested in the furtherance of Sunday School work, was organized and holds quarterly meetings at the Center (the fifth Sunday of the month). Programs are rendered by the pupils of the various schools, thus creating friendly rivalry and closer attention to the work of the different schools.

Rehabilitation

Through the co-operation of the different social agencies of the city, three young girls have been returned to their respective homes in Illinois, Canton and South Carolina. One woman (feeble minded) taken to her home in Birmingham, Ala., by the

Community League Makes Complete Winter Program

Cheyney, Pa., Dec. 16.—At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Cheyney Community League the 1927-28 program of dates, subjects and places of meeting were selected as follows: Dec. 18, "The Negro and Labor," Media, Pa. (at this meeting the principal speaker will be Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia); Jan. 22, "The Health Problem," Kennett Square, Pa.; Feb. 26, "The Moral Problem," Chester, Pa.; March 25, "The Negro and the Church," West Chester, Pa.; April 29, "The School and the Home," Thornton, Pa.; May 27, "The Interracial Problem," Cheney, Pa. The Cheyney Community League represents the extension service of the Cheyney State Normal School. It is a movement for progressive citizenship in which students of the school join with the white and Race people of the neighborhood in working out together our common racial and interracial problems. In addition to these public meetings the league conducts community classes for children on Saturdays. In these classes play, food, clothing, handwork and group projects are all emphasized from the point of view of health and the development of good citizens.

Social Conditions, Improvement of-1927

South Carolina.

ITEM

Sumter, S. C.

MAY 6 1927

A KIND LITTLE NEGRO TOWN

Among the heart-touching stories coming out of the flood region is the news of the heroism of the little town of Mound Bayou, Miss. The 1,600 inhabitants of that community are all negroes, excepting only the railroad station master.

Mound Bayou, having escaped flood waters itself, has been the haven of more than a thousand refugees--almost as many as the town's own population. The natives of the little town have taken care of all the flood sufferers who have come to it for help. When the only local physician died, two weeks ago, the Red Cross sent in two colored physicians. All other services have been provided by Mound Bayou citizens at their own expense.

Heroism and service are not confined to the white race.

NEWBERRY, S. C. OBSERVER

NOV 15 1927

COLORED MAN FIRST TO
CONTRIBUTE TO RED CROSS

John B. Morgan, colored, who conducts a blacksmith shop in the city, was one of the first persons in Newberry to contribute his dollar to the Red Cross. Two weeks before the campaign opened, he handed a lady a dollar, stating that he wanted it to go to the Red Cross; that he had been reading of the good work done by the Red Cross and wanted to help. This is to be commended in Morgan. Colored people are not solicited for the Red Cross, but their contributions would be welcomed.

RACES COOPERATE IN NASHVILLE FLOOD RELIEF

Conditions Improved Over State Reported at Interracial Meeting

Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 6.—Reports of increasing interracial good will and of the steady improvement of conditions featured the annual meeting of the State Interracial Committee held here yesterday. Representative men and women to the number of seventy-five were present from all parts of the State, without a dissenting voice expressing gratification with the progress made and planning unitedly for the future. Especially striking were the reports of improved school facilities for Negroes, including the building of many new Rosenwald schools, stimulated largely through the efforts of Robert E. Clay, of Bristol, secretary of the colored division.

There was much favorable comment also on the fine co-operative spirit manifested in Nashville during the recent flood which drove some eight thousand people from their homes, many of them colored. It was brought out that the two groups had worked together in the utmost harmony for relief of the flood sufferers, and that the relief measures, for which \$50,000 was contributed by the community, were carried out with scrupulous fairness. Among the recommendations made by the group was one suggesting to the city administration that in rehabilitating the flooded areas steps be taken to improve radically many of the housing conditions from which the poorer colored families have suffered.

The committee pledged itself to work for a school for feeble-minded Negroes, and recommended that local committees throughout the State seek to provide proper recreational facilities for colored children, since such facilities "serve as a great crime deterrent, as well as a promoter of good health". All the churches and religious

groups were admonished to give more attention to the cultivation of interracial good will as a religious duty. Gratitude was expressed for the support given to the committee's program by the leading newspapers of the State, and particularly for their vigorous editorials against lynching. Will W. Alexander, director of the general interracial commission, was present and made a strong appeal for the final eradication of lynching, pointing out the part which the pulpit, the press, and individuals might play in bringing this about.

Among the prominent colored leaders present were Bishop I. B. Scott, Prof. W. J. Hale, Dr. J. A. Lester, Dr. C. V. Roman, and Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville, Dr. R. T. Burt, of Clarksville, Prof. C. L. McAllister, of Chattanooga, and R. E. Clay of Bristol.

HOOVER NAMES DR. MOTON HEAD OF FLOOD BODY

Colored Committee To Act On Questions Affecting Refugee Camps

FIRST MEETING HELD AT MEMPHIS JUNE 2

Naming Of Committee Is Assurance That Discrimination Will Cease

MEMPHIS, TENN., (By Telegraph A. N. P.)—Before leaving for Washington, Herbert Hoover, secretary of Commerce announced the appointment of an advisory committee "to act upon questions affecting

care of colored persons in refugee camps."

Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, was named chairman. ~~Chairman~~ ^{Secretary} ~~Chairman~~ ^{Secretary} meeting at the Red Cross Headquarters, for June 2.

The committee will receive suggestions and complaints, make necessary investigations and give complete assurance that the flood relief is handled properly.

When rumors began coming from devastated districts of discrimination in distribution of supplies, the chief satisfaction that sympathetic Americans could rely upon was President Coolidge, who had sent Hoover into the districts giving him complete charge.

Hoover's reputation for fair dealing for all people was the refugee's best hope.

Appointment of a commission to safeguard interests of the colored refugees is expected.

HOOVER WILL SEE THAT REFUGEES GET A FAIR DEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 1.—Herbert Hoover will see that Negro flood refugees receive a square deal. He announced here today the appointment of a colored advisory committee of representative colored people "to act upon questions affecting the care of our colored population in refugee camps, receive suggestions, and complaints, and make necessary investigation, so as to give complete assurance of proper handling of this question."

Dr. Robert R. Moton has been asked to serve as chairman, and the first meeting of the committee whose names are not yet available will be held at the Red Cross headquarters, in Memphis, June Second.

When rumors began to come from the devastated districts of fears that colored people would suffer discrimination in the distribution of supplies, food, clothing, and rehabilitation funds, the chief satisfaction that sympathetic Americans could rely upon was the fact that President Coolidge had sent Herbert Hoover into the district giving him complete charge. Mr. Hoover's reputation for fair dealing for all people and scientific justice was the refugee's best hope. The appointment of this commission is expected to be a safeguard for the interests of colored refugees.

The commission which included representative colored men and women from various sections was appointed by Secretary Hoover for the purpose of giving President Coolidge's Mississippi Flood Committee and the American National Red Cross, the benefit of their advice on "Questions affecting the care of the colored population in our refugee camps and flooded territories".

The commission is to receive suggestions and complaints and make the necessary investigations, so as to give complete assurance of the proper handling of every phase of relief affecting colored people.

The efforts at rehabilitation of the refugees and of assisting those who have had all their earthly possessions

INSPECTION BY FLOOD BODY UNDER WAY

Secretary Hoover's Advisory Commission Called By Dr. R. R. Moton

COMMITTEE DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS

These Begin Inspection Of Flood Area And Reconvene At New Orleans

MEMPHIS, TENN., (Staff Correspondence, A. N. P.)

—The colored advisory commission of the Mississippi Valley flood disaster held its initial session at Red Cross headquarters here Thursday and made plans to immediately invade the stricken flooded territories on a tour of inspection.

The commission which included representative colored men and women from various sections was appointed by Secretary Hoover for the purpose of giving President Coolidge's Mississippi Flood Committee and the American National Red Cross, the benefit of their advice on "Questions affecting the care of the colored population in our refugee camps and flooded territories".

The commission is to receive suggestions and complaints and make the necessary investigations, so as to give complete assurance of the proper handling of every phase of relief affecting colored people.

The efforts at rehabilitation of the refugees and of assisting those who have had all their earthly possessions

swept away, are to be carefully considered by the commission and out of its findings it is hoped that a way to relieve some of the intense suffering and privation being undergone by the victims of the terrible devastation may be found.

Dr. Moton Chairman

Members of the commission appointed thus far include Dr. Robert R. Moton, chairman; Bishop Robert E. Jones, of the M. E. Church, president; Joseph S. Clark, of Southern University, Miss.; Eva Bowles, National Secretary Y. W. C. A., New York; Thomas Hayes, President of the Solvent Savings Bank, Memphis; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League; Dr. S. D. Redmond, Mississippi; Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis; Jesse C. Thomas, Atlanta; Dr. L. M. McCoy, President, Rust College; Bert M. Roddy, Memphis; A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. Roscoe Brown, Asst. Secretary, National Medical Association; Thomas M. Campbell, U. S. Department Agriculture in charge of Mississippi Valley states; Miss F. C. Williams, Public Health Expert; Mrs. John Hope, Morehouse College; R. R. Taylor, vice principal, Tuskegee, and Claude A. Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press.

Inspection

The commission plunged immediately into its work, and after listening to the detailed plan of procedure which the Red Cross has instituted in handling the 50,000 people whom they have served or are still caring for in this disaster, made plans to visit every one of the twenty-five camps now functioning in the three states hardest hit, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

The members of the commission with the authority and support of the Red Cross will have full access of all activities and are concentrating on a definite program of surveying the conditions at the camps, the treatment of refugees, their living accommodations, food, sanitation, conditions under which they work, isolation camps and medical care.

Four Groups

They are to contact the civic and financial organizations handling the location of families returning to the plantations and to interpret to them the needs and viewpoint of the colored people. The commission expects to make its investigations of the most sweeping and searching character, meeting at New Orleans at the crest of the flood district to make their first report to Secretary



Hoover and Vice Chairman James L. Flesher, of the Red Cross, both of whom have expressed the heartiest interest in the work and were instrumental in initiating it.

The body, Dr. Moton said, will be divided into four groups, so as to make the camp visits thorough and at the same time expedite the work as much as possible so as to make their recommendations available for action at the earliest date possible.

Herbert Hoover To See That Flood Refugees Receive Square Deal

Current Events
Memphis, Tenn., June 9.—(A. N. P.)—Herbert Hoover will see that Negro flood refugees receive a square deal. He announced here today the appointment of an Advisory committee of representative colored people "to act on questions affecting the care of our colored population in our refugee camps, to receive suggestions and complaints and make necessary investigations, so as to give complete assurance of proper handling of this question.

Dr. Robert R. Moton has been asked to serve as chairman, and the first meeting of the committee, whose names are not yet available, will be held at the Red Cross headquarters in Memphis, June 2.

When rumors began to come from the devastated districts of fears that colored people would suffer discrimination in the distribution of supplies, food, clothing and rehabilitation funds, the chief satisfaction that sympathetic Americans could rely upon was the fact that President Coolidge had sent Herbert Hoover into the district, giving him complete charge. Mr. Hoover's reputation for fair dealing for all people and scientific justice was the refugee's best hope. The appointment of this commission is expected to be a safeguard for the interest of all colored refugees.

Hoover Promises Square Deal

To Colored Flood Refugees

(Special to A. N. P.)—plete assurance of proper handling of this question."

Memphis, Tenn., June 1.—Herbert Hoover promises to see that the first meeting of the committee, Negro flood refugees receive a square deal. He announced here to-day the appointment of an advisory committee of representative colored people "to act on ques-

tions affecting the care of our colored population in our refugee camps, to receive suggestions and suffer discrimination in the distribution of supplies, food, clothing and rehabilitation funds. Mr.

Hoover's reputation for fair dealing for all people and scientific justice was offered as the refugee's best hope. The appointment of this commission is expected to be a safeguard for the interests of all colored refugees.

COLORED FLOOD COMMISSIONERS START TO WORK

DEMOCRAT

Greenville, S. C.
MAY 27 1921

A PITIFUL SUM

This newspaper is not one of those who accuse the President of callousness because he is so reluctant to call a special session of congress to consider ways and means of relieving flood sufferers.

It is inevitable, however, that calculations will be made of how far the pitiful sum raised through the Red Cross will go to mitigate present conditions, much less provide real relief. Six hundred thousand refugees, the number being added to every day. And ten million to be divided among them.

Most of the heaviest losers are Negro tenant farmers. They have lost crops, clothes, supplies and will return to homes devastated by mud and water.

Their stock, horses, mules, pigs, cows and chickens, is mostly drowned. It will be months before their utmost effort can bring them any food. If they are not to starve and die from

disease, they must be fed and clothed and provided with medicine and hospital care.

Some of the refugees have valuable property but they are a small proportion of the whole and are faced with utter loss of income for one year. These cannot do so very much at present to provide for their unfortunate brethren. Most of the bitterest sufferers are colored people.

Now is the time for their devoted friends in North and East and West to come to the rescue. To give and give and give again until these people's immediate wants are supplied, their future provided for.

Food, clothes, furniture, stock, seed; an immense quantity of these commodities must be provided. In the face of their pressing necessities, ten million dollars will not last a month. That sum must be multiplied ten times. A hundred million will not begin to put the refugees on their feet economically.

Members of the commission appointed thus far include Dr. Robert R. Moton, chairman; Bishop Robert E. Jones of the M. E. Church, president; Joseph S. Clark of Southern University, Mississippi; Eva Bowles, national secretary Y. W.C.A., New York; Thomas Hayes, President of the Solvent Saving Bank, Memphis; Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Dr. S. D. Redmond, Mississippi; Dr. J. B. Martin, Memphis; Bert M. Roddy, Memphis; A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1927

FLOODS SWEEPING OVER 9,000 SQUARE MILES OF MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA AND DELTA LANDS CARRY HUNDREDS OF NEGROES TO DEATH; DESTROY WORLDLY POSSESSIONS

Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn.—While the mighty Mississippi River, fed by flood waters from the Arkansas, Red, Ouachita and White Rivers, continues its relentless sweep of devastation and death all the way from Memphis to the Gulf of Mexico, thousands of Negroes are facing the loss of all their worldly possessions with cheerful optimism.

4-30-27

More than 9,000 square miles of rich delta lands in the to do. To leave would mean abandoning all they possessed to the flood. Mississippi and Arkansas regions are covered with the turbid and they were in a state of uncertainty that kept many of them from yellow waters, and the pressure upon dykes and levees has coming away on the boat. Many of them had been on the leave for several days and nights, and were so weak from hunger and exposure been beyond and engineering probability. As a result of the they could hardly walk.

New York A report from Greenville was to the effect that more than 100 Negroes had been drowned in the vicinity of Stop Landing, eighteen both Desha and Chicot Counties in Arkansas and several miles north. parishes in Louisiana are jeopardized.

Mississippi levees at Fair's Landing, Ark., thirty miles south of Helena, and at Brunswick Circle, ten miles south of Vicksburg, were showing signs of collapse and army engineers sent crews with sand and rock to try reinforcing these points to withstand the flood pressure.

200,000 Sufferers. Majority Negroes.

With 125,000 as the minimum number, and a possibility that 200,000 may be affected, the handling of refugee families of both races, but with Negroes largely in the majority, presents a huge task. Engineers find themselves absolutely powerless and declare that the flood cannot be controlled until it has reached and passed its peak.

The Government steamer Tollinger, on Saturday, succeeded in taking 1,200 refugees from Greenville, Miss., to Vicksburg, and of this number 900 were colored. Of the whites, women and children were largely in the majority. The Negroes were mostly in family groups, and they carried in small bundles such clothing and small articles as they had been able to salvage from their flooded homes.

Race Refugees Keep Up Courage.

It was noted by the relief workers that despite the loss of all their possessions and their imminent escape from death by drowning the Negroes came off the boat with a laugh or with a brave attempt at laughing. Faces were strained with suffering, and there were trembling mouths and anxious eyes. But few tears were shed, and such as did flow were tears of relief. The children stared wide-eyed in amazement at the thronging thousands who lined the bank as the refugees debarked.

At Greenville, 6,000 colored families were encamped on the levee, and officers on board the Tollinger said the people did not know what

stitute was to be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The race relations section, which held a conference at the Y. M. C. A. building Friday morning, decided to continue its meeting informally through this morning. The leader for this section was James D. Burton, race relations secretary for Tennessee under the state Y. M. C. A. Inspiring addresses in this section were made by Dr. James E. Clarke, editor of the Presbyterian Advance at Nashville; the Rev. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta; Mr. Burton and Dr. Mattie E. Coleman, well-known colored physician of Nashville, who is now connected with the state department of health.

Dr. Clarke spoke on "Building Spiritual Ideals." Mr. Burton gave a report of the inter-racial progress in Tennessee, while Dr. Coleman told of the work she is doing in behalf of community health and birth registration among the people of her own race.

While the majority of the social workers attending the conference left for their homes late Friday night and early this morning, a number remained over for the family welfare institute, which was likewise attended by local workers specializing in family case activities, and the race relations section.

Mr. Bruno was a speaker at the banquet Friday night, which proved an interesting social event of the convention. Mr. Bruno said of the future of social work that it is going to depend not only on the development of the skill of the social workers in helping those with whom they labor to realize a much more worthwhile life, but on their ability to win the sympathetic support of the community.

Mr. Bruno had as his subject at the banquet, "Social Case Work as a Means of Enriching Family Life."

Another banquet speaker was Mrs. John M. Welch of Sparta, president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. Mrs. Welch declared that the W. C. T. U. was the mother of prohibition; that it paved the way for a country without a saloon and that it is now seeking to arouse the citizenship of this country to its responsibility in withstanding the threats of the outlawed liquor interests, which she declared are gathering for a final battle.

Mrs. Welch cited five points, which she claimed are undisputed to sustain her contention for the benefits the nation has experienced under the Volstead Act. Prohibition, although imperfectly enforced as yet, is putting on the brakes against the downward influence of society and is weaving something new and worthwhile into the fabric of American life, she declared.

In addition to the talks by Mr. Bruno and Mrs. Welch, greetings were brought from various of the state-wide women's organizations by their official representatives.

NASHVILLE GIRL IS APPOINTED Came

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—Miss Anna L. Howard of Nashville, Tenn., a graduate of Fisk University, has recently been appointed on the staff of the Family Welfare Association of Milwaukee, Wis. Miss Howard is the first Negro girl to be employed by this organization, the position being secured through the Milwaukee Urban League. Miss Howard is at present with the Charity Commission of Nashville, and comes to Milwaukee highly recommended. She reports for duty September 1.

SOCIAL WORKERS END CONFERENCE

Family Welfare Sector
Hears Expert at Hold-over Session

Although the Tennessee Conference of Social Work formally adjourned its annual meeting following a banquet at the Hotel Hermitage Friday night, the family welfare section held a conference today. The section devoted to a discussion of family welfare problems was converted into an institute on family case work, with Frank J. Bruno, director of the department of social work at Washington University and an outstanding authority on social problems, as the leader. This section began its work Friday morning.

An early forenoon session was conducted at the Hotel Hermitage and at noon another session was held. The final session in the two-day in-

A \$50,000 COMMUNITY NEGRO CIVIC UNION IS CENTER DRIVE LAUNCHED IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE MAKING FINE PROGRESS

Institution Fostered By Leaders Will Care For 75,000 Colored Citizens In Southern Metropolis

Holding Meetings Every Sunday in New Building.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 31.—Plans which will give Memphis a \$50,000 community center are rapidly maturing under the workman-like guidance of the Big Brother and Big Sister organization. The body is asking 100 men and women to obtain life memberships at \$100 each.

Establishment of the center will require at least \$15,000 in cash. A budget just completed shows that a year's maintenance will cost \$16,000. The maintenance money is to be derived from dues, rents, donations to dormitory and cafe and an annual financial drive.

The Council of Social Agencies is co-operating. A "Steering committee" present is composed of Judge Callie Kelley, Prof. R. L. Jones, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Blaisdell and others.

The center would be a medium of service for the handicapped among the Memphis vicinity's 75,000 Negroes.

MEMPHIS
TENNESSEE

JUL 31 1927

COMMUNITY CENTER NEAR

Funds Come In to Swell Total For Colored Social Agency.

Big Brother and Big Sister Organization, in co-operation with the council of social agencies, is making favorable progress in the drive to funds to establish a community center for negroes. Hearty co-operation has been given by substantial men and women in this movement and worthy gifts have been received.

Contributions will be received at the office at 174 Hernando Street between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock. Alonzo Locke is president of the Big Brother and Big Sister Organization and Jennie P. Moore is executive secretary.

have long been problems to social workers generally, were presented at the monthly meeting of the Council of Social Agencies yesterday in preparation for an exhaustive study of Tennessee laws by the legislative committee of the council.

The committee was directed to consider the various suggestions and prepare a definite program for the next session of the General Assembly, meeting in January, 1929. Particular emphasis was laid by the social workers upon the necessity for legislation affecting women and children.

Outstanding among the suggestions was the need for a minimum wage law for women and an effective method of enforcing the 54-hour week schedule fixed by a statute for women in industry. A minimum wage law very likely will be introduced in the next Legislature, if the sentiment of the members of the council may be taken as an indication.

Another suggestion was the enactment of a statute providing for the care of feeble-minded negroes and delinquent negro girls. Several workers deplored the fact that there is no institution in the state to which feeble-minded negroes may be committed. The discussion also revealed that Shelby County has a quota of 11 delinquent negro girls in the state training school, and that no provision is made for delinquents in excess of that number. The juvenile court has long protested against the necessity of detaining these delinquents in its detention home, which is not equipped for the proper correction of such cases.

The old Tennessee statute of 1790, imposing upon the father of an illegitimate child an assessment of a paltry \$90 for the support of the child for a period of three years, was severely criticized. The chief objections to the old law were the inadequacy of the amount, the father is required to pay and the public manner in which the mother must prove the parentage of her child. The law provides that the mother must produce the child in the county court and there prove its parentage before the father shall be required to pay the \$90, which is divided into three annual installments of \$30, \$30 and \$20. The meeting of the council was well attended, notwithstanding the severity of the weather and interest in the discussion of the proposed legislative program was keen. Dr. Chas. F. Blaisdell, president of the council, presided and in a brief talk expressed the hope that the legislative committee would have its program for the 1929 assembly arranged for in advance of the session.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.
Evening Appeal
AUG 1 1927

NEGROES RAISE FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY CENTER

Substantial progress in the campaign for funds to establish a community center is reported by the Big Brother and Big Sister Organization, one of the social agencies conducting the drive.

Campaign headquarters, where subscriptions are being received between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., are at 174 Hernando Street.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—

DEC 9 1927

SOCIAL WORKERS PLAN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Council Hears Suggestions for Needed Reforms.

Suggestions for needed reforms in existing laws affecting social and charity work and new statutes to correct a number of situations which

Journal
Dec 10 1927.

NEGRO POPULATION DECLARED BEHIND ULRICKSON PLAN

"The negroes of Dallas are apparently fully behind the Ulrickson bond program," John E. Surratt, secretary of the Kessler Plan Association, said. "I have attended several negro improvement league meetings recently and find that the leading negroes are urging the full support of their race.

"Perhaps the negroes' position is best stated as it was expressed by one member of the race at a meeting recently. He said that the plan would undoubtedly bring additional prosperity to the white people and that it would reflect on the negroes, as they depended on the whites for work," Mr. Surratt said.

"From my contact with them I have noticed that the negroes are just as anxious as anyone else to raise their standard of living, and that all they ask is to be shown how to go about it. When this association or some other organization points out the way, they always find that the negroes are ready to do their full share of the work necessary. It would surprise many people here to know that in some sections of the city that 65 per cent of the negroes are home owners and proud of it."

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1927

Virginia

RICHMOND, VA.

JAN 16 1927

MORE SWIMMING POOLS.

Close as the budget has to be trimmed this year, cannot provision be made in it for another swimming-pool for white people and for one for the colored population? The expense will not be excessive, if sites are chosen in natural declivities, and the benefits will be immediate, perceptible and permanent. Is there no councilman who is alive to the need and will consult with the mayor and with the director of public works in finding suitable locations?

NEWPORT NEWS

VIRGINIA

COLORED HELP FOR THE CHAMBERLIN.

Several days ago it was mentioned in The Daily Press that a citizen of Newport News while on a visit to New York had a friendly conversation with a colored "red cap" in the Pennsylvania Railroad station in regard to his work. The colored youth said that there were 400 men of his race in the station who carried the hand baggage of travelers, that they had to furnish their own uniforms and received no pay from the company, being dependent upon the fees received from travelers for their wage. When asked why the colored men were willing to engage in what seemed rather an uncertain occupation, he replied that it was a matter of necessity, as the white men of foreign birth now filled the positions of waiters in the hotels and other position of that character which colored men used to occupy.

After that article appeared in The Daily Press somebody sent to this office a copy of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, an intelligent negro newspaper, with the following editorial article marked:

"Forewarned and viewing the trend of labor conditions the Newport News Negro Business League is sending a delegation to New York to appear before the lessees of the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt hotel, now under construction at Old Point, in behalf of the employment of negro waiters, bellmen, porters and barbers in the operation of the new hostelry. It is paradoxical, in the light of Southern customs and time-worn traditions, that members of our race should have to enter a formal and special plea, backed up by the strongest sort of influence, to get a chance here in the South to cook, to wait upon the table and to polish shoes. But such is true. If we are correctly informed there are white people of

standing and influence in Newport News who are opposing the employment of colored labor in this hotel.

"Now, as every one knows, we in the South have been admonished to labor with our hands, and to 'let down our buckets where we are,' rather than to forsake the vocations which have been ours by tradition and inheritance, for other fields of labor in other climes. The money that is spent by the State on negro schools is used largely in giving manual and vocational training. But of what avail is this policy on the part of our Southern people if they are going to take away from us the jobs they are preparing us to fill? If they do we have recourse only to vagrancy or migration. Our white employers should remember that the money paid to negroes in wages is returned directly to them in trade.

The Daily Press does not believe that there are white men and women in Newport News, in Hampton, or anywhere in this community who are opposed to the employment of colored "help" in the Chamberlin-Vanderbilt Hotel, soon to be erected at Old Point Comfort. If such there be, we are sure that the number is very small. The vast majority of us would be distinctly disappointed to find in the Chamberlin Hotel white waiters, white porters, white "bell hops," or white chambermaids. It would not be like the old Chamberlin at all, without the colored "help." The Chamberlin was noted for its courteous waiters, porters, errand boys and chambermaids of the colored race, and there was a very friendly relationship between them and the white men and women of this community who patronized that hotel. It would be smashing a tradition, it would wound the feelings of most of us, to find in the Chamberlin resurrected white foreigners in the places so efficiently filled, so acceptably filled in the old hotel by Virginia men and women of the colored race.

VIRGINIA WELFARE WORK FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Washington.—Under the Virginia law the state courts are authorized to commit neglected and delinquent children to the Welfare Board, to be cared for during minority; and a small appropriation is made for a Negro child placing agency. The children's bureau of the board now has in its care 2,945 children, of whom 1,617 are colored. Since 1922 Virginia has had a system of juvenile and domestic relations courts in the countie-

and cities.

Richmond and Roanoke have recently erected new detention homes with quarters for Negroes super-human task as all the records and data that had been collected by the retiring director were destroyed when the temporary capitol of the state was destroyed a few months ago.

BETTER RELATIONS
One of the purposes of the bureau will be to exert every effort to establish a more cordial relationship between the laboring class of the colored race and the heads of industries, with a view to better economy among colored people of the state.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

benefit the largest possible number of the colored race in the state.

He is confronted with an almost homes identical with those for white children. The State has three orphanages, established through private effort, for colored children. There is also an industrial school for colored boys and another, established by the Federated Colored Women's Clubs of Virginia for colored girls.

The bureau solicits the co-operation of all organizations having for their purpose improvement of the conditions of the colored race.

Telegraph

AUG 17 1927

REV. ROBINSON NEW COLORED WELFARE HEAD

Community Chest Donations
Are Of Vital Importance To
Charitable Work

Announcement has just been made of the appointment of the Rev. J. W. Robinson, former principal of the Clarksburg colored schools and later pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist church, colored, here, as successor of T. Edward Hill as director of the Virginia Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, with temporary offices in the Frankberger building

Negro citizens of the city are being urged by the negro committee on community chest relations of the necessity of paying their pledges to the chest forthwith, inasmuch as the time is rapidly approaching to begin the canvass for the 1928 campaign.

The committee begs that each one do his part since payment of the pledges is of vital importance to the charitable work of the community.

The new appointee took charge of the bureau August 1 and has entered actively into the discharge of his duties since his return to Charleston the latter part of last week after he had attended the colored Odd Fellows convention called to the present status of those charitable agencies that are operating in Lynchburg for the general welfare of the poor and needy people through the community chest. The splendid relief work which has been done among the colored deaf and blind persons, from the community chest to the which is located at Institute in the various pastors to be read in the southern part of the state, in churches in the city. The statement which position he attained eminent was also published in the Little Voice, our weekly newspaper.

After leaving Clarksburg seven years ago the Rev. Mr. Rob which has been done among the inson served a number of years as colored citizens was set forth in a superintendent of the state school written statement and sent out for colored deaf and blind persons, from the community chest to the which is located at Institute in the various pastors to be read in the southern part of the state, in churches in the city. The statement which position he attained eminent was also published in the Little Voice, our weekly newspaper. It was encouraging to note that our the aim of the new director of the payments to June 1 had been very bureau to conduct the affairs of good and request was made that all the office in such a manner as to pledges be paid as promptly as

possible.

"Therefore, the committee on community chest relations duly appointed urge upon all of our colored citizens the necessity of paving their pledges to the community chest forthwith inasmuch as the time is rapidly approaching to begin the canvass for the 1928 campaign. Kindly pay your pledges at community chest headquarters, 712 Church street.

"We feel assured that we can rely upon our people to complete the payment of our quota for 1927 and be ready to assume the responsibility for the next drive without a deficit on hand. To do this we ask the co-operation of every colored citizen in Lynchburg. We beg that you will do your part to finish successfully the payment of the pledges which are of vital importance to our group and the charitable work of the community in general.

"Plans are being made to organize our forces so that the whole question of community welfare may be carefully studied. A large committee will be appointed to follow up the canvass of 1927 and arrange for mass meetings and other business essential to success of the approaching campaign. It is expected that the personnel of this committee may include some of the former workers and their associates. Let us all pull together and accomplish the task before us."

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON TRAVELERS AID

Booker T. Washington High School Students Permitted To Participate

Students of Booker T. Washington High School are permitted to participate in the essay contest of the Travelers Aid Society, in which a prize of \$10.00 will be given to the student writing the best article on Travelers Aid Work.

All articles are to be limited to 300 words, and must cover phases of Travelers Aid Work. All papers are to be written on one side of sheet only and to be plainly marked with the writer's name, home address, names of school and principal.

All papers must be submitted to Travelers' Aid Headquarters, room 20, Virginia National Bank Building, not later than November 5.

These essays will afford excellent exercises for students as well as test their general knowledge of conditions and things in their local community. A colored Travelers Aid Worker operates in this city, and colored students should be able to acquaint themselves quite thoroughly with the work here.

Best Fund Workers Canvassing City During This Week

Enthusiastic Get Together Meeting Held Monday Night At Headquarters

Monday night, Nov. 14, an enthusiastic meeting was held at Colored vision headquarters Community Fund, 641 Church street. Dr.

RICHMOND VIRGINIA

NOV 12 1927

NEGROES PLAN AID TO RICHMOND FUN

Leaders of Race Will Meet Consider Community Drive Soon to Start.

A meeting will be held of all Negro social workers this afternoon at 5:30 in the campaign headquarters of the community fund at the Allison building. Director Arthur A. Guild has called the meeting to discuss plans for the coming campaign.

Detailed plans of organization will be discussed and Negro leaders to carry on the Negro solicitation will be named. It is planned to have the Negro section of the city divided into districts and each district having its own leadership to promote the drive. According to the reports from headquarters' final arrangements for organization, publicity and solicitation will be perfected at the meeting this afternoon.

Last year the Negro division conducted a creditable campaign, and it is anticipated that this year's results will exceed even that of the previous year. Social work among the Negro is being carried on with continued enthusiasm, and according to indication the Negro people of the community are becoming more sympathetic with the activities of the different organizations engaged in this work.

The member agencies of the community fund to be represented are as follows: Richmond Urban League, Colored Playground and Recreation Association, Friends Orphan Asylum, Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., and the Negro division of the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association, Travelers' Aid Society, and the Associated Charities.

Ungate Leigh was present and made encouraging remarks for the welfare of the workers going in the present drive. At the conclusion of the address things were said and expression in a hearty applause. Rev. A. Hobbs presided at the opening of the meeting, but, on account of a previous engagement, was compelled to leave early. Dr. S. F. Cooper made final announcements and closed the meeting.

The following is the lineup of Zone captains:

Y. W. C. A.—Zone C. Mrs. Ruth Icicles.
Boys Club—Zone G., Mr. Sam Williamson.

Maternity Home—Zone D., Mrs. Iza Clarke.

Zone O, Rev. N. B. Brown.
Zone S, Mrs. Vernice Wynn.
Zone F, Mrs. Madora Clarke.
Zone A, Mr. Milton Lassiter.
Zone E, Mrs. Gertrude Carrington.
Zone I, Berkley, Mrs. S. L. Clayton.

Zone R, Miss Hattie Hicks.
Zone V, Huntersville, Mrs. L. E. Hinton.

NEWS RICHMOND, VA.

DEC 8 1927

A COLORED DAY NURSERY IS A REAL CIVIC NEED.

Editor The News Leader:

Sir.—The urgent need in Richmond for a day nursery for colored children has been brought to my attention by a number of cases known to me as well as through my own personal inconvenience.

Many colored women in this city with one or more small children are forced to leave their homes for a part or the whole of the day every day. In many instances, there is no one at home to care for the children, and the families by whom these colored women are employed will not allow the children on their premises.

This is an entirely reasonable objection. But what is to become of these children while their mothers are at work? Either they are left behind with insufficient protection, boarded out with some friend or relative or brought to the home of the employer, where they are not wanted. Any one of these arrangements is very hard on the mother as well as the child. In many of these cases the child is neglected, and what training it gets is liable to be along wrong lines.

These children at an age when very especial attention is needed get little or none that is good for them and, therefore, start upon life with disadvantages which some of them probably never overcome.

Of course this unfortunate condition is of great concern to a conscientious mother. A properly organized day nursery for colored children would correct many serious problems, both for the employer and the employee, and be very far reaching in its effect upon the good of the child. I understand there are two day nurseries for white children in Richmond

and none for the colored. The large percentage of colored women employed outside of their homes with small children to care for should, it seems, justify the necessity for relief in the form of a day nursery. There are many desirable unoccupied houses in our colored section, which are well suited for this purpose.

Is there not some one or some organization, either colored or white, that will look into this matter and work out a practical plan to carry the above suggestion into effect? E. D. W.

TIMES DISPATCH RICHMOND, VA.

NOV 17 1927

COLORED WORKERS SHOW REAL SPIRIT

Total of \$6,440 Brought in During Community Fund Drive.

The real spirit of Richmond's colored people came to the surface last night when, at an enthusiastic gathering of 200 men and women, the eleven teams working in the Community Fund campaign reported \$2,322, bringing the total subscriptions by colored people in the present campaign to \$6,440.

The meeting was marked by an earnestness and an apparent determination to bear their share in the community effort to better conditions that was a revelation to the campaign leaders.

Colonel A. W. Holmes, colored campaign leader, presided and called for reports from the eleven team majors who are as follows: G. N. Branch, Z. Wood, D. E. Gilpin, J. S. Collins, J. R. Mayne, B. P. Vanderwall, A. W. Dandridge, H. P. Pittman, V. Binga, E. E. Johnson and W. T. Johnson. J. T. Taylor heads the colored special gifts division. Major J. R. Mayne's division led in the quota race and reported having attained 45 per cent of its quota.

A substantial proportion of the subscriptions secured by the colored divisions are in cash and last night's reports brought the eleven teams more than half way on the road to the \$13,000 goal set for the colored campaign forces. The next report will be submitted at a meeting of the colored divisions to be held on Friday, at 7:30 P. M.

Social Conditions, Improvement ox - 1927

WHEELING, W. VA

Register

JAN 30 1927

Colored Community House to Have

Dedication Soon

Those interested in the colored community house, now in process of being fitted out, have announced that it will be ready for a public inspection at an early date. Final arrangements are now being made for the event, which is to be a gala occasion.

The community house was badly needed, as the colored citizens of the city had no recreational center. The last work will be on the gymnasium and shower rooms, which are soon to be finished. Splendid co-operation has been received from first to last in the project.

GAZETTE

Charleston, W. Va.

Jan 30, 1927

COLORED PEOPLE AID CHEST DRIVE

Appeal Is Made by Jackson to Enlist Aid of Colored People In Filling Charity Budget.

An appeal to all colored people of Charleston to contribute liberally to the Community Chest during the annual campaign next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, was made yesterday by J. A. Jackson, state law librarian and member of the committee of colored citizens having in charge the soliciting of colored people. He said:

"The colored citizens of Charleston and nearby communities are actively co-operating with the Community Chest organization in their effort to make the coming campaign, beginning Monday the 7th inst. and lasting three days, a success. Let every member of the race feel it his duty to contribute unstintingly to this worthy cause. There are numbers of race enterprises of a charitable nature which are to be benefited by and through this community interest, therefore as a loyal race supporter you should give freely and largely even at a sacrifice.

"As a member of the race I can fully appreciate the difficulties under which labor in our effort to secure intelligent and just recognition in all affairs of race relations and citizenship.

West Virginia

Social Conditions Improvement of 1921

Wisconsin.

JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MAR 23 1927

Negro Apartment Move Is Started

Milwaukee's negro leaders believe the time has come for the erection of an apartment building for negroes in the negro section of the city, and a committee is out to interest Milwaukee real estate men in the erection of a model apartment as an investment proposition.

A three-story building, with stores on the ground floor and eight to ten small apartments on the second and third floors, is being considered, according to J. Harvey Kerns of the Milwaukee Urban League. The apartments, as suggested, would accommodate four persons each, on the average, and would rent from \$30 to \$40 a month. The apartment would be erected somewhere in the district between Vliet and Vine and Fourth and Seventh sts.

Such a model apartment, Secretary Kerns explained, would set a higher standard of living for the whole negro community, and other real estate men, if the first venture proved successful, might erect other apartments to relieve the inadequate housing situation now existing.